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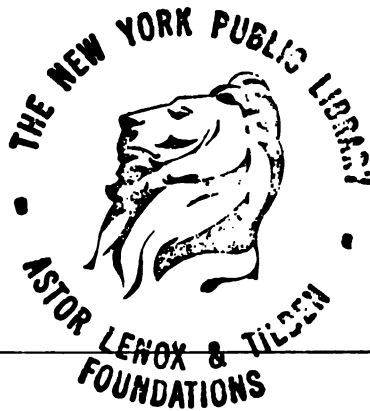
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1833 - 1903





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THE HISTORY  
OF  
YORKSHIRE COUNTY CRICKET.









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*Hawke.*

THE HISTORY  
OF  
YORKSHIRE COUNTY CRICKET

1833-1903.

BY THE

REV. R. S. HOLMES.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

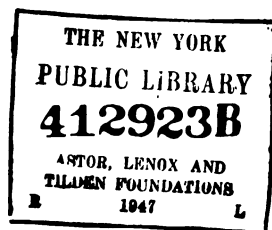
BY THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD HAWKE.

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## THE AUTHOR TO THE READER.

THIS book has been compiled at the request of the Committee of the Yorkshire County Club, whose request had the force of a command. It is just what its title indicates—a plain, unvarnished chronicle of the development of the game of cricket in the County. It is the writer's misfortune, not his fault, to be unable to style himself a Yorkshireman born and bred ; but thirteen years' residence in the West Riding, and constant association with Yorkshire cricketers of all degrees, had already made him three parts of a Yorkshireman. The compiling of this book has completed his naturalisation.

In a review which covers so much ground, sundry omissions and inaccuracies may readily be detected. No indulgence is asked, simply honest criticism. If you like the book, say so ; if you think it might have been more perfect, censure the Committee for naming one individual, not a syndicate. However, as the work of one man, off whose bat almost every run has been scored, it is possibly more of a piece throughout ; anyhow he has not hesitated to strike the personal note here and there. Occasionally the same incident appears in more than one place, repetition being deemed preferable to yawning gaps. The various statistical tables will doubtless be found useful for occasional reference. But do not attempt to read them through at a sitting. No sane person would dream of emptying a well-filled mustard pot at one meal, though most of us help ourselves to a spoonful to give relish to certain dishes. The index is, as it ought to be, full ; we often want, as Pope used to say, to "hold the eel of science by the tail." It will be noticed that such courtesy titles as *Mr.* and *Esq.* are omitted, partly to economise labour, but chiefly because it comes natural to write of cricketers as one speaks of them. Other titles are, of course, retained.

The following gentlemen have supplied trustworthy information of the clubs with which they are connected, and the writer's

hearty thanks are here publicly recorded :—Mr. W. W. Leadbeater, Scarborough Club ; Mr. E. Stanley Jones, Yorkshire Gentlemen's Club ; Mr. C. Ellis, Sheffield Wednesday Club ; Mr. H. Bentley, Leeds League. To say nothing of scores of others who, like Messrs. Wostinholm and Stones, old and valued servants of the County Club, have forwarded pictures, score cards, newspaper cuttings, portraits, club minute books, and other oddments of worth.

Two friends call for emphatic mention : Mr. F. A. Brooke, for the loan during several months of his own type-written scores, in three handsome quarto volumes, of every match played by the County Club ; for a minute account of cricket, past and present, in and around Huddersfield ; and for a charming visit to Dalton and Lascelles Hall. The other personal friend, Mr. F. S. Ashley-Cooper, volunteered to prepare the batting and bowling tables year by year—a labour of herculean proportions, which no man living could do as well.

And how worthily acknowledge the cheerful response of the noble President of the Club to a request for an Introductory Chapter on that branch of sport of which he has been for many years an illustrious exponent ? So graceful a porch may cause disappointment when the building is entered, although it may induce many to venture inside.

The writer begs to conclude with a pious hope that, in the event of a completer Yorkshire cricket history being written, the compiler will have no cause for regret that somebody has gone over the ground before him.

WAKEFIELD,

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1904.

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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTION.

BY LORD HAWKE.

YORKSHIRE cricket is a thing of which not only every Yorkshireman but every Englishman must feel proud. The record in the pages of this volume is not merely one of big achievements, but also that of matches played in the proper spirit of keenness, sportsmanlike unselfishness, and earnest endeavour. Yorkshire cricket has had its bad times as well as its good ; our defeats stand beside our victories, but we venture to believe that all over England there will be only one verdict—that we have played the game. For one and twenty years Yorkshire cricket has been my chief hobby, I may truthfully say the ruling passion of my life. I am very proud to have had some share in the splendid achievements which can be set to the credit of the county team, and whatever I have been able to do for players or the game has been literally a labour of love. That some convenient record should be compiled of the doings of our shire in the field appears to me desirable and likely to be widely approved, so when asked to write the preface to the volume I had much pleasure in accepting the invitation. To me it is easier to make runs than to write about them, to be captain of my great side than to do it justice in print, and to be President than to set down how dear those connected with Yorkshire cricket are to me. Yet the very sincerity of that popularity which it has been our good fortune to earn not only within our own county, but all over England, may afford a kindly reception to my observations, made earnestly and with a keen sense of the distinction of heralding such a book.

For twenty years I have had the honour of being the county captain—a post I would not exchange for that of captain of England—and during that time the game has undergone many developments. County matches have grown in importance until they practically monopolise all the attention and interest of the cricket-loving community, absolutely eclipsing the games to which our fathers looked forward with the most eager anticipation. Gone are the good old-fashioned North and South, those pleasant exhibition matches ; gone are the Over Thirty and Under Thirty ; gone, too, are those contests between the Gentlemen of England and the I.Z. County fixtures have materially raised the standard of the game : they have made cricket very superior in quality to what it used to be, and have brought into matches a keenness which will henceforth be inseparably connected with territorial encounters.



But is this altogether an unmixed blessing? I am inclined to think that sometimes cricket is too serious; that by becoming so important as a pursuit it is apt to lose some of its flavour as sport. With the increased prominence given to county cricket has come the compilation of what I do not hesitate to describe as those beastly weekly averages. I do not mean to say that they are not necessary in so far as they satisfy the reasonable and keen interest of the public—which all those who play must so earnestly appreciate. But I do believe that these averages have in the past worked serious detriment not only to leading professionals but also to those prominent amateurs who study them. The publication of these statistics deliberately encourages slow play. A man with his eye on his average will not take a risk. He will exhibit caution, only punishing loose balls, and will keep up his wicket quite regardless of the needs of his side, for he is trying to “score off his own bat,” and that, emphatically, is not cricket, although unfortunately there is too much of it about. The publication of averages keeps prominent cricketers too much before the public to the partial detriment of the sides they represent; and it is the actual ruin of many promising young fellows, who might train on to be valuable members of the side, if they had not to exert their efforts to take a higher place in the weekly averages. The figures at the close of each season are invaluable, but for sport’s sake preserve us from the multiplicity of averages during the summer months.

My earliest introduction to county cricket was through dear old Rev. E. S. Carter, who had seen me scoring for the Yorkshire Gentlemen and asked me to play for Yorkshire against the I Zingari at Scarborough, a side he always selected. That was the powerful I.Z. side which drew lots for the order of batting and for which A. G. Steel, going in tenth on a sticky wicket, scored 106 not out, one of the most brilliant innings I have ever seen. The present Colonial Secretary was behind the wicket, and after I had been batting awhile he said, “You are going up to Cambridge, are you not? I think you’ll do uncommonly well there.” Words which naturally pleased me very much.

As a matter of fact, I did not play a match at Cambridge for the University next summer, for after the Freshmen’s game I went off to do my militia training, and only saw Cambridge oppose the Australians when three Studds were in the Eleven, and R. C. Ramsey (“Twisting Tommy” as we called him) bowled so well. That week I played for Athenæum *v.* I Zingari, scoring 171 and 97, at which period Alfred Lyttleton went on to bowl on purpose to give me my double century, and promptly dismissed me with an innocent lob. Then I represented Cambridge *v.* Lancashire—the first time I ever played against a county—and seven of us were out for nine runs, I being top scorer with a four to leg off Watson.

My first county match was at Sheffield, *v.* Surrey, when we required only nine runs to win with all ten wickets to fall, George

Ulyett and myself having made 44 without being separated in half an hour off the bowling of C. E. Horner and Maurice Read. Tom Emmett was captain, and he offered me the post; but I declined, saying that I had not appeared before, and was only too pleased to play under him.

At the commencement of the following summer I definitely took command of the team—a position I have had the honour of filling ever since. At that period Wisden observes, "All first-class engagements reckoned, the Yorkshiremen have an undeniable claim to the championship of the year, as out of a programme of nineteen matches only two reverses were suffered, and of the seven unfinished games not one could be fairly said to be drawn against them, while five were certainly in their favour." I am aware that these older men have come in for a good deal of criticism, but in my opinion the side I then directed has been much maligned; although I will not affirm that one or two individuals were in every respect satisfactory, I would rather describe it as a team which had suffered from the injudicious hospitality of friends. It was composed of very honest fellows, who welcomed me cordially, and I am glad to be able to put on record how pleased I was to be associated with such a fine set of men, who played the game with consummate knowledge.

This is not an article in which I propose to introduce anecdotes, but in the case of Tom Emmett one is permissible. It happened in the big year of "W. G." He had scored 344 for M.C.C. v. Kent and followed it up with 177 v. Notts. Our men met the Midlanders as we were in our turn journeying West to encounter the redoubtable G.O.M. "I'll shoot him before he makes a hundred against us," said old Tom to Richard Daft. But Grace scored 318 not out, and Emmett was the only one who attempted to bowl towards the finish.

It has always seemed to me that a county captain should have a professional on whom he can rely for a sound opinion and with whom he is able to take counsel. From such a one there is many a useful suggestion to be obtained at a crisis, and the point of view of an experienced professional often helps the most experienced skippers because he is better acquainted with his fellows than any amateur can be. At the start of my career I found such a man in George Ulyett, and since his time John Tunnicliffe has been my right hand man. No review of my association with Yorkshire cricket could be complete if it did not contain some tribute of my appreciation of "Long John."

Space will not be afforded for me to deal one by one with the men I have captained, but I must mention the first big score compiled under my leadership. This was 208 by old Ephraim Lockwood, almost the finest innings so far as cutting was concerned that I have ever seen. "Mary Anne" was a watchful point, and he used to bat admirably in the old-fashioned professional style. With all due deference to the prowess of the giants of yore, I think that the style of the

professionals is to-day much more attractive than it used to be, and it would be a great deal better still if it were not for those weekly averages. It used to be an axiom that the batting of the Gentlemen was far better watching than that of the Players, but now there is not much to choose between them. In times past most professionals had only one stroke. They were sound bats, valuable bats, but they obtained their runs by their particular stroke. How many colts are brought up for my inspection who have only one stroke, and as they are not capable of acquiring any more it is necessary to relegate them to their local clubs. Cricketers should learn to develop strokes, should practise until they can play with equal certainty all round the wicket. No better examples can be cited than Hirst and Rhodes, who have pertinaciously and intelligently improved their batting, although always quite sure of their places in the County Team as bowlers.

A captain must have his ideal side, and few will be surprised at my asserting that I have led into the field an eleven rarely surpassed. I am no advocate for wholly professional sides. Yorkshire has always played amateurs, and to my mind they are the moral backbone of a county team. Once you do away with them you will inevitably create an eleven which will only play for the gates. Amateurs infuse a freshness and an enthusiasm into the game which the most hard-working professional cannot impart. A well-known authority recently observed to me that "the best combined team would be one of seven professionals, the remaining places being filled by four out of some eight or ten amateurs all good enough to play, all selected in turn with little reference to whether they are making runs at the time or not." There are few things more demoralising to a cricketer than to have to be struggling to keep his place.

My own hobby in cricket has been the welfare of the County professionals, and I am deeply interested in noticing the recent advancement in them. No doubt in the old days the paid player was looked on too much as a machine. I do not think County Committees in the past paid enough attention to them. I have repeatedly instilled into my Committee the view that the more they respect the player the more he will respect himself. Speaking for myself, not only am I on terms of genuine friendship with all who are representing Yorkshire, but I honestly believe I look forward even more than they do to the annual occasion on which they are my guests. I began by giving them a dinner at Brighton, but subsequently offered them their choice between that and a day at Wighill. They have selected the latter, and the date of our yearly gathering has become a red letter day in my own calendar.

The remuneration of the professional is in my opinion even now none too good. He has to live well, for after a day's hard cricket he must have good food and good lodging. The wear and tear of the season, with its numerous journeys and the

constant change, involve a strain of which the public have little conception. We were not the first to start winter pay, but I most thoroughly approve of it, and I believe Yorkshire has developed it further than any other county. Professionals cannot save enough in the summer to live in sufficient comfort all the year round: moreover, we do not want the form of our men impaired by their worry over financial matters. It is impossible to make gentlemen of our capital fellows in the summer and then to cast them out, uncertain whether they will get employment or not, forgetting their existence until the following April. We in Yorkshire not only take thought for our men in the winter, but also for the time when they will have to give up the game. Therefore we give very liberal winter pay in order that we may withhold one half—on which we allow a generous percentage—and by investing it as it accumulates we provide a very nice nest-egg for each man when he has made his last score, because it materially assists in getting him up in life. This also applies to the proceeds of the benefits. Many an honest player in the past has frittered away the substantial proceeds of his match and been reduced almost to beggary. Now one-third is given to the professional, and the remainder is invested in the hands of the trustees for the permanent advantage of himself, his wife and his children, as he shall devise. In this way a reasonable Old Age Pension Fund is ensured to each respectable player.

A further development has of course been in the system of remuneration by marks. Formerly the talent money of a sovereign for fifty runs and the ridiculous custom of giving the same sum for six wickets was the rough and ready rule. Warwickshire was, I believe, the first to break through by providing a lump sum which was divided *pro rata* among the County players. We have been enabled to improve upon this, by the plan of permitting me to keep a book in which I award marks to each deserving professional, thus being able to recompense all departments and judging according to the result of the individual achievement upon the match. Each mark is worth five shillings, and the cash equivalent for the total is handed over to the professionals directly after the conclusion of the season.

One advantage of this system is to permit me to remunerate fielding. Upon the value of good work in that department it is impossible to lay too much stress. I have been frequently asked the secret of Yorkshire's success. My reply is that our triumph in the record years was due to our excellent fielding, and our falling off in 1903 was attributable to less reliability in holding catches. It is *catches that win matches*. I do not care how good a bat, how good a bowler, a man may be, he is not worth his place in a county team unless he can field. I see sides possessing plenty of variety of attack and strong run-getting capacities, yet rarely proving formidable; and the solution of the problem of their comparative failure lies at the door of their bad fielding. More matches are thrown away in the field

than are won by hard work in the other departments. The crying need of cricket to-day is that more attention should be paid to fielding. Promising colts are sent up to me who would make good cricketers except that they never can be relied on for catches. They must have learnt to do so as lads, in order to acquire the right method of handling the ball. It is subsequently too late, but no captain of much experience will consider their claims when they fail in this fundamental department.

Before leaving the question of remuneration, let me state emphatically that during all the time I have been captain no amateur playing for Yorkshire has received sixpence beyond his bare expenses. I am quite aware that allegations have been made, and I take this opportunity of positively denying that there is foundation for any breath of suspicion in connection with our County cricket. Another point, of course well known, is that we only try in our team cricketers born in the county, a remark which also applies to Notts. There are, however, two exceptions, namely, J. A. Dixon and myself, who were both born in Lincolnshire.

Nowadays in Yorkshire we have fortunately no need to talk about the *morale* of our professionals. I have had to be hard in the past and I was so, though fully alive to the possible prejudice of our temporary success. That was of less importance, for high principles must be carried out, a high standard set, and success must be deserved before it is obtained. Further I consider it only right that our regular professionals should themselves be judges of those on probation, and it rests with them to take their captain into their confidence. This is the only way in which such an important matter can be managed, and to my mind the moral character of my men is of infinitely more importance than their form.

Few things are more satisfactory in connection with Yorkshire cricket than the increase of members. When the County was set on a new basis in 1892 with 170 members, the Committee decided to run their own matches, which had previously been the speculation of each town, and to give the local club a percentage of the receipts, which has gradually been raised from 10 to 35 per cent. No allusion to Yorkshire cricket can be made without a warm appreciation for all that Sheffield, under the late President, Mr. Ellison, has done for the County. The absolute necessity of moving the County office to Leeds, because of its geographical situation in the middle of the shire, implies neither friction nor ill-feeling towards Sheffield. That town supported the County cricket of yore, and to-day has some of the best matches of our card.

Still I venture to anticipate a time when Yorkshire will possess a County ground of its own, a fact which can be realised so soon as the increase of members permits the expenses to be defrayed by the subscriptions and allows the gate money to be converted into a purchase fund. The towns need not fear that a single match will be taken away from them. All that

I wish is a ground on which the home matches of the Second Eleven can be played, and a place where likely colts can be adequately trained. I have no desire that more talent should thus be developed than is needed for our own consumption, for I am not proposing to have a dumping ground whence other counties can purchase our useful, or even our extraneous, talent. But I can see the immense value of such a nursery to Yorkshire, for there the most promising lads would be under direct and systematic coaching. It might then be possible to play matches against various Districts within the County and so stimulate local interest in likely cricketers.

At present no one can pretend that our community evinces interest in our useful Second Eleven; indeed, it is very curious that the public which shows such enthusiasm for the County Eleven should not care to watch the rising talent in order to see how our reserve men are shaping. I suppose they regard the Second Eleven as the very expensive hobby of the Committee. But I look upon it as a valuable asset in our favour, and we are most fortunate in possessing such a captain as Mr. R. W. Frank, one so keen about the game and so thorough a judge of what is needed for the County Eleven that he will never recommend me to give a trial to any colt who cannot field. Undoubtedly men actually selected for the first class fixtures undergo a more thorough test than of old, and our Committee are also much more alive than heretofore to the necessity of providing for what in theatrical parlance is known as "efficient understudies."

There is one whose labours have been invaluable to Yorkshire, and not only do I appreciate all that he has done but so must every cricketer who has represented us. Need it be remarked that I refer to Mr. J. B. Wostinholm, for so many years our secretary and one in early times practically unpaid. He threw himself heart and soul into the struggle for the championship, and into retirement he will carry the consolation that his name is inseparably associated with our success. And out of all who have played with me I must mention that rare stumper, David Hunter. Old David has a masterly way of invariably commencing with the straightest of bats, shaping exactly as though he had been at the wickets for a week. And a most useful bat he is, too. Some of the best innings of my life I have played while he has been blocking away at the other end, and but for his steadiness I should have missed two of my centuries. Whilst the Yorkshire cricketers absolutely estimate him at his true worth, as also do some of our best judges, he has never become quite the "household name" he deserves to be. And so I want to testify my appreciative admiration of a real good fellow, who in his own department has been quite worthy of inclusion in Test Matches.

And so I must declare my own innings closed. I have only dealt with a few points, leaving the battles and the men to tell their own tale in the volume. But I cannot conclude these observations without observing that my cricket career has

been singularly fortunate because I have been associated with Yorkshire sportsmen—the best in the world. We may not get the championship next year, but we will at least try our level best, and when we each of us put our bat on the shelf it will be in the sure and steadfast faith that future generations of Yorkshire cricketers will keep our side among the foremost and among the keenest in England. On behalf of my side and from my own heart I take this opportunity of saying how deeply we appreciate the popularity which the public have bestowed on us.

*Hawke.*

## CHAPTER II.

### THE RISE OF CRICKET IN YORKSHIRE.

A COUNTY CRICKET CLUB presupposes much good cricket in various parts of the county. This is pre-eminently true of Yorkshire. Although we can trace cricket back for at least a hundred and fifty years in Yorkshire, yet the first County match was not played before 1833, whilst a recognised County Club was not formed until 1863.

It will never be known, however, when cricket was first played in Yorkshire, or, indeed, in any other part of the country. Did cricket in the north precede or follow cricket in the south? Was cricket, as some maintain, a modification of the old game of stool-ball? This latter game has been for many generations highly popular in the north of England, and was still played in the East Riding of Yorkshire in the middle of the last century, if not much later. It was a very primitive game: a stool was laid on its side, and a parti-coloured leather ball stuffed with sawdust was bowled at the seat of the stool. These wooden stools, which were found in all cottages and were strongly but roughly built, were called *crickets*. There is a story of a Yorkshire servant-girl in the long ago who anticipated the use of bails by placing a small stool, or *cricket*, upside down, and then laying a comb across from one leg to another. She further improvised a rag ball, gave it to the child under her care to bowl with, whilst she defended her wicket with a hairbrush. The comb had to be bowled off before she was out.

In a long and careful search through old Yorkshire newspapers dating from 1737 to 1803 (in certain years no paper was published), only a few items of interest have cropped up. Cricket is seldom mentioned, and for a very sufficient reason. It was not then nearly as popular as boxing, cockfighting, and pedestrianism. Moreover, the newspaper of that period was a small sheet of four pages, issued once a week at the cost of sixpence. Consequently as it had to chronicle political, court, and other news of national importance, along with all important communications from the Continent, and as in a weekly newspaper advertisements would necessarily want much space, it came to pass that cricket had to be put into a very modest corner. As late as 1825, when All England for the first time played the Rest of Yorkshire in Sheffield, and the match was so popular that "the whole town seemed on the alert, the roads were crowded with pedestrians, and gigs, waterloos, horses, &c., and on the second day there were from 14,000 to 20,000 persons present," this is how the match was reported:—



The Grand Cricket Match for a thousand guineas between twenty-two Yorkshire players and Eleven of All England is now going on at Darnall, near Sheffield. The first day's play was on Whit-Monday, since which time it has been continued daily. All England got 82 at their first innings, and Yorkshire 118; at the second innings All England got 126, and yesterday the second innings of Yorkshire were to commence.

A week later we read :—

Great Cricket Match.—This match for 1,000 sovereigns between 11 players selected from All England and 22 Yorkshire players, at Darnall, near Sheffield, terminated yesterday week, after lasting five days. The following is a summary of the game :— All England, first innings 82, second innings 126—total, 208. Yorkshire, first innings 118, second innings 62—total, 180. All England therefore won by 28 notches.

Is it to be wondered if ordinary club matches are scarcely noticed at all ?

It is refreshing to find that the earliest newspaper reference to cricket in Yorkshire emphasises the moral influence of the game :—

1751.—The Sheffield authorities engaged professional cricketers to amuse the populace, and so draw them from cock-fighting exhibitions.

Here is a later tribute of a similar nature :—

1827.—When the races of Sheffield were given up through the withdrawal of the patronage of the nobility and gentry, more attention was paid to the game of cricket, as being an exercise calculated to improve the physical as well as the corporeal powers of its votaries. There is something so manly and noble in this game, something so body-exhilarating, that we do not wonder at its soon making material inroad in the affections and favour of the public, and tempting them to exclaim—

Come, see what pleasures in our plains abound,  
The woods, the fountains, and the flow'rs around;  
Come, see the combatants, how firm they stand  
To face all dangers at first command.

We do not generally link cricket and horse-racing, hence the following is curious :—

1828.—Progress of the Game of Cricket.—We understand the Counties of York, Nottingham, and Leicester are about matching with the Gentlemen of the Marylebone Club, to play the Rest of All England, some time in September (most likely the 8th), and to be played at the Darnall Cricket Ground. If so, the cricketers who attend Doncaster Races will have a high treat. This shows the progress the noble Game of Cricket is making in the Midland Counties.

The first reported match is :—

1751.—At Stanwick, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, some time during the week commencing August 5th, Duke of Cleveland's XI. v. Earl of Northumberland's XI. Won by the Earl of Northumberland's XI. by a great number of runs. Stanwick, where the above match was played, was the seat of the Earl of Northumberland.



# Cricket Articles

for 1784

Those names are hereto Subscribed do agree to meet  
upon Neworth-moor every Tuesday and Friday Morning  
at four o'clock until the fifth day of September next  
for the purpose of playing at Cricket, to play for  
One penny a Game, and to Fine Three pence if not  
within sight of the Wickets each Morning before  
the Minister strikes five o'clock, every person to be  
hereafter admitted a Member to pay One Shilling.  
All the 6 Monies shall be paid to Mr James  
Hanson (who is appointed Treasurer) and shall be  
received in a Receipt at the latter end of the  
Season at such House as a Majority of the  
Members shall agree, and every such Member to pay  
towards the same till then not.

James Hanson Secretary & Treasurer

John Raine

James Hanson

James Hanson

LEEDS was one of the first Yorkshire towns to play cricket :—

1757.—The Church Burgesses' accounts contain the following item: Paid cricket players on Shrove-Tuesday, to entertain the populace and to prevent the infamous practice of throwing at cocks . . . . . 14s. 6d.

1776.—May 14th. Yesterday a cricket match was played on Chapeltown Moor by the Gentlemen of the town for 5 guineas and a dinner—married men against batchelors, which was won by the latter, as there were six to come in when the game was out.

Cricket is so seldom mentioned on the stage that a portion of an old theatrical poster will be read with interest :—

(Positively the Last Night of Mr. and Miss West's engagement.)

For the Benefit of Mr. and Miss West.

At the Theatre, Leeds,

On Monday evening, June 12th, 1780, will be presented a Tragedy (never acted here) call'd

PHILASTER :

OR, LOVE lies a Bleeding.

End of Act 1st, a New Dance, call'd

The Cricketers, or the Sports of Chapel-Town,

&c., &c., &c.

DONCASTER and YORK follow closely on :—

October 8th, 1786.—On Monday se'ennight a grand cricket match was played upon Pigbourn Lees between the Gentlemen of Doncaster and the Gentlemen of York for a hundred guineas. First innings, Doncaster 67, York 57. Second innings, Doncaster 38, York 49 and six to come in.

A club had been formed at York two years before the above match, and there is in existence a long, dirty strip of parchment containing the rules which governed this club in 1784. In May 16th, 1891, they were reproduced in *Tit-Bits*, but through the courtesy of the York Cricket Club, which has recently come into possession of this valuable document, I am able to present it in *fac-simile*. The accompanying photographs show both sides of the parchment. It is to be regretted that it was almost impossible to give the original signatures, to the number of 31, as they were written in a single column, one under the other. Here are the names, however, many of them being too faint for the camera :

James Mawson, Secretary and Treasurer; John Raine, James Rule, Jas. Fryer, jun., Geo. Glaisby, Chrstr. Ingram, John Harrison, Patrick Byrne, Richard Ellis, Saml. Stocks, Henry Gray, J. Fitzhugh, Batt. Coates, R. C. Rooke, Major Wilson, Thos. Hornby, Edw. Bowling, Int. Dawson, D. Hodgson, Will Heskwith, W. Topham, M. Coultate, P. Pennythorne, Rt. Jones, Geo. Cattley, Jno. Pearson, Thos. Wilson, P. Forbes, Geo. Sykes, Richd. Townend, Edwd. Farnell.

It would be interesting to learn whether any of the descendants of these worthies are playing cricket to-day.

Has this York Club enjoyed a continuous history down to the present year? It is impossible to say. All that is known for certain is that a Cricket Club was formed there in 1784, that a club was in existence in 1813, and that a club is playing in 1903. It is no different with many of the older clubs. Harewood, for instance, was started in 1813, if not earlier, flourished for a few seasons, then declined, was dissolved, only to be reconstituted about the year 1857. One famous club came to stop—the Sheffield Wednesday. A record of its matches since 1820 has been kept. The historians of that club give 1820 as the year of its formation, but *Bell's Life* of April 10th, 1842, states that it was founded in 1816. But more of this club in the next chapter.

Wednesday, August 11th, 1797, ended the grand match at York Gate in Leeming Lane, betwixt WETHERBY, under the patronage of the Hon. George Monson, and SCRUTON, near Catterick, under the patronage of Mr. Millbank, for a hundred guineas aside. The match continued two days, and the contest (which was a severe one) terminated in favour of the Wetherby Club by several notches.

This is the earliest notice of an ordinary club match running into the second day. The oldest Yorkshire cricketers, John Wilson, of Dalton, who was born in the same year (1817) as his old club mate, Andrew Crossland, told me quite recently that every match in his time was played to a finish. The reason was, that all matches carried a stake, although not always of the amount of money advertised. Stakes of £500 or £1,000 were doubtless mere advertising dodges.\* But a certain sum was always at stake, and the players themselves guaranteed so much apiece, each man's share of the pool, in the event of a win, being determined by the sum he had stood in for. Of course, in many cases a rich patron would incur all risk. When Ripon first played Nottingham in 1816 at Knavesmire, and lost by an innings and 108 runs, we learn that—

This match was *really* played for £150 a side. This fact is mentioned because in most of the earlier great matches large sums were always stated to be played for, which was not always the case.

The name that follows is so dear to all interested in Yorkshire cricket that no apology is needed for the next cutting :—

June 8th, 1797.—On Friday, at the Levée at St. James's, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Hawke was presented to the King for the first time by his father, Lord Hawke.

May not the following be regarded as an Inter-County Match :—

September 29th, 1798.—A grand cricket match was played on BEVERLEY Westwood, on the 10th and 11th inst., between

\* Caffyn, the old Surrey player, tells us of a single-wicket match in which he took part in 1864, which, it was reported, was for £25 a side. "As a matter of fact it was just a match made overnight for no money whatever."

At a meeting of the Subscribers at P. B. B. B.  
on Wednesday the 28<sup>th</sup> of July 1784 the follow-  
ing Resolutions were agreed to and ordered  
to be here indors'd

1<sup>st</sup> That hereafter no Nonsubscriber be  
admitted to play - unless such Non Subscribers  
be not a Resident in York

2<sup>nd</sup> That the Ball shall not be lent to  
any Person, nor played with by the  
Subscribers but on the Mornings within  
mentioned

3<sup>rd</sup> That M<sup>r</sup>. J. Mawson, M<sup>r</sup>. J. Fryer  
and M<sup>r</sup>. J. Raine be appointed Secretaries  
& Treasurers, to collect Fines, gather the  
Monies arising from Cash Games, and --  
entering such Monies so received into  
a Book which any Subscriber shall  
have Liberty to inspect whenever  
such Subscribers desired



Lieutenant-General Lenox and ten of Nottinghamshire players against eleven players of Yorkshire out of the different clubs, for 100 guineas each side. It was made by Sir Charles Turner and General Lenox, which was won by the latter, Nottinghamshire having got, the first innings, 46; second innings, 104. Yorkshire, the first innings, 48; second innings, 97. Majority for General Lenox, five.

August 23rd, 1800.—On Thursday se'ennight was played on the Holms at SELBY a grand match at cricket between the gentlemen of Howden and the gentlemen of Selby, which was won by the latter with great ease, they having a majority of twenty the first innings, and five wickets to go down at the conclusion. The bets were at the onset of the game seven to one in favour of the Howden gentlemen; at the conclusion of the first innings even betting; and towards the latter end of the game seven to one in favour of Selby.

As we know, many business firms run a cricket club, partly perhaps as an advertisement, but principally in the interests of their employés. It is interesting to discover that this custom is a century old. In the match that follows, notice that three inn'ings were played by each side: that is the first instance of the kind in Yorkshire. Observe too the American mode of spelling the word *inning*; this is undoubtedly correct for the singular number, but it looks uncanny to our modern eyes:—

October 20th, 1802.—On Monday last was determined on the Intake Common a game at Crickets, for eleven guineas, between eleven workmen employed in the factory of Messrs. Smiths, Knowles, Creswick, Tate and Co. at Sheffield, and eleven men employed in the factory of Messrs. Goodman, Gainsford, and Fairbairn, which was won by the former by 65 runs:—

SMITHS & Co.		GOODMAN & Co.	
First inning.....	55	First inning.....	59
Second inning.....	38	Second inning.....	37
Third inning.....	80	Third inning.....	12
<hr/>		<hr/>	
173		108	

A similar match appeared in the *Hull Advertiser*:—

1803.—A curious game took place in Aldby Park, near Buttercrambe, on June 25th, between BUTTERCRAMBE (with Richard Darley, Esq.) and BISHOP MILTON. The former side scored 28, 21 and 28, and the latter 68 (a third innings not being necessary).

It may be asked whether the scores of these old matches were kept in detail, as is our rule to-day. For answer look at this clipping:—

1805. October 12th.—On Monday a Cricket match was played at HALLAM in this county for 44 guineas, between eleven young men of Hallam and eleven of STANNINGTON, which was won by the former by one inning and fifty-two notches.

The use of the word “notches” for “runs” demands a word of explanation. Runs were called notches because the scorers in the old matches did not use paper and pencil to score with, but a knife and sundry sticks of wood. Every run was noted



by a notch on a stick, every tenth run, for convenience in counting, being marked by a deeper notch. The runs of the several batsmen were not kept on separate sticks, but on the same stick or sticks as the runs were made. Consequently only the total of the innings appeared, not each batsman's score. It was not until 1813—if we except a match played in 1800 which will be dealt with in the next chapter—that the full score of a match played in Yorkshire appeared. The match was York *v.* Ripon, at Knavesmire, September 3rd, 1813. RIPPON—187 to 30 and 64—won by an innings and 93 runs.

In the same year Ripon defeated Harewood by 18 runs. That score is also preserved. Indeed about this time Ripon had almost the strongest club in Yorkshire, and the game was splendidly supported there in every way. I happen to possess a copy of a tiny 32mo. booklet entitled :—

THE  
LAWS OF CRICKET  
AS APPROVED BY THE  
MARY - LE - BONE CLUB  
AND APPEARED IN BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON,  
JUNE 15TH, 1828.

RIPPON :  
PRINTED AND SOLD BY T. LANGDALE ;  
SOLD ALSO BY ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

Ripon may be called a Cricket Missionary, for, as we have seen, they played Nottingham in 1816 ; whilst in 1836 they issued in book form full scores of all their matches from 1813 to 1836. So far as I can discover, there is only one copy (and that imperfect) of this interesting club journal ; but it is worth preserving, seeing that it is the only book on cricket published in Yorkshire up to very recent date. All honour to Ripon for their enthusiasm and enterprise.

The opening of the cricket ground at Darnall, Sheffield, in 1822 seems to have inaugurated a new chapter in Yorkshire cricket. In the first place it attracted the attention of cricketers outside the County, and the unanimous opinion was expressed that it had no superior in the country. Cruikshank made it the subject of a capital picture. In 1825 the M.C.C. visited Sheffield for the first and last time, and defeated All England by four runs, each side playing only eight men. In the same year Twenty-two of Yorkshire (including Sparks, one of the great cricketers of England who played for Surrey, Kent and Middlesex) met All England ; and although Yorkshire were hopelessly beaten the lessons they had learned from witnessing the finest cricket were not lost on them. Two years later, when three test matches were arranged between Sussex and England



DARNALL CRICKET GROUND, 1822.



to decide whether the new style of bowling (round arm) lately introduced by the Sussex bowlers, Lillywhite and Broadbridge, was superior to the old underhand bowling, the *venue* for the first match was the Darnall ground. The effect of this was very marked in Yorkshire; cricket clubs sprang up everywhere, more particularly in the West Riding. As so many of these clubs have done much to foster a love of the game, it may be interesting to conclude this chapter with a few short newspaper extracts:—

1825. August 6th.—Yesterday a cricket match was played in Harewood Park between the LEEDS and HAREWOOD Clubs, which was won easily by the former.

1825. September 10th.—On Monday and Tuesday last a cricket match was played at Darnall near Sheffield between eleven SHEFFIELD players and eleven of the town and county of LEICESTER for 100 sovereigns a side. The following was the state of the game:—

SHEFFIELD.		LEICESTER.	
First innings	86	First innings	175
Second innings	95	Second innings	8

The Leicester gentlemen were then declared the winners, without any of them being out at their second innings.

1826. August 5th.—A cricket match was played at Huddersfield on Monday between the HUDDERSFIELD and DEWSBURY Clubs, which was won by the former with four wickets to go down. Dewsbury got 48 at the first innings, and 55 at the second; Huddersfield 75 at the first innings, and 31 at the unfinished innings which terminated the game.

1826. August 5th.—On Wednesday a cricket match that had excited considerable interest was played on Woodhouse Moor between the WAKEFIELD New and the LEEDS Old Cricket Clubs. On the first innings the superiority remained on the side of the Wakefield youths, and betting ran five to four in their favour; but in the second the tide turned against them, and the Leeds players were declared victors with four wickets to go down. The losing party are, however, not discouraged, but intend, we hear, to give the victors another challenge.

The return match took place upon Heath Common, Wakefield, when, after two days' playing, it was decided in favour of the Leeds Club at one innings.

Leeds, first innings	144
Wakefield, first innings	43
second innings	62
	105
	—
	39

1826. August 26th.—We are authorised to contradict a paragraph which appeared in the *Bradford Courier* of the 3rd inst., stating a cricket match was played at Huddersfield on the 17th ult. between the DEWSBURY and HUDDERSFIELD Clubs, and which was inserted in this paper; no such match having taken place. Some gentlemen from Dewsbury certainly went to Huddersfield by invitation to play with their club, upon an express understanding that it should be considered no match, but merely for practice and improvement.

1826. August 19th.—Last week, by special request, we stated that the paragraph relating to a cricket match played at Huddersfield was incorrect; and this week, on equally good authority, we are requested to say that it was perfectly correct. Having told the story on both sides, we hope that we shall be excused from any further notice on the subject.

1826. August 31st.—A cricket match was played at Huddersfield on Monday last, between eleven of the HUDDERSFIELD Old Club and eleven of the MANCHESTER New Club, which was won after a good contest by the former. The following was the result of the game:—

HUDDERSFIELD.		MANCHESTER.	
First innings	36	First innings	33
Second innings	42	Second innings	31
Total	78	Total	64

1826. September 28th.—Cricket.—A match was played in a field at Skircoat Moor, near Halifax, betwixt the HALIFAX and HUDDERSFIELD New Clubs, which was won by the Halifax Club by 30 runs:—

HALIFAX.		HUDDERSFIELD.	
First innings	24	First innings	28
Second innings	57	Second innings	23
	81		51

1826. October 21st.—A cricket match was played on Monday last on Hunslet Moor, betwixt the ARMLEY New Club and the WOODHOUSE Old Club, which was won by the former, having five wickets to go down:—

WOODHOUSE.		ARMLEY.	
First innings	39	First innings	42
Second innings	40	Second innings	40
Total	79	Total	82

Two other matches in 1826 are worthy of notice:—

End of January.—In skates on the ice at Sheffield. Played by members of the Sheffield Club. As one of the bats broke, they had to give up double-wicket, and take to single-wicket.

October.—A match was played by the officers of the 32nd Regiment and their men stationed at Halifax, against the old Huddersfield Club, which was won by the 32nd Regiment by 70 runs:—

32nd Regiment, first innings	148	
Huddersfield, first innings	37	78
second innings	41	
		70

1827. July 12th.—Cricket Match.—On Monday last a match at cricket was played on Woodhouse Moor between the WOODHOUSE and the ARMLEY Clubs, which was won by the latter with three wickets to go down:—

WOODHOUSE.		ARMLEY.	
First innings	36	First innings	99
Second innings	82	Second innings	20
	118		119

1827. August 18th.—A cricket match was played at Ripon yesterday week, between the WETHERBY and RIPON Clubs, when, after a well-contested game, victory was declared for the Wetherby Club.

1827. September 22nd.—Cricket.—In consequence of a challenge from the ARMLEY Club to the KNARESBOROUGH Club, a match was made, to be played on Monday last at High Harrogate, and which terminated as follows :—

Knareborough, first innings .....	102	
Armley, first innings .....	39	} 57
second innings .....	18	

The Knareborough Club beating their opponents by 45 runs and one whole innings. A second match between the York and Knareborough Clubs will be played at Wetherby on Monday next.

1827. September 29th —Cricket.—The return match between the Knareborough and York Clubs was played in Grange Park on Monday last, and won by the former with 94 runs to spare :—

KNARESBOROUGH.		YORK.	
First innings .....	63	First innings .....	30
Second innings .....	91	Second innings .....	30
Total .....	154	Total .....	60

Easingwold could boast of a cricket club as far back as 1829, and through the kindness of Mr. F. J. H. Robinson I have been able to examine the original “ Rules and Resolutions made and entered into by the Members of the Easingwold Independent Crickett Club, Established July 1829. (Signed) Thos. Crawford, president ; Chas. Hry. Holgate, treasurer and secretary.” This document (of parchment) is in a beautiful state of preservation, and contains fourteen “ rules and resolutions.” As in the fifth and other rules the word “ Society ” occurs instead of “ Club,” it is just possible that something more than cricket was contemplated at Easingwold. The following rules are too quaint to be passed over :—

That if any Member behave himself in an improper Manner to any of the Members of this Club so as such person complaining can show that he has received any damage either by word or deed it may be lawful for such Member to call a Meeting of the Members of the Club and if the President and a Majority of the Members think proper the person so offending shall be excluded this Society.

That if any Member shall Purchase anything for the Use of the Club without first consulting and obtaining the Votes of a Majority of the Members in favour of such Purchase the Funds of the Society will not be answerable for any debts so contracted.

That no Member of this Club engage on behalf of the Club to Play any Match without first consulting a Majority of the Club.

That any Member wilfully damaging the Batts or Wickets be fined the sum of One Shilling for the benefit of the Society.

That the Members meet on Wednesday Afternoon at Four O'clock in every week when those not attending be fined the sum of Six pence unless they shew to a Majority of the Members a sufficient cause for such their non-attendance.

At the foot is a list of the "Names of the Members"—all autographs—twenty in all, including the president and treasurer and secretary.

In addition to the clubs already noticed, cricket was played in several other places in the following years:—

1828, Bedale; 1831, Dalton; 1832, Thirsk; 1840, Beverley; 1841, Bradford and Otley; 1845, Rotherham, Kellmarsh, and Mexboro'; 1847, Harrogate; 1848, Keighley and Scarborough; 1850, Redcar; 1854, Barnsley.

Of course, cricket may have been played at a very much earlier date in these and other places, but the years given are the first that have come under my notice when a cricket club existed which was deemed worthy to bear the name of the town or village of its birth.

## CHAPTER III.

### SHEFFIELD *versus* NOTTINGHAM.

THESE were virtually county matches, the best cricketers in both counties taking part in them. Beginning in 1771, the last of the series was played in 1860, that is, within three years of the first match between the counties of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. But although they covered a period of ninety seasons, there were only twenty-six matches between these famous cricketing centres, as the following list will show :—

YEAR.	RUNS BY SHEFFIELD.	RUNS BY NOTTINGHAM.	RESULT.
1771.—	81, 62 and 105	76 and 112	.. Drawn
1772.—	(near) 70	14	.. Sheffield
1800.—	24 and 22	67 and 102	.. Nottingham by 123 runs
1800.—	47 „ 48	95 „ 133	.. Nottingham by 133 runs
1822.—	41 „ 81	120 „ 5	.. Nottingham by 10 wickets
1822.—	47 „ 50	210	.. Nottingham by inn. and 113 runs
1826.—	379	101 „ 75	.. Sheffield by inn. and 203 runs
1827.—	140 „ 166	59 „ 98	.. Sheffield by 154 runs
1827.—	89 „ 83	75 „ 99	.. Nottingham by 9 wickets
1828.—	113 „ 220	102 „ 71	.. Sheffield by 160 runs
1828.—	96 „ 88	99 „ 83	.. Sheffield by 7 wickets
1829.—	54 „ 51	94 „ 29	.. Nottingham by 18 runs
1829.—	39 „ 97	157 „ 56	.. Nottingham by 77 runs
1830.—	121 „ 138	165 „ 53	.. Sheffield by 41 runs
1831.—	67 „ 90	184 „ 98	.. Nottingham by 125 runs
1832.—	52 „ 51	124 „ 132	.. Nottingham by 153 runs
1834.—	88 „ 51	162	.. Nottingham by inn. and 23 runs
1842.—	95 „ 49	150 „ 85	.. Nottingham by 91 runs
1842.—	123 „ 37	132 „ 29	.. Nottingham by 9 wickets
1843.—	103 „ 153	91 „ 130	.. Sheffield by 35 runs
1843.—	104 „ 86	277	.. Nottingham by inn. and 87 runs
1848.—	134 „ 64	145 „ 52	.. Sheffield by 6 wickets
1848.—	111 „ 81	36 „ 71	.. Sheffield by 85 runs
1857.—	92 „ 121	155 „ 67	.. Nottingham by 9 runs
1858.—	118 „ 96	140 „ 58	.. Drawn
		(3 wickets)	
1860.—	68 „ 32	60 „ 162	.. Drawn
	(3 wickets)		

Results : Sheffield won 9, Nottingham 14, whilst 3 were drawn.

The scoring reigned low in these matches : Sheffield's highest was 379 in 1826, Nottingham's highest 277 in 1843. The lowest scores were 22 by Sheffield in 1800, and 14 by Nottingham in 1772. It is worthy of record here that Nottinghamshire have on only one occasion failed so signally against Yorkshire, and that was in 1901 when they compiled an innings of 13 runs. In some matches Sheffield had odds given them ; thus in the second match in



1800, they played twenty-two men ; in both the matches of 1822, fifteen men ; in 1857 and 1860, sixteen men ; whilst in 1826 they were helped by Leicester, and in 1858 by Durham.

Three innings of 100 runs were scored by individual batsmen, viz.:—

227 by Tom Marsden\* in 1826 for Sheffield.

125 by Tom Marsden in 1828 for Sheffield.

107 by Charles Brown in 1843 for Nottingham.

Only once did a batsman carry his bat through an innings—Tom Marsden scoring 65 not out in the first innings of the first match in 1827.

In these twenty-six matches Sheffield scored 4,618 runs for the loss of 541 wickets, Nottingham 4,890 for 445. Thus Sheffield's average a wicket was just  $8\frac{1}{2}$  runs, Nottingham's (all but) 11 runs.

If we exclude the first match of all, in 1771, when, possibly for the sake of filling up time, Sheffield had a third innings, every match was played to a finish except the last two. But time was no object in those days. Thus, the first match of 1829 covered five days, although only 228 runs were scored in the four completed innings. But there was no play on the Monday and Wednesday in consequence of rain.

The first two matches were thus reported :—

In 1771 at Nottingham, and 1772 at Sheffield.

Nottingham, August 26th, 1771.			Sheffield, June 1st, 1772.	
Huthwayte			Coleman	
Turner			Turner	
Loughman			Loughman	
Coleman			Roe	
Roe			Spurr	
Spurr			Stocks	
Stocks			Collishaw	
Collishaw			Troop	
Troop			Mew	
Mew			Barnford	
Rawson			Gladwin	
SHEFFIELD.		NOTTINGHAM.	NOTTINGHAM.	SHEFFIELD.
1st inn. ..	81	1st inn. ..	76	
2nd inn. ..	62	2nd inn. ..	112	
3rd inn. ..	105			
	248		188	

Tuesday, 9 o'clock a.m. commenced, 8th man 0, 9th 5, 1 to come in, and only 60 ahead, when the Sheffield left the field.

Nottingham gave in.

NOTE ON THE ABOVE.—No Sheffield names are given : why not ? These matches were first published in book form by W.

\*It is a matter of sincere regret that no portrait of Tom Marsden could be found anywhere.

North of Nottingham in 1830, who himself played in three of these matches. That the individual scores were not kept is most probable as the runs were notched in those days on sticks of wood, not written down on paper. That "Nottingham gave in" was surely bad form. Oddly enough, when Yorkshire played Norfolk in 1834, and Sussex in 1835, their opponents on both occasions gave up the match: and in consequence all these matches must be credited as wins for Yorkshire. In 1771 and 1772 the dimension of the wicket was 22 inches by 7, and only two stumps were used, a third stump not being added until 1775.

It is impossible to state at this distance the reason for the long intervals in this series of matches; why was it that no match was played between 1772 and 1800, and none between 1800 and 1822? Some may say that perhaps certain matches were played between Sheffield and Nottingham, but they were not recorded. But in the book by W. North mentioned above we have "A correct account of all the Cricket Matches played by the Nottingham Old Cricket Club from 1771 to 1829 inclusive." Hence we are driven to the conclusion that their matches with Sheffield were from time to time dropped: For what reason? Was there a feud? Was Sheffield afraid of her great rival? Or, was it because the game was badly supported in Yorkshire? I incline to the last reason. As we shall see later on, lack of public spirit, and so of the necessary funds, was the principal cause why there was no properly-constituted County Club before 1863. Great cricketers there have always been in Yorkshire; but Sheffield never had a ground fit for first-class cricket until the Darnall ground was opened in 1822. Where they played Nottingham in 1772 we shall never know; but when these towns met again in 1800 both matches were played on Nottinghamshire soil, the first at Mansfield, the second at Worksop. It would seem from this as if in the town of Nottingham there was no more public spirit for the game than existed in Sheffield.

But in cricketers and spectators there was no lack of enthusiasm in those "good old times." Fancy a match starting at 9 a.m., as was the case in 1771! In the York rules of 1784 a fine of threepence was levied on every member who was "not within sight of the wickets each morning before the Minster strikes five o'clock." And in the Sheffield Wednesday book there is a letter from the Baslow Cricket Club, "stating that their team would be at Hyde Park ready to commence the game at 9.30 a.m."; whilst in the same year (1842) "practice matches were played on that ground, starting at 9.30 a.m., and a fine of one shilling was imposed on all members, desirous of taking part, who arrived late." There were no railways then, and report goes that one of the Nottingham players was in the habit of rising before daybreak and of riding on horseback all the way to Sheffield in order to take part in the match.

Certain delightful traits of human nature lend interest to these old Sheffield and Nottingham matches, which make capital reading

eighty years afterwards. There was the same "throwing" bother as there is now. Take the following :—

August 20th to 23rd, 1827.—*Sheffield v. Nottingham*.—It appears that a notice had been posted at the Pavilion at the Marylebone Club that on the 19th of May, 1828, it is intended that the 10th law relative to cricketing shall be expunged, and the following substituted, viz.:—"That the ball shall be bowled, and not jerked or thrown," which we believe is in strict accordance with all former practice in great matches, and certainly the only fair mode of proceeding. Mr. Jeffries in the above match persevered in his objection, and even went so far as to declare that the stakes of £50 ought to be given up to Nottingham. (The Sheffielders had recourse to jerking and throwing the ball: a practice which Mr. Jeffries, the umpire for Nottingham, objected to, and he consequently called "no ball.") As the umpires could not settle the point to the satisfaction of both parties, the game was suddenly suspended for some time. At length the other umpire, Mr. Petty, yielded the point, and Sheffield agreed to resume the game on the condition here mentioned. So much, however, had the practice of jerking and throwing the ball grown into habit with the Sheffield players that it was necessary for the Nottingham umpire very frequently to call no-ball—which was received with evident dissatisfaction by Marsden and others who were entrusted to bowl. In this way Nottingham completed their innings for 75. Sheffield again went in and scored 83. But on Nottingham going in for a second innings, objections again arose as to the unfair bowling. The umpires could not agree, and ultimately the day's play closed abruptly, with a determination on both sides to choose fresh umpires. W. Charlton, Esq., and Major Taylor, members of the Sherwood Forest Cricket Club, were in consequence named for the purpose, with the consent of both parties; the former for Nottingham, the latter for Sheffield. On the last day Marsden again several times attempted to jerk the ball, but, being spoken to privately by Major Taylor, he desisted. The Sheffield score-book called this 'a most disgraceful match, as the Nottingham umpire called no-ball whenever a straight ball was bowled, and it regretted that Sheffield was foolish enough to continue the game in which such an unfair advantage was taken.'

Here is more friction, in the first match of 1829 :—

"With respect to Dawson being out there was some contention. The umpires declared that they could not give him out; but several of the Nottingham players, headed by Dennis, declared that they would leave the field if Dawson did not go out. The umpires at length gave way to the clamours of the Notts players. Thursday, play was resumed, Marsden and Smith taking the field. But here a chapter of accidents occurred, for the ground was heavy, and rain kept falling, and the last six men contributed only one score to the game! Of Friday's play very little is to be said. The Notts players only made 26 with three wides. After this Sheffield had to get 70 to beat, and when six wickets were down only 19 were left for the five others to get. But listen! They did not get one! not a notch!!! It was a remarkable coincidence that the same five also came out unsuccessfully in the first innings without a notch!

Five spectacles must be almost a record in first-class cricket.

A letter from Clarke, the captain of Nottingham, famous as the founder of the All England Eleven in 1846, and perhaps the finest lob-bowler of all time, may here be inserted :—

## THE SHEFFIELD AND NOTTINGHAM CLUBS.

*To the Editor of "Bell's Life in London."*

Sir.—Observing in your last publication a challenge from Sheffield to meet the Nottingham Old Cricket Club, home and home, for £500, we offer three modes of accomplishing their wish:—First, to play on the same terms as last year; or secondly, if this should be rejected, to pitch the stumps half way between Sheffield and Nottingham, each party bearing its own expense; and thirdly, if neither of the above pleases them, to meet in Lord's Cricket Ground, on the same conditions (viz., each party bearing its own expense), and for the sum which Sheffield has named.

For the Nottingham Old Cricket Club,

June 11th, 1828.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Nearly every match was played for money: the first match of 1800 for 200 guineas. The second match of that year took place on November 3rd and following days. What would modern cricketers say if an important match were fixed for so late a date? But in the early years of the last century cricketers were ready to play in any month. Thus I have a note of a single-wicket match taking place on the Nottingham ground on January 4th, 1838. And it was not played on ice. The combatants were Bartholomew Good of Nottingham, one of that county's "cracks," and J. Blathewick of Leeds, of whom I can learn nothing further. However, he must have been a cricketer much above the average, for he won this match by 16 runs, the scores being:—

## J. BLATHEWICK.

Balls.	Hits.	Runs.	Balls.	Hits.	Runs.
4	2	1	52	25	14
	Wide ..	1		Wides ..	9
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		2			23

## B. Good.

Balls.	Hits.	Runs.	Balls.	Hits.	Runs.
6	1	0	12	4	5
	Wide ..	0		Wides ..	4
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		0			9

But by far the most remarkable of these Sheffield and Nottingham matches was that played in 1826, Yorkshire being strengthened by Leicester. In it was scored an individual innings, the memory of which has scarcely died out. Let us not forget that at that period, owing largely to the rough wickets, heavy scores were almost unknown. Some of us regret that those days seem to have gone for ever. To-day, when our batsmen score several centuries apiece in each season, we may well be reminded that before 1826 only one innings of 200 runs had ever been registered in first-class cricket. That was William Ward's 278 at Lord's, in the year 1820. No century was scored in the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833. In 1828 Tom Marsden was the only batsman in England to notch a three-figure innings (125); whilst in 1833

the same batsman's 53 against Norfolk was the second highest innings of that year. But let us look at the full score of the Sheffield and Nottingham match of 1826 :—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. Barker, b Rawlins	10	st Vincent	16
C. Jarvis, b Ouston	3	c Gamble	13
W. Clarke, b Marsden	5	b Marsden	8
G. Jarvis, c Rawlins	20	b Shelton	14
G. Smith, run out	6	c Davis	0
R. Warsop, b Marsden	3	c Woolhouse	4
J. Dennis, b Marsden	0	b Marsden	1
J. Kettleband, b Marsden	6	c Vincent	3
G. Goodall, b Woolhouse	11	not out	5
P. Bramley, not out	20	b Shelton	4
G. Thorpe, b Rawlins	12	st Vincent	2
Byes	5	Byes	5
Total	101	Total	75

SHEFFIELD AND LEICESTER.	
W. Shelton, c Dennis	0
W. Barber, b Barker	10
H. Davis, b Barker	27
E. Vincent, b G. Jarvis	17
T. Marsden, c Barker	227
T. Gamble, c Bramley	61
G. W. Ouston, c Bramley	0
W. Squires, b Clarke	0
W. H. Woolhouse, leg before wicket	0
J. Dearman, b Clarke	27
G. Rawlins, not out	0
Byes	10
Total	379

Marsden was batting no less than eight hours—a tribute to the excellent bowling of Clarke and Barker, inasmuch as Marsden was a free-scoring left-handed batsman, in addition to being a very useful bowler—very fast underhand, and also medium round-arm.

We can with difficulty realise the unbounded hero-worship Marsden received from all classes of Yorkshiremen. A local poet immortalised his great innings in a rhyme of thirteen stanzas, each finishing with a chorus, "Hey Derry Derry," &c., and which was for many years given a conspicuous place in all Sheffield festivities. It is good enough, I think, to be quoted here :—

"What's the matter, my friends, at Sheffield to-day,  
That most of the people are going away?"  
"What's the matter, indeed! Why, don't you know, Mester,  
That Nottingham's playing both Sheffield and Lester?"  
So as I had heard it reported by many  
That cricket's the finest diversion of any,  
I thought, just for once, I would join in their fun,  
And to Darnall I got as the stirrings begun.  
When Rawlins and Marsden began to get warm,  
The Nottingham batters were filled with alarm;

For down went their stumps with a terrible crash,  
 And soon was extinguished the Nottingham flash.  
 Then old Father Dennis, enraged, took his bat,  
 In wonder whatever his comrades were at ;  
 But Tom ript his stumps in double-quick time,  
 And made the old boy with a round O to shine.  
 Thus man followed man in rapid succession,  
 And the score but slowly was making progression ;  
 The knowing ones strangely were altered in looks  
 And seemed very anxious to alter their books.  
 Davis, Barber, and Vincent, with one or two more,  
 Soon made for the union a very good score.  
 Then MARSDEN went in, in his glory and pride,  
 And the arts of the Nottingham players defied.  
 Oh ! Marsden at cricket is Nature's perfection  
 For hitting the ball in any direction.  
 He ne'er fears his wicket, so safely he strikes,  
 And he does with the bat and the ball as he likes.  
 Next, Gamble came forward, aspiring for fame,  
 And for ever established for cricket his name.  
 He kept up his wicket that day and the next,  
 And Barker and Clarke were bothered and vext ;  
 For Tom kept hitting the ball in the crowd,  
 Who in its applause grew boisterous and loud.  
 Then in praises of Gamble grew equally mad—  
 " Thou'st nought but a good 'un, brave Gamble, my lad."  
 But I said 'twere a shame, and I don't understand  
 Why you don't give a shout for yon Kettleband ;  
 For whenever a ball is struck out on the green,  
 There's sure to be him and his striped breeches seen.  
 So for Kettleband quickly we made a good shout,  
 But Tom, turning round, said let him look out ;  
 Then he drove the ball right over the people,  
 Some thought 'twere going over Handsworth church-steeple.  
 Then homeward I trudged to our county folks  
 To tell 'em a few of our cricketers' jokes.  
 But that joke of Tom Marsden's will ne'er be forgot,  
 When two hundred and twenty-seven notches he got.  
 For Marsden and Gamble we filled up our glasses  
 As brimful as when we toast favourite lasses ;  
 And then drank success to all cricketers true  
 Who with honour this noble diversion pursue.

This was Marsden's first appearance in this match, he being only 21 years old. He took part in these matches against Nottingham until 1834 (inclusive), and his batting was extraordinary, viz., 806 runs in 20 completed innings, or, an average of just 40 runs an innings. His bowling in the 1830 match is thus described :—" It is usual for a bowler, before he commences, to bowl a trial ball at one of his colleagues ; which Marsden did, Woolhouse having the bat. Play being called, Marsden bowled, and took the stumps with the first ball. This was considered as an omen by some persons. Barker was equally unfortunate, for with the first ball from Marsden down went his bails. This was the person expected to make a great innings. Too much praise cannot be given to Marsden ; indeed, so impressed were the subscribers by the extent to which they were indebted to him that on Wednesday, after the match was over, they entered into a subscription, and £16 were collected towards the purchase of

a silver cup of the value of £50, which it is intended to present to him as a testimony of his ability and conduct during the contest."

The cup was duly given to Marsden, and is now the property of the Sheffield Wednesday Club, of which Marsden was a member. This is probably the first instance of a collection being taken up on a cricket ground.

Here is another sample of Marsden's fame :—

At a meeting of the Leeds Club, March 24th, 1845, Mr. Barrett presented Mr. Clarke with an elegant gold breast-pin (which had been got up by subscription) in token of respect for his services as treasurer for the last two years. The pin represented a bat, stumps and ball, and attached, instead of a chain, were *two links of the late Tom Marsden's hair*. The pin was made by Mr. Carter, Silversmith, High Street, Sheffield.

Marsden did not wear well, all his greatest feats being performed before he was twenty-five years old. He died at the early age of thirty-eight. Was he spoiled by his success ? Did he lack self-control ? He must have been a rollicking sort of fellow from the following incident :—

A cricket match was played between G. Jarvis and Marsden (who kept the "Cricketers'"), the latter promising that the sign should be pulled down if he did not beat Jarvis. Marsden won, however, so the sign was not removed. He once took part in a very novel match, in which "bowling, throwing and jerking were allowed to be fair on the part of the bowlers." The match was played on Monday, July 19th, 1830, J. Dearman, C. Dearman and Henry Hall playing Marsden, Woolhouse and Rawlins at single wicket. The latter trio won without the loss of a wicket in their second innings.

Marsden's great deeds were all confined to Yorkshire. Outside the county, or rather Sheffield, he was another player altogether. Thus, he played in the Gentlemen and Players' match at Lord's from 1827 to 1838, scored one innings of 40, but in 15 innings compiled only 136 runs, with an average of just over 9 runs an innings. Failure in this match provoked the following rhyme in an alphabetical poem on "The Crack Eleven of England" which appeared in Pierce Egan's Book of Sports, 1832, p. 346 :—

Next Marsden may come, tho' it here must be stated  
That his skill down at Sheffield is oft over-rated ;  
But an out and out bat where the bowling is loose—  
As a bowler and fielder of very great use.

Marsden evidently had no mean estimate of his own powers. In *Bell's Life* of July 17th, 1836, appeared the following challenge :—

(K)NURR AND SPELL.

Tom Marsden, of Sheffield, will play any man at this game at the close of the cricketing season, for £50 or £100 ; each man to choose his own (k)nurrs.

But the following letter to the *Sheffield Independent* has more interest for us :—

SIR,—You will please to state in your next paper that my friends are ready to back me to play any man in England a match at single wicket for the sum of £50. The game to be played on the New Ground, at Darnall, on Monday, the 13th, or Monday, the 20th of October ; and the person accepting the challenge to receive £10 for his travelling expenses. Upon receiving an answer to this challenge, the stake will be immediately sent to your office.

Yours, &c.,

Sheffield, Sept. 26th, 1828.

THOS. MARSDEN.

There was no response to this challenge. Why, we cannot say. It is to be regretted that Fuller Pilch did not there and then close with this offer, because Marsden quickly lost his old skill. However, in 1833 Pilch and Marsden were matched for the championship of England and £100 aside. Two matches were played, the first at Norwich on July 18th, the second at Sheffield on August 5th, 6th, and 7th. No fielders were allowed on either side, but wides were scored—for the first time in single-wicket matches. In both matches Marsden was hopelessly thrashed.

FIRST MATCH.

Marsden	..	..	41 balls.	33 hits.	7 runs.	Extras 0	..	Total	7
"	..	..	7	5	0	"	0	"	0
Pilch	..	..	131	113	73	"	4	"	77

SECOND MATCH.

Pilch	198 balls.	152 hits.	78 runs.	..	202 balls.	148 hits.	100 runs
		Wides ..	4			Wides ..	6
			82				106
Marsden	73 balls.	60 hits.	25 runs.	..	184 balls.	122 hits.	31 runs
		Wide	1			Wides ..	4
			26				35

Thus Pilch won the first match by an innings and 70 runs, the second by 127 runs.

Those were the days of single-wicket matches. Only second in importance to the Marsden and Pilch match was that in which another famous Sheffielder took part. James Dearman challenged any man in England. Pilch accepted the challenge ; but on account of his numerous engagements he had to waive his claim, and so his place was taken by the renowned Alfred Mynn, the Kentish "lion." Two matches were played, the first on August 20, 1838, at Town Mall, in Kent ; the second at Sheffield, a week later. In the first match, reckoning extras, Mynn scored 34 and 89, Dearman 3 and 8 ; in the second Mynn's single innings of 58 exceeded by 36 Dearman's two innings of 8 and 14.

This was the last time a Yorkshireman challenged All England to single combat. But in 1827 the brothers Broadbridge, of Sussex, challenged any two men in England ; the challenge was taken up by Tom Marsden and George Rawlins, both of Sheffield. There was no time to finish the match, so it was decided on the first innings. The Broadbridges scored 43 and 33, the Sheffielders 21 and 9 (no wicket).



At the close of this match the Sussex men challenged any three in Yorkshire, if they (Sussex) might have a man to field. It was accepted by Marsden, Rawlins and Woolhouse, and the match was to be decided on September 24th, 1827, immediately after the races at Doncaster. Unfortunately we cannot say whether it did take place, as there was no report of it.

Another match which excited considerable interest was for the Championship of Yorkshire, between Tom Marsden and Harry Sampson. It took place on the Hyde Park ground, Sheffield, on May 17th, 18th, 19th, 1841, and once more was Marsden over-matched, his scores reading 15 and 16 against Sampson's one innings of 81.

Richard Letby, of York, often figured in these matches, now alone, and now as one of two, in the days when there seems to have been rivalry between Sheffield and York ; but the "cracks" of Sheffield took no part in these matches.

Tom Hunt was the hero of a single-wicket match which is unique so far as my research into Yorkshire cricket goes. On August 6th, 10th and 14th, 1845, Hunt (who was really a native of Chesterfield, though he played nearly all his cricket in Yorkshire), challenged eleven of Knaresborough, and beat them by eight runs ; Hunt's scores (with extras) were 23 and 10 (he was c. Joy in the first, and run out in the second), whilst the totals of the eleven were first innings (7 runs and 9 wides) 16, second innings (4 runs and 5 wides) 9. "There was no play on the 10th, although all the players were present. The Knaresborough umpire was intoxicated, and there was nobody else available."

But we shall have more to say about these early players when we come to notice Yorkshire's first county matches. Suffice here to add that single-wicket contests have long since disappeared, and will probably never be revived. They were mostly occasions for gambling. The last eleven-a-side match played in Yorkshire for a large stake was Sheffield v. Lascelles Hall in 1867 for £50. Since then the sum was gradually reduced, and in Sheffield at any rate, from 1868 to 1878 a ball was the only stake. But since 1878 that has disappeared, and now matches are played for love and honour ; as they certainly must be if the players are to be above suspicion.

## CHAPTER IV.

### EARLY YORKSHIRE COUNTY MATCHES, 1833 TO 1855.

THE first county match played by Yorkshire was against Norfolk. Why was Norfolk chosen in 1833, and not another county of greater prominence in the cricket world? One reason was that Norfolk lay nearer to Yorkshire than the Southern counties, and distance in those days, when railways scarcely existed, was a matter of serious import. But were there any other county clubs seventy years ago? Only one that I can find, and that was Sussex, who in 1833 played England three times; and these matches comprised their season's entire programme. The town of Nottingham, as we said in the last chapter, had a very strong club, which in 1833 played Twenty of Bedale, Harewood, Ripon, Thirsk, Wetherby, and York—there being no Sheffield and Nottingham match that year, whilst the Sheffield players were barred from appearing in the Yorkshire Twenty.

But in 1833 Norfolk possessed the greatest batsman of the day, indeed the only front-rank batsman that county has ever boasted. His name was Fuller Pilch, who was almost as famous as W. G. Grace in our day, and who like his successor was a cricketer of such uncommon ability as to lift an otherwise second-rate county eleven into the foremost place. It is interesting to note in passing that these two giants of cricket met and conversed at Canterbury in Pilch's closing years.

But there is a further reason why Norfolk was selected. In the *Sporting Magazine* of September, 1828, I have come across this interesting note: "Pilch was originally Norfolk bred; migrated into the North for bread and water at an early age; and learnt to handle bats and balls at Sheffield, where he became distinguished, and where he was found by a Suffolk spirit." Now Pilch never assisted Sheffield in their contests with Nottingham. Even at that day—1842—when somebody proposed that an "eminent player—not a member of the Sheffield Wednesday Club—should be engaged to play," an amendment was carried "that none but *bona fide* members should take part in this or any other match." A very sound decision, which has been characteristic of Yorkshire ever since. Pilch, however, was a member of the Sheffield Wednesday Club; for how long I do not know; but in 1841, Mr. Michael Bass, of Burton, wrote to the Committee to allow four of their players, Marsden, Sampson, Vincent, and Fuller Pilch, to play for the North of England against the South. Very naturally then, when Yorkshire wanted to play a genuine county match, they looked to Norfolk, the birthplace of Pilch.

We do not know, of course, how this match was organised, who chose the eleven, nor who was responsible for the expenses.

Was any Committee appointed ? Or was it a private speculation ? Yorkshire had at that time several gentlemen who were full of enthusiasm for the game and whose enthusiasm was not confined to taking part in matches. We shall, later on, mention some of them. For the present it must suffice to call attention to the presence of several amateurs in the first County eleven which Yorkshire raised. Every player came from Sheffield, perhaps because there was no cricketer outside Sheffield in 1833 worthy to represent the County. Seventy years later not one Sheffielder figured regularly in the County eleven.

The full score of this match is deserving of record. I have for once inserted "Esq." after certain names for the sake of indicating the amateur talent then existing in the County :—

ON THE HYDE PARK GROUND, AT SHEFFIELD,

September 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1833.

YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. H. Woolhouse, run out	31	b N. Pilch	13
E. Vincent, b Daplyn	19	c Wilkinson	32
G. Smith, c F. Pilch	19	c Wilkinson	0
T. Marsden, b Daplyn	0	b F. Pilch	53
G. E. Dawson, c Pile	7	b N. Pilch	12
G. Rawlins, c Pile	7	c Pile	6
W. Lupton, Esq., b F. Pilch	1	c Pile	0
P. S. Johnston, Esq., b F. Pilch	7	b N. Pilch	6
T. R. Barker, Esq., b F. Pilch	0	not out	4
J. Dearman, not out	14	c Wilkinson	40
T. Deakin, c Hogg	8	c W. Pilch	11
Byes 16, wides 9	25	Byes 13, wides 4, noes 2	19
	138		196

NORFOLK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
— Simmence, b Marsden	3	b Marsden	0
Nathaniel Pilch, run out	10	b Dearman	22
M. Daplyn, lbw	5	c Vincent	0
— Wilkinson, Esq., b Marsden	5	c Dearman	25
Fuller Pilch, c Vincent	10	c Vincent	23
— Spinks, Esq., b Marsden	1	not out	14
— Roberts, Esq., c Deakin	0	run out	21
— Hogg, c Rawlins	1	run out	3
William Pilch, run out	5	b Rawlins	8
— Pile, b Dearman	20	b Marsden	11
Groom, not out	1	c Smith	0
Byes 2, wides 3, noes 1	6	Byes 10, wides 9, noes 1	20
	67		147

Yorkshire won by 120 runs.

In 1898 Yorkshire's SECOND Eleven played Norfolk !

The above was Yorkshire's only match in 1833 ; they met Norfolk again in 1834 (twice) and in 1836 (twice). And then these matches ceased, most likely for lack of public support, or because Norfolk deemed themselves scarcely strong enough. As a proof of the small interest then taken in county cricket it



H. SAMPSON.



may be mentioned that in 1835 Yorkshire arranged one match with Sussex ; does that explain why in that year Norfolk were not engaged ? Of the five matches with Norfolk Yorkshire won three and lost two. In 1835 Pilch was engaged to play for Kent at a salary of £100 a year, and although he occasionally assisted the county of his birth, yet from that year his services were virtually withdrawn from it ; it was in Kent that he made his name famous. Norfolk without him had not the remotest chance of making a match with Yorkshire. Pilch's connection with Yorkshire was strengthened when Ephraim Lockwood married his niece.

The results of these Norfolk matches were as follows :—

- 1833. Yorkshire won by 120 runs.
- 1834. Norfolk won by 272 runs.
- 1834. Yorkshire won—Norfolk giving up the match.
- 1836. Yorkshire won by 24 runs.
- 1836. Norfolk won by 1 wicket.

In the second match of 1834 there was some capital scoring, Yorkshire making 191 and 296, Norfolk 75 and 289 for 7 wickets. Why did Norfolk abandon the game ? They wanted only 123 runs, and Pilch had scored 153 not out. In Yorkshire's second innings every man save one (Rawlins) scored double figures, whilst in their first innings also seven of these ten batsmen reached two figures. Yet no batsman got talent money ! "Extras"—27 and 56—proved to be Yorkshire's top scorer.

It is impossible to say how many wickets fell to the Yorkshiremen, for it was not until the 1836 matches that the bowler's name was inserted if a batsman was not clean bowled. So far as the score sheets indicate, James Dearman took 22 wickets, Marsden 13. In batting, Marsden did not repeat his feats against Nottingham, and yet the Norfolk bowling was very inferior to that of Nottingham. Fuller Pilch, who always bowled for Norfolk, scarcely ever was called upon to bowl for Kent. The three premier Yorkshire batsmen were—

W. H. Woolhouse, 6 innings for 116 runs, average 19·3.

T. Marsden, 6 innings for 108 runs, average 18.

J. Dearman, 9 innings for 152 runs, average 16·8.

On the side of Norfolk, Pilch scored 385 runs in 8 innings, an average of 48 runs an innings. Yet in the last match of the series Dearman bowled him in each innings before he had scored. Strange to say, Pilch had only just previously met Marsden at single wicket, when his scores were 78 and 100.

Yorkshire's other opponents in those years were :—

Sussex in 1835 and 1855 ; one match only each year.

Manchester in 1844 (once) ; in 1845 (twice).

Lancashire in 1849 (twice) ; in 1851 (twice).

Kent in 1849 (once).

Surrey in 1851 (twice).

Sheffield in 1849 (twice) ; in 1850 (twice).

That is, including the Norfolk matches, Yorkshire played 21 matches only between 1833 and 1861—a most disappointing return for a county which possessed many great cricketers. The match with Sussex in 1855 was the last played before steps were taken to put Yorkshire County cricket on a sound basis. It was the famous All England Eleven (founded in 1845 by William Clarke, the great lob bowler off whom Tom Marsden scored his historic innings of 227 in 1826), which kept first-class cricket alive in Yorkshire. In the following years the only Yorkshire matches were with the A.E.E.; and in each match Yorkshire had odds allowed them:—

1846.	A.E.E.	v. 18	of Yorkshire.
1847.	„	v. 18	„
1847.	„	v. 16	„
1850.	„	v. 14	„
1851.	„	v. 14	„
1852.	„	v. 14	„
1853.	„	v. 22	„
1854.	„	v. 22	Gentlemen of Yorkshire.
1856.	„	v. 22	of Yorkshire.
1860.	„	v. 22	„
1862.	„	v. 20	„
1862.	„	v. 14	„

In addition, the United All England Eleven played 14 of Yorkshire in 1853. These matches, being not eleven-a-side, are not included in the statistical tables at the close of this book, but it may be of interest to note that of the matches with the A.E.E., Yorkshire won 5, lost 5, and 2 were drawn; whilst they won their only match with the United Eleven.

Of the other first-class matches Yorkshire played between 1833 and 1855, the following were the results:—

Against Sussex,	Yorkshire won 1, lost 1.
„ Manchester,	„ 2, „ 1.
„ Lancashire,	„ 4, „ 0.
„ Kent,	„ 0, „ 1
„ Surrey,	„ 0, „ 2

Sussex gave up the match in 1835. Yorkshire wanting only 21 runs to win, with an innings to play. Six Sussex batsmen were run out in the two innings. Did that take the heart out of them? W. Lillywhite, their great bowler, was not playing, whilst Yorkshire had the assistance of J. Cobbett, of Middlesex, who took more than half of the Sussex wickets. So far as I have observed, this is the only county match in which Yorkshire have played a “given man.” In 1855 Sussex won by an innings, scoring 292 to Yorkshire’s 103 and 72. John Wisden, the “little wonder,” made more than half (148) the Sussex score. It is interesting to note that out of the twenty-two players engaged in this match only two, Box and Dean (both of Sussex), took part in the corresponding match of 1835.

Caffyn informs us in his book, "Seventy-one, Not Out," "In 1851 I took part as a given man for Lancashire at Sheffield. Besides myself, Lancashire had the help of Julius Cæsar, Tom Adams, and Vincent Tinley. Yet Yorkshire defeated this mixed eleven by six wickets." In the return match, when Lancashire had three borrowed players, Yorkshire won by five wickets.

Of the first Surrey match in 1851 Caffyn writes: "It was the first time these counties met. The result was almost the same as the match we had lately played against Notts, Surrey on this occasion being victorious by 72 runs. Yorkshire had undoubtedly a good team now, and it is strange that they did not at this time come more to the front in the cricket world. They had good and experienced batsmen in Tom Hunt, Harry Wright, Sam Baldwinson, Harry Sampson, George Anderson, and others, and good bowlers in Ellis and Armitage; still they played very few matches at this period." It is pleasant to see ourselves as others see us. In this match "the betting at the outset was five and six to four on Yorkshire." In the return match, so Lillywhite states, "the betting was in favour of Surrey who were very strong just then." Low scoring prevailed in both these matches, the highest innings being 164.

But of all the earlier matches none perhaps are so interesting to us to-day as those played between Yorkshire and Sheffield. Sheffield had previously played Manchester two matches in each of the years 1846, 1847 and 1848. It will be remembered that Yorkshire had met Manchester in 1844 and 1845 (see page 31). Was Sheffield determined to prove that what Yorkshire had done, Sheffield could do? If so, the results must have been disheartening, for of these six matches Sheffield lost four, winning only two. But it should not be forgotten that Manchester engaged outsiders for these matches, viz., T. Sherman, one of Surrey's best bowlers, who had a club engagement in Manchester, whilst Tom Hunt, who was to all intents and purposes, so far as cricket was concerned, a Sheffielder, helped Manchester. So did John Lillywhite, one of the Sussex cracks. When then in 1849 Sheffield threw down the gauntlet to Yorkshire, and only native talent was utilised, they had some justification for their boldness in the fact that hitherto the Yorkshire team had been composed almost exclusively of Sheffield players. The results showed that they had not a "swollen head," for although Yorkshire won the first match, the remaining three went to Sheffield. Each match was splendidly contested; of the second we read, "some of the finest play ever witnessed was displayed on this occasion." In the first match, which Yorkshire won by four wickets, Tom Hunt (63) carried his bat through the first innings of Sheffield, and yet, although he did not play in the second match, Sheffield won by 30 runs. They also won the two matches in 1850 by six wickets and four runs respectively. In the four matches Yorkshire scored 816 runs for the loss of 76 wickets, Sheffield 850 runs for 74 wickets, Yorkshire's batsmen averaging 10·7 runs apiece, Sheffield 11·4. Later on—in 1873—Sheffield's example was



followed, not by one of the large towns in the county, but by one of its most insignificant villages, Lascelles Hall, and with almost similar results. It can seldom have happened that any club was strong enough to be pitted—and with success—against the rest of a county.

Where were these early county matches played? With scarcely an exception in Sheffield; but not all on the same ground. There have been at least three different county grounds in that town:—

1. THE DARNALL GROUND, of which mention was made in the last chapter. Before that ground was made, there seems to have been no enclosure in Sheffield specially reserved for cricket. But in 1821 Mr. George Steer ventured to prepare a plot of land at Darnall, and erected on it a stand for the public. The first match of importance was played there on August 26th, 1822, Sheffield opposing Nottingham. The ground was on the outskirts of the town, on the way to Glossop. A serious accident marred this match, the stand giving way; two lives were lost, and more than fifty persons were injured. The game having become very popular, Mr. Steer undertook to prepare another and larger ground in the same neighbourhood, and engaged a well known M.C.C. cricketer, Sparkes, to coach the budding cricketers of Sheffield, the match against Nottingham having shown them that they were apprentice-hands at the game. The new ground was opened in 1824, and was much appreciated. Under the management of W. H. Woolhouse, into whose hands it passed in 1825, it became one of the largest and best appointed grounds in the country; "second to none," was *Bell's Life's* description of it. Woolhouse was one of the leading Sheffield cricketers, and very keen for the cricketing honour of his town and county. It was he who invited All England to play 22 of Yorkshire in 1825, when the County lost by only 28 runs. After that match a Southern newspaper thus wrote: "It is much to be regretted that the Darnall Ground is so far from London and other principal places where the noble game is played, as it may justly be considered the finest ground in the Kingdom." At the top of the ground was an artificial terrace where sitting accommodation was provided for 8,000 spectators. Upon this terrace was built a handsome brick pavilion, standing upon several stone pillars. The ground, however, had no grand matches played on it after 1829.

2. HYDE PARK GROUND. This ground, which is now the Hallamshire Volunteers' Drill Ground, was begun in 1824 and was ready for cricket in 1826, costing more than £4,000. As it was situated at a distance of only a mile and a half from the centre of Sheffield—the Darnall Ground being three miles distant—it soon became *the* home of Yorkshire cricket. Situate on very high ground it commanded glorious views in every direction, and having a slight natural fall it quickly recovered after rain. W. H. Woolhouse became the proprietor of it. I find this reference to its popularity in Pierce Egan's *Book of Sports*: "During the

month of September, 1830, so great was the interest for the game of cricket in Sheffield, after they had beaten the Notts, that nine double-wickets were pitched on the Hyde Park Ground, where upwards of two hundred players were at work at one time. The ground is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent; indeed, it is most delightfully situated altogether, and well calculated for the above sport." Unfortunately it passed into the hands of a landlord who had little or no enthusiasm for cricket, converted it into an arena for pedestrianism and kindred sports, and thus made it impossible after a time for good-class cricket. It was on this ground that Yorkshire played their first county match with Norfolk in 1833. There were no telegraph boards, and no score cards in those days. Scoring was done by the spectators. One person, for instance, would score with peas, taking a pea out of his pocket for each run, and keeping it in his hand until a wicket fell; then he would transfer the peas thus collected to an empty pocket. Another would chalk a large flat stone. At the end of each hour a messenger was sent to Wiley & Co., in the Old Haymarket, by whom the score was written out and shown in the window. It was not until 1857 that Billy Whitham and the printing press appeared in Sheffield. The largest "gate" at Hyde Park was 16,000, when All England played 20 of Sheffield in 1846.

3. BRAMALL LANE GROUND. The first match of importance played here was Yorkshire *v.* Sussex in 1855. One of the Sussex players thus spoke of it: "It is one of the finest grounds in England and has every convenience suitable both for players and public. It is enclosed by a ten-foot wall, and there are beautiful stands and refreshment rooms for visitors." It was leased for 99 years by the Duke of Norfolk to the Sheffield United Club, Mr. M. J. Ellison, the first President of the Yorkshire County Club, holding himself responsible for the rent of £70. After his death in 1898 the Sheffield United Club bought the freehold for £10,300 on condition that it was not to be sold or used for any other purpose than that of recreation for at least 21 years. A new pavilion was at once taken in hand at an outlay of £6,000, the foundations of the old building being utilised, and in this way a considerable sum was saved in the cost of the present handsome structure, which is equipped throughout with every convenience for members and cricketers. For many years Bramall Lane was the only County cricket ground, although several of the earlier County matches were played, as we shall see, at Bradford and other towns. But Sheffield and Yorkshire cricket will ever be synonymous. To some of us its ground is the most attractive of all enclosures. The crowds that gather there seem to have the genuine sporting instinct—a love of the game for its own sake. Where else in the country is the accommodation so ample? No less than 60,000 persons can see every ball, most of them from comfortably-seated terraces. I remember a few years since when the delivery of Surrey's fast bowler, Tom Richardson, was questioned at

Nottingham his captain remarked to me, "Never mind, we shall be in Sheffield next week, and I am certain that the folks there will at once spot anything doubtful or unfair about Richardson's bowling, and you may rest assured that if they do they will quickly let us know about it." That they said nothing was to me proof positive that they saw no reason for protest.

Before leaving Sheffield, let me give a quotation referring to the Sheffield Wednesday and Ripon match of August 16th, 1830: "The Ripon fielding was excellent, never missing a catch when it could be taken. They then tried their fortune at the wickets with their *laking-sticks* (as they term their bats), and &c." This is the only time I have come across this expressive term. Are bats ever thus spoken of to-day?

Lest we forget the names of the earlier Yorkshire cricketers, the score of the first Yorkshire and Sheffield match is appended. It was played on the Victoria Ground, Leeds, July 9th and 10th, 1849:—

SHEFFIELD.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M. J. Ellison, b Joy.....	6	c Blayds, b Ibbotson ..	7
T. Hunt, not out .....	63	run out.....	1
G. Coates, c Berry, b Joy .....	0	c Denison, b Joy .....	4
T. R. Barker, b Berry .....	1	c Dawson, b Hall .....	18
G. Chatterton, b Joy .....	11	b Berry .....	31
H. Sampson, b Joy .....	6	c and b Hall .....	4
R. F. Skelton, c Blayds, b Joy....	9	b Joy .....	0
H. Wright, b Joy .....	0	c Crossland, b Joy .....	11
T. Ellis, run out .....	3	not out.....	7
B. Wake, b Joy.....	15	c Denison, b Berry .....	2
J. P. Burbeary, b Joy .....	8	c Crossland, b Berry....	1
Byes 6, wides 2 .....	8	Bye 1, wides 6 .....	7
	130		93

YORKSHIRE.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R. Letby, b Barker .....	0	b Wright .....	5
E. Blayds, run out .....	4	not out.....	29
S. Baldwinson, b Barker .....	53	b Wake .....	5
J. Joy, b Barker .....	5	b Wake .....	3
W. B. Denison, run out .....	18	not out.....	2
C. Nixon, run out .....	8	run out.....	14
A. Crossland, b Barker .....	0	c Skelton, b Barker .....	7
G. Berry, b Barker .....	0	run out.....	6
H. Dawson, not out .....	17		
J. Hall, lbw, b Hunt .....	1		
J. R. Ibbotson, b Skelton .....	21		
Byes 12, wides 7 .....	19	Byes 6, wide 1.....	7
	146		78

Yorkshire won by four wickets.

From what places did these and other Yorkshire cricketers up to 1861 come? Sheffield need not be included in this list. Take the foregoing Yorkshire players in order, omitting any who never came to the front:—

R. LETBY, from York. Landlord of the "Cricketers' Arms" in that city for 24 years. Good batsman. Took part in several single-wicket matches against W. Scott of Harewood, W. Busby of Bedale, I. Johnson of Nottingham, amongst others, and won them all. A famous thrower. *Bell's Life*, July 16th, 1843, has this note: "When Letby threw the ball against Bell on the Bishopwearmouth Ground, the former threw 105 or 107 yards, and the latter (who said he could throw 120) 115 yards."

S. BALDWINSON, from Harewood. Left-handed, fine hitter. Most successful against the All England and United Elevens. "The most winning game is that which plays the greatest number of balls—an art in which no man can surpass Baldwinson of Yorkshire."

JONATHAN JOY, from Knaresborough. Fast round-arm bowler and good bat. Was engaged by the Stockton Club for 15 years, and in 1865 received a testimonial consisting of a gold watch and £121.

ANDREW CROSSLAND, from Dalton, near Huddersfield.\* Possibly the best bowler in Yorkshire for many years: took 12 of the All England wickets at York in 1854. Died in Hull in December, 1902, at the age of 85. From the same village—Dalton—came John, Joseph, and George Berry, Joseph being no relation to his namesakes. They all played for Yorkshire.

From Bedale came George Anderson, Roger Iddison, and John and George Morton—all familiar names in cricket.

Two or three Sheffielders in the above match must be noticed:—

HARRY SAMPSON. Was a member of the United All England Eleven, and for his height—5 feet 4 inches—a most successful batsman with "extraordinary fine back play." One of the two Yorkshire cricketers whose portrait in colours was published by Corbet Anderson. Beat Tom Marsden at single-wicket in 1841. Kept the "Adelphi" Hotel in Sheffield for more than 20 years, where the County Committee used to meet. Scored the largest innings—162—ever played on the ice, on February 8th, 1841, for Sheffield Wednesday against Sheffield Town. Fielded at long stop.

\* Here is a record worth preserving: in the month of January, 1852 (a queer time of the year for cricket), Bendigo, the champion pugilist of England, played a single-wicket match against J. Ibbetson, of Leeds, and won it fairly easily. Owing to the result Bendigo was matched to play single-handed against Andrew Crossland and an amateur named J. Holland (a novice). Whilst Bendigo was bowling, a dog seized the ball which had been hit away by Crossland, and rushed off with it. As the game was going against him, Bendigo became indignant, and said that he had undertaken to play against men, not dogs, and so he refused to continue the game. He paid over the stakes, however. Bendigo, it may be added, after retiring from the "ring," took the keenest interest in cricket, and used to watch regularly the Notts matches on the Trent Bridge ground. My old friend, Richard Daft, once told me that Bendigo during the luncheon interval would, for a small sum, allow any comer to try and hit him on the face or head, he undertaking not to use his arms in self-defence. Daft, who was a capital amateur boxer, used often to take him on, but, so marvellously rapid were Bendigo's movements, that Daft never but once could get at him, and then he simply grazed his head.

**HARRY WRIGHT.** Figured in one match for the Players at Lord's. A most wonderful point ; once caught out nine men in a North *v.* South match at the Oval, and nine in a single innings for the United Eleven against 22 of Northamptonshire. Was well known to the present generation as the ground-keeper at Bramall Lane from 1866 to his death in 1893.

**GEORGE CHATTERTON.** The County wicket-keeper. Perhaps the first Yorkshireman to be engaged on the staff at Lord's, where he served for 14 seasons. A fair lob bowler. Fine powerful leg-hitter. One of the few cricketers to be got out the first ball in both innings of the same match. Corbet Anderson deemed him worthy of a place in his picture gallery.

**TOM HUNT,** though born in Chesterfield, played nearly all his cricket in Sheffield. A great batsman. Said to have played more single-wicket matches than any other man, defeating, amongst others, George Chatterton, and the Notts players, C. Brown and R. C. Tinley. A punishing batter and good fast bowler ; nearly always successful against Clarke's lobs ; called "the Star of the North." His innings of 165 in the match against Chatterton in 1843 is the record for single-wicket. A convivial soul. After an evening spent none too wisely, he ventured home as usual along the railway track, against which his friends had often warned him, and was run over by a train. Engaged at Old Trafford in 1857. The hero of a great innings of 102 for North *v.* South in 1856. There were only two other centuries scored in all first-class matches the same year.



G. CHATTERTON.



## CHAPTER V.

### YORKSHIRE COUNTY CRICKET, 1861 TO 1872.

THE time had come for a vigorous forward movement, and, as usual, the hour called forth the men. The first step was the formation of a Public Match Fund Committee, at a meeting held in Sheffield at Harry Sampson's hotel (the Adelphi) on March 7th, 1861, at which it was resolved that the Match Committee should consist of the Committee of Management of the Bramall Lane Cricket Ground, and of one representative of each club contributing any sum of not less than twenty shillings to the Fund. Mr. M. J. Ellison was elected President and Treasurer, Mr. W. Whittles Secretary. The Pitsmoor, Sheffield Wednesday and Hallam clubs at once forwarded a subscription, and Scarborough followed their example the year after. But that was all the public support given to the appeal. A match, however, was arranged between the first eleven and the next sixteen for the benefit of the Match Fund, and also home and out matches with Surrey, the Secretary being instructed to write to the players selected for the Surrey match at the Oval, asking them their terms. At the same time it was resolved to prepare two dozen canvassing books to solicit from the noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood their patronage and financial support to the Permanent Public Match Fund. For some reason or other the Fund never became popular; doubtless it was thought that a Match Committee was lacking in the weight of an executive constituted on the broadest lines. It was not sufficiently representative of the county as a whole. So straitened indeed were the Committee for funds that they were compelled to decline an invitation from the Manchester Club to play Yorkshire *v.* Lancashire matches in 1862. In the first year of its existence the matches with Surrey took place, Surrey winning at the Oval by six wickets, Yorkshire at Bramall Lane by two wickets. Yet in that year, 1861, Surrey had beaten the full strength of England by 56 runs and the North of England by 92 runs. No wonder then that at the end of the season a London journalist made the following appeal:—

Yorkshire, you are wanted, that is, the leading men and cricketers of Yorkshire are wanted, to bestir themselves, beat up the wealth, rank and influential men of their shire, and establish a County Cricket Club. Good cricket grounds you have already in various parts of the county. Cricketers are ready at hand of that metal and ability that even under the present disorganised—or rather, no—state of things, were found an eleven that could beat Surrey. Few counties possess, and no county can hope for, a quartette of better bowlers than Yorkshire has in Atkinson,



Hodgson (the Willsher of the North), Slinn, and Iddison; Yorkshire is not wanting in wicket-keepers whilst they have E. Stephenson (second only to Lockyer) and Mr. Waud; and for batsmen there are Anderson, Stephenson, Rowbotham, Caleb Robinson, Mr. A. Prest, Mr. Waud, W. Waterfall, Joe and John Berry, and Luke Greenwood; and plenty of others would be forthcoming if there was that established which is necessary to find out the young and rising blood—that is, a County Club. To let a county droop in the cricket world that has found an eleven which can beat Surrey, appears to us a burning shame. Why, even the Yorkshire eleven, that were beaten by the Surrey team at the Oval, bowled, fielded and played their up-hill game so pluckily and well as not only to obtain the public compliments of their opponents, but a reward (10s.) from the Surrey club for each man of the eleven. It is our opinion that if Yorkshiremen would but establish on a proper basis a County Club, they would in a year or two be enabled to bring such an eleven into the field as would make Yorkshire a cricketing county second to none in England, and Yorkshire-trained cricketers as famous as Yorkshire-trained racehorses. Firmly raise that; elect an active, popular, persevering secretary; back him up with a well-filled exchequer; and when you match, always play the full strength of the County.

This eloquent appeal was not wasted, for on January 8th, 1863, it was resolved

*“That a County Club be formed,*

which shall consist of an unlimited number of members, the lowest subscription to such Club being 10s. 6d.; its object being to provide funds for playing first-class matches either in Sheffield or in other towns of the County according as arrangements may be made.”

The first President was Mr. T. R. Barker, who, though born at Bakewell, Derbyshire, had for many years taken an active part in Sheffield cricket, being a capital left-hand bowler. He was Mayor of Sheffield in 1847-8. It is always stated that Mr. M. J. Ellison was the first President of the Yorkshire County Club, as he had been of the Match Committee. Mr. Barker's name, however, appears in the minute book. Mr. Wostinholm has suggested to me that, as Mr. Ellison was appointed Treasurer, he may have modestly urged that Mr. Barker should be *nominal* President. I cannot find, after a diligent search, that the latter gentleman ever attended the meetings, nor is it anywhere recorded in the minutes that the office was transferred to Mr. Ellison; so that possibly the latter was always president—from 1863 to his death in 1898. Mr. George Padley, who had been Secretary of the Match Fund during its second year, was the first Secretary of the County Club, but a year later, owing to his appointment as Borough Accountant, he resigned office in favour of Mr. J. B. Wostinholm, who for thirty-eight years served Yorkshire cricket with an ability and enthusiasm beyond all praise. It is pleasant to record that Mr. Padley is still amongst us, living retired in Scarborough, as keenly interested in Yorkshire cricket as ever he was, as I can gladly testify from personal acquaintance with him.



*Photo by J. Lloyd, Southport.*

M. J. ELLISON, Esq.  
President of Y.C.C.C., 1863-98.



The County Club was started on the broadest lines. True, all the Committee, to the number of twelve, were Sheffield men. That was almost inevitable in the early experimental days. And not only because to Sheffield is due entirely the proud distinction of having inaugurated the County Club, but because it is more than probable that outsiders would at that time have been unwilling to share the responsibility of the new departure until it was seen whether success or failure awaited it. It is only right that the original broad-minded policy of the Committee should be made known. I transfer the following Rules which were unanimously adopted in 1863 :—

3. That a central or any fixed ground shall not be considered requisite, and that matches shall be played at various localities in the County, as the Managing Committee may arrange.

4. That the County Club will not offer, and it entirely disclaims the right or desire of interference with the particular concerns of any local clubs; their only object being to develop the cricketing power of the County and promote the game generally. They earnestly invite recommendations from all local clubs of any young players who may be considered likely to add to the strength of the County in any department of the game.

5. That the Managing Committee shall duly consider propositions from any part of the County for the choice of its particular neighbourhood as the locality for one county match in any year, and that it may be publicly understood that the Yorkshire County Club invites such propositions from every neighbourhood having a cricket ground in first-rate playing condition.

6. That in treating with any local club or district for the site of a match the Managing Committee shall either accept a sum of money to be agreed upon from such club or district, or the ground on which the match is played shall be surrendered absolutely and unconditionally for the match days.

What could be more generous and statesmanlike? What was the response? York alone was willing to co-operate with Sheffield, possibly on account of the financial risk. The county city wished to be the capital of county cricket, and was anxious that a majority of the matches should be played there. But, as they could depend on a £50 gate only, they would have to rely on outside support. None of the other important towns would lend a hand, although Bradford very soon set up a sort of rivalry. Sheffield thus became, as it deserved to be, the home of Yorkshire County Cricket. To them belong the honour and glory of an enterprise which thirty years later made Yorkshire the champion county.

Surrey were the first opponents of the newly-formed club, and the full score of that match is worth preserving, if only for the sake of proving that the Sheffield authorities did not fail to recognise that there were great Yorkshire cricketers outside their own town.

## AT KENNINGTON OVAL.

June 5th and 6th, 1863.

## SURREY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Mortlock, c and b Hodgson....	72	st Stephenson, b Slinn..	17
T. Humphrey, c Slinn, b Hodgson	18	c Stephenson, b Slinn ..	1
H. H. Stephenson, b Hodgson ....	11	c Rowbotham, b Slinn..	6
W. Caffyn, b Hodgson .....	27	st Stephenson, b Slinn..	0
G. Griffith, c Thewlis, b Slinn ....	61	c Thewlis, b Hodgson ..	3
E. Dowson, b Slinn .....	45	st Stephenson, b Hodgson	0
Julius Cæsar, b Berry .....	28	b Slinn.....	11
T. Lockyer, not out.....	26	b Hodgson .....	6
F. P. Miller, c Atkinson, b Berry..	8	b Hodgson .....	13
T. Sewell, c Rowbotham, b Berry..	2	not out.....	0
G. Whale, c Dawson, b Berry ....	1	b Hodgson .....	0
Byes 8, leg-byes 8, wides 0 ..	16	Bye 1, leg-bye 1, wide 1	3
<hr/>		<hr/>	
315		60	

## YORKSHIRE.

J. Thewlis, c Mortlock, b Whale ..	17	Unfinished.
John Berry, c Griffith, b Caffyn ..	35	
J. Rowbotham, c Mortlock, b Sewell	27	
E. Stephenson, c Griffith, b Miller..	67	
F. Dawson, hit w, b Griffith .....	10	
R. Iddison, c Lockyer, b Caffyn ..	10	
G. Anderson, b Whale .....	46	
B. W. Waud, b Griffith .....	22	
G. Atkinson, c Mortlock, b Whale..	6	
J. Hodgson, b Griffith .....	7	
W. Slinn, not out .....	2	
Bye 1, leg-byes 4, wides 3 ....	8	

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Slinn and Hodgson bowled unchanged in the second innings, Hodgson's five wickets costing 27 runs, Slinn's 30. George Anderson was captain; he and John Berry were the only Yorkshiremen who played in the first match against Surrey in 1851—twelve years previously. Three Surreyites appeared in both matches, Caffyn, Lockyer and Cæsar.

Where did the above Yorkshire eleven come from? Thewlis from Lascelles Hall; Berry and Dawson from Dalton; Iddison and Anderson from Bedale; Atkinson from Ripon; Hodgson from Bradford; whilst Sheffield furnished Rowbotham, Stephenson, and Slinn. Thus, the resources of the county were fairly well utilised for the Yorkshire County team.

The matches with Surrey were the only matches arranged by the County Club in 1863, but in the same year the Bradford Club made matches with Nottinghamshire, thus establishing a claim to be put on equal footing with Sheffield in county cricket. York also was not thoroughly satisfied with the new order of things. In 1864 the Kent Secretary wrote expressing a doubt "as to who were the proper parties to get up Yorkshire County matches," and, although a satisfactory answer was sent by the County

Secretary, Kent decided not to meet Yorkshire that year. They played, however, one match—at Bradford. As late as 1866 the "Cricketers' Companion" remarked :—

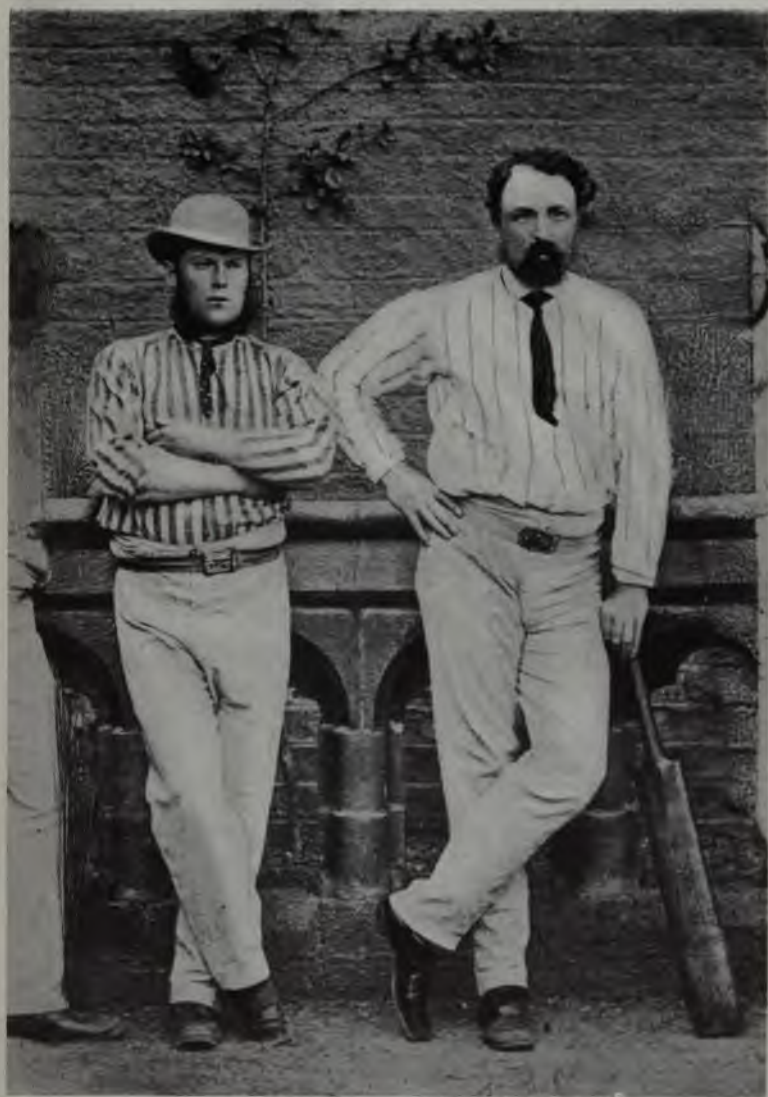
At present it is difficult to define which is the County Club, as York, Bradford and Sheffield aspire to that honour. That at York is more properly a gentleman's club, and includes most of the amateur talent of the County. At Bradford there is a most energetic Committee and a liberal subscription list, and for several seasons the matches with Nottinghamshire and Cambridgeshire have been played there. The ground, though good and advantageously situated (in Horton Lane) is too confined for first-class matches; indeed, only square hits can be run out. An enlargement is contemplated, and this done, Bradford will enjoy, as it deserves, a fair share of county cricket. Bramall Lane is a splendid area, with ample accommodation of every kind. Except Nottingham, there is no town in England where the spectators are so numerous, or enter so thoroughly into the spirit of the game.

Matters came to a head in 1865 when five Yorkshiremen—Anderson, Atkinson, Iddison, Rowbotham and Stephenson—refused to play against Surrey. This schism constituted a dark, though brief, chapter in the history of Yorkshire cricket. For that season the County Club at Sheffield had concluded arrangements with Surrey, Kent, the South of England, and also with George Parr's England Eleven. The latter match was the first in which Yorkshire were to meet England on equal terms.

All the incidents of the "strike" are very fresh in my memory and may be briefly summarised. For some time much ill-feeling had existed between cricketers of the North and South. Thus, when Edgar Willsher was no-balled six consecutive times at the Oval in 1862, George Anderson and other members of the old All England Eleven, of which Willsher was also a member, suspected that the Surrey Club had specially instructed John Lillywhite, the umpire, to "call" him. Again, at the end of 1864 a North v. South match was played on the Islington ground, London. Roger Iddison, of Yorkshire fame, was requested to get together the Northern Eleven. At the eleventh hour he failed without sending any apology. A substitute had to be found for him on the morning of the match in the person of a Southern amateur. In the progress of the match the following protest was signed by thirteen players of the South: "We, the South of England, decline to play at Newmarket on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October, as they, the North of England, refused to play in London." This was followed by the secession of all the Southern players from the All England and United All England Elevens, and the formation of the United South of England Eleven, for which in a year or two W. G. Grace began to play regularly. When then the Captaincy of the Yorkshire team was offered to George Anderson in April, 1865, he at once declined to accept the honour, alleging that he would "not play against those who have combined to sweep us from the cricket field altogether if they could." To this the Committee made answer, "without

attempting to enter into the merits of the dispute between the South and North players (if indeed any merit can be found in it), and probably without being able to form any *accurate* opinion upon it, they cannot help reminding you that every professional player is bound to play for his county when called upon to do so." The Surrey Captain, F. P. Miller, on being approached, denied the existence of any ill-feeling on the part of that club or its professionals against the Northern players, adding that in the North and South match to be played at Lord's that year seven Surrey men had consented to take part. More correspondence, and an interview at Manchester, where Anderson and his mates were playing, brought about no alteration in their decision; and so "the Committee, finding that every effort they made to effect any arrangement totally failed, became convinced that they must either bow to the will of the players, or play the matches with such talent as they could bring together at the risk of almost certain failure and pecuniary loss. They accepted the latter."

As a result of this defection, which at the time portended ruin to Yorkshire county cricket, the County did not win one match during the season of 1865, and in 1866 no match was arranged by the County Committee. The visit of Parr's England team, which had been guaranteed a sum of £65, resulted in a loss of £75, Parr having been notified that none of the five seceders, who might happen to belong to his eleven, would be allowed to take any part in the match. Is it to be wondered if thus shorn Yorkshire suffered a crushing defeat? They were without the services of their three best batsmen in Anderson, Iddison and Rowbotham, of almost the most successful medium-paced bowler in England in Atkinson, whilst Stephenson was not only a batsman who used generally to open an innings but was as a wicket-keeper second only to the famous Tom Lockyer. The public seem to have sided with the "five," and a complimentary match, All England v. Eighteen Gentlemen of the North, was played for them on September 25th, on the now-disused Hyde Park ground. All of them, with the exception of Anderson, played against Cambridgeshire at Bradford in the year of the strike. This was the match in which George Freeman made his *début*, and his bowling—4 wickets for 29 runs—was perhaps the one bright spot in a most depressing season. Early in 1867 the County Club resolved that "the choice of players in the coming season be left in the hands of the Committee, and they are empowered (if they think well) to play those cricketers who refused to play in the past season, on their expressing regret for what has occurred." It is good to be able to report that one and all made the *amende honorable*, although I cannot discover that Anderson, whose distinguished cricket career was now drawing to a close, ever played again under the recognised County flag. George Atkinson is the sole survivor of the seceders. Ever since that year there has reigned the most perfect harmony between the Committee and cricketers of the Yorkshire County Club.



R. IDDISON.

G. ANDERSON.





But, although not officially arranged, Yorkshire played three matches in 1866, and in that against Nottinghamshire Tom Emmett made his *début*, taking six wickets at a cost of only 55 runs. Freeman was disappointing, for in the two matches in which he took part he did not get a wicket. This was Ikey Hodgson's last season for Yorkshire, his famous colleague, Slinn, having retired in the previous year. The following year Freeman and Emmett startled the cricketing world with their wonderful bowling feats, Freeman taking 51 wickets for Yorkshire at a cost of 7·4 runs a wicket, Emmett 30 wickets for 5·2 runs apiece. In this year, 1867, Yorkshire won all the seven matches they played. The complete list may be studied with interest :—Yorkshire beat Surrey by an innings and 111 runs, and also by 184 runs; they beat Lancashire by an innings and 56 runs, by 165 runs, and by an innings and 40 runs; they beat Cambridgeshire by one wicket, and also by four wickets. Their ascendancy was gained by bowling rather than by batting, for Yorkshire's highest scores were 265 and 242 against Surrey; and 205 and 273 against Lancashire. On the other hand Surrey did not notch an innings of a hundred; Lancashire got only one (159), Cambridgeshire one also (105). Three years previously, viz., in 1864, Cambridgeshire had played three matches and won them all. Lancashire later on, in 1874, won all their four matches. But with these exceptions 1867 is the only season up to date in the history of county cricket in which a county has brought every match to a successful issue. Several times a county has gone through a season without losing a match against other counties: Yorkshire, for instance, in 1870, won 5, lost 0, but drew 1, whilst in 1900 they gained 16 victories against 0 defeat and 12 draws.

Yorkshire this year were a party to a curious challenge from the North to the South, in which

Yorkshire agreed to play 15 of Surrey; Nottinghamshire, 15 of Middlesex; and Cambridgeshire, 15 of Sussex. Each match to carry £1,000 a side, the winner in each case to present £200 to the Cricketers' Fund. The challenge fell to the ground, and we cannot regret its fate.

We have seen that several matches were played by Yorkshire for which the County Committee were not responsible. But as in most of these matches the full strength of the County was enlisted, they are included in the statistical tables given at the end of this book. On the other hand the defection of the "five" robbed the official Yorkshire matches of their representative worth. For many years matches were arranged by other than the Committee. A complete list of these matches may possibly possess a passing interest in a history of Yorkshire cricket. Here it is then, along with the Yorkshire towns where the matches took place. Where no town is mentioned, it must be understood

that those matches were played on the ground of their opponents, or, in some cases, on neutral grounds :—

1863.—Nottinghamshire	..	2 matches	..	Bradford.
1864.—Nottinghamshire	..	2 matches	..	Bradford. Also
one match each with Kent and Middlesex.				
1865.—Cambridgeshire	..	2 matches	..	Bradford.
Nottinghamshire	..	2 matches	..	Bradford.
1866.—Nottinghamshire	..	2 matches	..	Bradford.
Cambridgeshire	..	1 match	..	Bradford.
1867.—Lancashire	..	3 matches	..	Middlesbro'.
Cambridgeshire	..	2 matches	..	Dewsbury.
1868.—Nottinghamshire	..	2 matches	..	Dewsbury.
Lancashire	..	1 match	..	Holbeck.
1869.—Cambridgeshire	..	1 match	..	Hunslet.
1870.—Kent	..	2 matches	..	Dewsbury.
1872.—Nottinghamshire	..	1 match	..	M.C.C. 1 match.
1873.—Nottinghamshire	..	1 match	..	Huddersfield.
1874.—Middlesex	..	2 matches	..	Scarborough.

That completes the list, although the M.C.C. match at Scarborough, which is an annual fixture, has always been arranged by the Scarborough Club. It is gratifying to note that since 1873 there has been no division of authority in Yorkshire cricket.

The high level of 1867 was not maintained in 1868, Yorkshire winning four matches and losing three. Notts were invited to play at Sheffield, but refused. Yet the season was by no means lacking in special features. For instance, it yielded the first innings of three figures ever scored by a Yorkshireman, John Thewlis getting 108 in the Oval match. But that match is historic for another reason : a young cricketer from Lascelles Hall was sent for at the last moment, who at once left his mark upon the score sheet. His name was Ephraim Lockwood, a nephew of Thewlis's, who in this match against Surrey opened the batting with his uncle, and between them they scored 176 for the first wicket. I shall never forget that match, nor the comments evoked by Lockwood's rustic appearance ; he looked all over an anointed clodhopper. But the laugh turned before long. In him Yorkshire had discovered their greatest batsman, up to date. Lockwood was inferior to Anderson as a hitter, but for playing all round the wicket he scarcely ever had a superior. One of the Australian cricketers of 1878 told me that in their judgment Lockwood had more strokes than any other batsman in England, barring, of course, W. G. But he could do what even W. G. never ventured to do, viz., cut balls off the middle and off stumps. As late as 1883, when he played his largest innings, 208 against Kent, J. Wootton, the Kentish bowler, said that he had never seen anything to compare with his cutting on that occasion.

Freeman and Emmett were also at their best in 1868 ; so that it is not easy to discover why Yorkshire fared only moderately that year. In the match with Lancashire the two bowlers bowled unchanged, and between them hit the stumps no less than eighteen times, Freeman taking 12 wickets for 23 runs, Emmett 8 for 24. Lancashire's totals were 30 and 34 ! In an

interview I had with Freeman on October 28th, 1894, one Sunday evening in his charming house at Thirsk\*, he told me a capital story about this match :—" I was in our commercial hotel one day, when a stranger came in. Cricket was soon introduced. He was from Lancashire, and had but a mean opinion of Yorkshire's chances against his county. After he had exhausted his stock of eloquence I chimed in, remarking that there was a time when Yorkshiremen thought nothing of their neighbour's skill at cricket ; indeed, I could remember a match in which Lancashire were twice dismissed for less than 50 runs each time. I could not give date and scores, but was confident of the fact. He pooh-poohed it, said it was impossible, and went so far as to wager a sovereign about it. I accepted the bet, and started home for ' Scores and Biographies.' When I had gone somebody told him who I was, and that I had played in that match. ' Then,' was his reply, ' I may as well stump up at once,' which he did most honourably, leaving the money at the bar. I never saw him again." So intense was the heat this summer that both in this match and that against Surrey " play was stopped for an hour." In the year following Lockwood again found the Surrey bowling to his liking ; he and Rowbotham scored 166 for the first wicket at the Oval, each of them running into three figures. Rowbotham scored 100 against Notts and so enjoys the distinction of being the first Yorkshireman to notch a couple of centuries in one season. The Oval was Lockwood's favourite ground throughout his career, not only when representing his County, but when playing for the Players and for the North. Emmett, however, was the particular bright star of 1869, and in the match against Cambridgeshire he secured 16 wickets for 38 runs—the largest number of wickets ever credited to a Yorkshireman in a county match. In the second innings he had nine wickets, whilst he caught the tenth off Freeman's bowling. Cambridgeshire's scores were 40 and 46. But I cannot find that in those days bowling was ever rewarded. Batting was. Thus, in this year, Iddison received £5 for his innings of 112 against Cambridgeshire, Rowbotham £5 for his score of 100 against Notts, whilst Iddison was presented with a silver cup for his batting in the same match. " Several other Yorkshire batsmen got presents." But it was the same everywhere at that period : batting was always more popular than bowling. No wonder that certain promising young bowlers became batsmen.

\* The quiet market town of Thirsk has an abiding title to fame, for it was the birth-place of Thomas Lord—November 25th, 1757—whose parents, after taking part in the Scottish rebellion of 1745, were compelled to flee. Why they made for Thirsk is beyond conjecture at this distance removed. Now it is scarcely possible that a love of cricket was a part of the dowry of young Lord. Hence we are driven to the conclusion that he owed it to his sojourn in cricket-loving Yorkshire. Anyhow, after sundry cricket experiences in London, he founded the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1787, and gave his own name not only to the ground (now Dorset Square) he then opened, but also to the subsequent grounds, first at North Bank in 1810, and then in St. John's Wood Road in 1814. That name has become a household word wherever cricket is known. Although the present " Lord's " passed out of his hands in 1830, the name was never altered, and one may state confidently that through all time " Lord's " will continue to be the Mecca of all lovers of our national game. If Thomas Lord, through the stress of circumstances, had not been born in Yorkshire, there might have been no M.C.C., as there certainly would have been no " Lord's."

In 1870 Yorkshire lost no match, winning six out of seven played. Yet their batting was indifferent, only two individual innings above 50 being scored. But in bowling they were irresistible, Freeman being in wonderful form—50 wickets for 327 runs. Edwin Stephenson had a “benefit,” and retired from county cricket, his place being taken by George Pinder, who played occasionally in 1869, and quickly showed that he was not only Stephenson’s superior behind the stumps, but the finest wicket-keeper in the world against fast bowling. And Yorkshire bowling was very fast in those days, yet Pinder stood up close to the wicket against Freeman, Emmett, and (later on) Allan Hill. Perhaps his trade—that of a grinder—hardened his hands to such an extent that he ran no risk of damaged hands when keeping wicket. To-day the stumper always falls back to fast bowling, partly, I suppose, in his own interest, but partly because we have no longer a long-stop. Pinder had nothing to fear if the ball got past him so long as Rowbotham was on duty behind. In this year there was a most exciting finish to the Notts match at Trent Bridge, which Freeman thus described to me: “I couldn’t bowl at the finish, had hurt my arm, and was a spectator. When things were getting desperate Dicky Daft protested against Emmett changing ends a third time, and his appeal was upheld. I beckoned to Rowbotham to put Lockwood on; he did so, and Ephraim got the last two wickets for five runs, Rowbotham himself catching Howitt at long-stop. We won by two runs. This was the most exciting finish I remember.” The Champion County for 1870 was unquestionably Yorkshire.

Unfortunately the claims of business were beginning to draw Freeman from the cricket field, for in 1871 he took part in only three matches out of the seven played by Yorkshire, and in the following year, when he played in only three *innings*, he virtually retired. What his loss represented to Yorkshire let the combined testimony of W. G. Grace and Richard Daft, among many others, bear witness: “The finest fast bowler I ever played against.” That is final. Years later he put on flannels for his County when they met Lascelles Hall. That was in 1881, and Yorkshire won that match by Freeman’s aid, for he was not only the best bowler, taking nine wickets, but also the premier scorer with an innings of 60 runs. A pity he had to give up cricket so early. A pity too that a great name has never been revived in cricket. But, as he said to me, “Cricket does not seem to be in the Freeman strain; neither my father, brothers, nor my sons care much about it, and none of them have cut a decent figure in it.” But isn’t that true of nearly all famous cricketers? Cricket sometimes runs through the same generation of a household, seldom in successive generations. With the solitary exception of William Cuttell I can recall no Yorkshireman that played regularly for his County whose son became a fixture in the County team. We have had uncles and nephews doing battle for Yorkshire, but not father and son,





GEORGE FREEMAN.

for Cuttell's son is, as we know, a member of the Lancashire eleven.

Freeman's retirement, however, gave Allan Hill an opening. His first county match—he had previously played against the M.C.C.—impressed everybody that he might prove a worthy successor to Freeman. A contemporary thus wrote of him: "Hill is a bowler who will do good service, as his delivery is easy with good speed, and there is nothing of the thunder and lightning style to break his bowling prematurely down." Did ever a youngster bowl so effectively in his initial match? Twelve wickets against Surrey—and all clean bowled—for 57 runs was a wonderful performance, and well deserved the silver cup which an enthusiastic Yorkshireman gave him. The County funds were looking up: this year showed a balance of £300, out of which £50 were granted to the Bramall Lane Committee "toward repairing and improving the seats on the Bramall Lane side of the ground for the accommodation of visitors." Yorkshire, like good sportsmen, awarded talent money to the brothers (Tom and Richard) Humphrey of Surrey, who scored 140 out of 165 on the Sheffield ground. The following incident in that match is curious:—"After one over had been bowled (in the second innings) H. Jupp, without consulting the umpires, left the wicket and called Tom Humphrey to follow; and without waiting to see if the light improved, the Surrey men dressed and left the ground. What made matters worse was that for the first time in county matches neutral umpires had been appointed." But the authority of umpires was not always respected in those days. Here is a note of the Surrey match of 1861 at Sheffield, which I have purposely kept back for insertion here: "It had rained in Sheffield, off and on, for three weeks (it was the middle of July). On Wednesday it was wet again, and much doubt was entertained about playing. The Surrey men were kept in suspense for some hours, and at last, at half-past three, the umpires gave decision that the ground was unfit for play. The Surrey players then dressed, and some of them had actually left the ground, when, lo and behold, two men, bat in hand, proceeded to the wickets by order of one or two of the Ground Committee, they declining to pay them if they did not continue the game, and also informing them that they should never play there again if they disobeyed their orders. Such conduct ought not to be tolerated by cricketers. Surrey could ill put up with the insult; but, although the match had been given up, they declared they would play, good weather or bad, and amid the cheers of the company they turned into the field. Eventually Yorkshire won by two wickets."

W. G. Grace's first appearance in a County match at Sheffield was *the* feature of the Yorkshire cricket of 1872. He had previously played at Sheffield in 1869, for South *v.* North, when he scored 122 out of 173. But this was Gloucestershire's introduction to a Sheffield crowd. It was Roger Iddison's benefit, and Freeman took part to oblige a trusty club-mate. W. G. and



T. G. Matthews stopped at the wicket the whole of the first day, and were not finally separated until they had scored 238, W. G.'s share being 150. At that time Gloucestershire proved the chief attraction of all the counties, and so that match was generally chosen by a Yorkshire cricketer when taking a benefit. To-day Lancashire is the choice and it is pleasant to be able to state that in June, 1900, "arrangements were made to play against Lancashire on Whit-Monday and August Bank Holiday alternately. These matches to be for all time." In 1872 Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire combined to play England. In this year Yorkshire lost the toss in nearly every match (was that the reason why they won only two matches, and lost seven?). At the end of the season a match between the Seniors and Juniors of Yorkshire was played, which the youngsters won by seven wickets. Both sides were very strong. The Seniors were—Luke Greenwood, E. Stephenson, E. Dawson, John Berry, R. Iddison, J. Rowbotham, G. Anderson, J. Thewlis, G. Atkinson, D. Pollard, and G. Chatterton. Iddison and Rowbotham were still in the County eleven and doing good service. Thus, in 1872, Iddison, though a free batter, was over two hours making nine runs against Notts, and the next year, Rowbotham was at the top of all Yorkshire batsmen although he had been playing for nearly twenty years. This was the first year in which turnstiles were fixed at the entrance gates at Bramall Lane Ground; whilst a most important step in the right direction was taken this year in arranging a match between the County eleven and nineteen Colts.

## CHAPTER VI.

### YORKSHIRE IN THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1873 TO 1892.

THE County Championship opened up a new chapter in the game. It originated in an invitation sent by the Surrey Club to the M.C.C. requesting them to co-operate with the counties in drafting such laws as would remove the prevailing laxity in the matter of county qualification. Hitherto a cricketer often played for more than one county in a single season. As the M.C.C. refused to do more than confirm such decisions as the counties themselves might first of all record, representatives of the leading counties met in conclave in December, 1872, and agreed upon the "Qualifications for a County Cricketer." One serious omission they were guilty of, viz., the fixing of the test by which the County Championship should be determined year by year. This seems to have been left in the hands of the newspaper reporters, and very curious were the results. Thus, from 1873 to 1886 the Championship went to the county which could show the smallest number of defeats. From 1887 to 1889, another rule prevailed—a win counted one point, a draw half a point. Whilst from 1890 to 1894 the losses were simply deducted from the wins, all drawn games being ignored.

Then, at the end of 1894 the M.C.C. took the matter in hand. It should be mentioned here that in January, 1873, the M.C.C. had passed a resolution to this effect:—"With a view to promote county cricket, and to bring counties into contact which might not otherwise have an opportunity of competing with each other, and to establish an interesting series of first-class matches on a neutral ground, the Committee propose to offer a silver cup for competition, &c., &c." Six counties were deemed worthy to compete for this prize. The Yorkshire Committee in June, 1872, replied to the Marylebone Secretary that "the proposed Championship matches will cause some inconvenience, but the Committee are favourably disposed toward them." In the following January they very wisely changed their mind and declined to play for the challenge cup. Yorkshire's determination seems to have influenced other counties, for only Sussex and Kent met at Lord's, and the scheme was immediately dropped. I never knew whether the cup was ever on view; at any rate, nothing more was heard of it. The M.C.C. would have been far better advised if they had then recognised the rules passed by the counties and have recommended the test which they instituted in 1894:—

After the close of each cricket season the Committee of the M.C.C. shall decide the County Championship. It shall be competed for by first-class counties. No county shall be eligible unless it have played at least eight out-and-home matches with other counties. . . . One point shall be reckoned for each

win ; one deducted for each loss ; unfinished games shall not be reckoned. The county which during the season shall have, in finished matches, obtained the greatest proportionate number of points, shall be reckoned champion county.

As I find that this last clause is not understood by all, an illustration will make it plain : and let us take Yorkshire in 1902. Their returns were 13 wins, 1 loss, 11 draws : That is (13—1, or) 12 points out of (13 + 1, or) 14, completed matches. What proportion per cent. does 12 bear to 14 ? Multiply 12 by 100, and divide the product by 14, and you get 85·71. This arrangement has, with the trifling modification in the limit number of matches when the Australians have been in England, continued unchanged since 1894, and but little serious objection can be taken to it. Nine counties were in 1873 included in the competition, viz., Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Surrey, Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Gloucestershire and Derbyshire ; the latter was dropped at the end of 1887, but reinstated later on. In 1891 Somersetshire came into the competition ; so did Essex, Derbyshire, Hampshire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire in 1895, whilst Worcestershire followed in 1899. Fifteen counties in all. It may be stated here that Yorkshire, as also Surrey and Lancashire, have from time to time striven to arrange fixtures with all the counties in the Championship table.

But at present we have got only so far as 1873. What were Yorkshire's prospects of success in the County Championship ? What players could they put into the field ? And how did they fare ?

Freeman, the prince of bowlers, had just retired, but Emmett was as full of vigour as ever, and on his day perhaps the most unplayable bowler in the country. Says W. G. : " I have had occasional balls from him that would have beaten any batsman ; his best ball was one pitching between the legs and the wicket, with sufficient break and rise to hit the off-bail. When they (Emmett and Freeman) were on together, I realised that a hundred runs against them was something to be proud of." Emmett, a born wag, was the life and soul of every cricket field until his retirement at the end of 1886, when many good judges thought that he ought to have been retained for a season or two longer. Then there was Ephraim Lockwood, at that time the best professional batter in England ; Andrew Greenwood, who made his bow in 1871 and in his first season was placed third in the batting averages, " has won his spurs against powerful foes and has a right to a permanent place in the team." A plucky little batsman, and a brilliant out-field. George Pinder was behind the stumps, and he had no superior anywhere ; withal a useful, hard-hitting batsman. Allan Hill, Freeman's successor, started his career in Championship matches with brilliant success, as in 1873 he clean bowled 60 out of the 81 wickets taken by him, and at a cost of only 12 runs a wicket. Joe Rowbotham, spite of his long service, was as good as ever, better if anything ; anyhow in this year, when he took his benefit, his name, as we have

said, stands first on the batting averages. John Thewlis, another veteran, the first of the many great cricketers from Lascelles Hall, was still full of runs, his stand of 163 runs with Rowbotham at the Oval when six wickets had fallen for a few runs being the best bit of Yorkshire batting that year. Yet this was Thewlis's only match in 1873. Luke Greenwood, in his fortieth year, could still be depended upon to bowl effectively. Whilst a trio of colts—Alf. Smith, George Ulyett and Louis Hall—gave Yorkshire batting a consistency which was perhaps lacking. Moreover, all the team were fine fielders, Andrew Greenwood, Lockwood, Emmett and Ulyett being exceptionally reliable, "whilst of C. Ullathorne's brilliancy in the field and of the extraordinary amount of ground he covers it is needless to speak." Andrew Greenwood impressed W. G. Grace so favourably that he was invited by him to make one of his Australian eleven at the close of the season.

And yet, from some cause or other, Yorkshire failed to realise expectations. In those early years their rule was to start a season badly and wind it up triumphantly, just as toward the end of this period (1873 to 1892) they would go to pieces after a most brilliant and flattering start. They could scarcely have anticipated success when meeting Gloucestershire, for at that time the Western County, thanks chiefly to the superlative skill both with bat and ball of the brothers Grace, was more than a match for any county. And yet in the first four years of the Championship competition Yorkshire were never lower than fourth on the list; thus, in 1873 they were third to Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire; in 1874 third to Derbyshire and Gloucestershire; in 1875 fourth to Nottinghamshire, Lancashire and Sussex; and in 1876 third to Gloucestershire and Middlesex. Then in 1877 they fell to the seventh place, the same place they filled twelve years later; whilst in 1891 they were actually last but one.

But even in the most depressing seasons Yorkshire would occasionally re-assert themselves, and snatch a match out of the fire in the most wonderful way; and then immediately after they would allow the weakest county to beat them by an innings. In a word, the Yorkshire team possessed all the eccentricities of genius. It may have been a fact too that some of the playing members were lacking in that self-control which is indispensable to conspicuous success in all branches of sport. Certainly, the fates were often against Yorkshire; George Pinder's battered hands compelled him to stand out of several matches, whilst Allan Hill met with a series of accidents more numerous perhaps than ever befell any other cricketer of note, and which resulted in his retirement from first-class cricket at the close of 1879.

I cannot help thinking that the executive did not exercise sufficient patience with sundry cricketers. Was it sound policy, for instance, to engage Louis Hall for only one season, 1873? True, his batting average was poor—only 8 runs an innings, but was he not just the very type of batsman Yorkshire wanted, and was he not also in his private character absolutely reliable?

When, after a lapse of five seasons, he was reinstated on the strength of a fine innings at Hunslet against the first Australian band, he immediately proved his great worth, and never looked back until his final retirement at the close of 1892. Yorkshire never had so patient, and at the same time so successful, a batsman ; he practically monopolised one statistical table, viz., carrying the bat through an innings. Was it wise too to drop Andrew Greenwood and Robert Clayton at the end of 1877 ? The latter was a fine, fast bowler, who was for many years on the ground staff at Lord's. But what Yorkshire most wanted at this time was a competent leader in the full. I would say nothing disparaging of such captains as Anderson, Iddison, Rowbotham, Pinder, Emmett and Lockwood ; some of the older cricketers have spoken to me most enthusiastically of the qualities of the men under whom they were fortunate to fight. But it is an acknowledged fact in sport that an amateur exercises more authority, and commands more obedience, than a professional, even though the latter may personally be much more popular with the team. Who, for instance, could have been a greater favourite with his team than Tom Emmett ? But he was scarcely an ideal captain, if only because an excess of modesty made him reluctant to bowl as much as he ought to. Without the smallest grain of snobbishness, all men like to be commanded by their social superior. One can with confidence point to Yorkshire cricket for confirmation during the last decade. That the County Committee were of the same opinion the following minute in 1878 shows :—"That T. Emmett be made captain in the absence of a gentleman." Perhaps the word "amateur" is less open to criticism.

George Ulyett came out originally as a bowler, and for a couple of seasons he bade fair to achieve distinction with the ball. For in 1873 (his first year) his batting average was only nine, and it was no higher in 1874 ; whilst in these two years he took 16 wickets for 211 runs, and 48 wickets for 600 runs. In the latter year he and Allan Hill bowled unchanged through the two innings of the South of England, Emmett not playing in that match ; and against the All England in the same season Ulyett's analysis in the second innings was four wickets for eleven runs. (It may be remarked in passing that Yorkshire won both these matches on equal terms.) But in 1875 it became evident that Ulyett was to be a batsman rather than a bowler, his batting average in that year rising to 15, whilst every wicket he took cost 20 runs. Each succeeding year only confirmed this fact. Not that he lost his bowling skill, far from it ; but the presence of other great bowlers in the team gave him more opportunities for cultivating batting. At any time he might score a bowling triumph, witness the hat-trick against Lancashire in 1884, and (to stray for a moment outside county cricket) his wonderful bowling—seven wickets for 36 runs—which had so much to do with England's single-innings victory in the match against Australia at Lord's in 1884. It is scarcely possible for a very fast bowler to be at the same time

a great batsman. George Hirst is the great modern exception. Ulyett very wisely reserved his powers for batting, bowling only occasionally. But what a lot of hard work he did in the outfield through many seasons. In his latter years point was his place. I remember him once remarking about a certain distinguished batsman in another county, "he ought to make runs, for he never bowls a ball, and has no running about all over the shop; as for poor me (this with a very comical expression), if I am not slogging my hardest, I am either bowling out or throwing out my right arm." Cheery, handsome fellow; with the possible exception of Hirst, the finest all-round professional cricketer that has yet appeared for Yorkshire, and one whose batting, bowling and fielding yielded hours of the rarest pleasure to countless spectators.

It is pleasing to note in passing that during these early years the club was prospering financially. Liberal grants were made annually to the Sheffield United for the use of Bramall Lane; in 1874 it was £350; in 1879, £400; in 1883, £500, and so forth; whilst in 1874, after deducting the grant, the County Club had a balance of £500. I cannot learn how many members the club had at that time; a few hundreds at most. Why, as late as 1892—that is, the last year of the period we are now reviewing—the membership numbered less than 300. And the working expenses were economical in the extreme. We all remember the public advertisement issued by the Committee at the end of 1902, in which a salary of £350 was offered for a successor to Mr. Wostinholm. But in 1864 the Secretary's remuneration was ten per cent. on the subscriptions; in 1870 this was changed into a fixed sum of £10, and again to 25 guineas in 1882! Yet in this "day of small things" the players were not overlooked; there was always something to spare for them when occasion demanded it. Thus, in 1876 one lights with satisfaction on this item: "that £1 be given to each player for the determined stand they made at Nottingham, where the match was drawn, and that a sum of £5 be subscribed to Richard Daft's benefit match." In 1877 there is the first intimation of an additional grant to cover expenses for matches played at a great distance from home, £1 extra being paid to each man taking part in the Gloucestershire match at Clifton. The same sum was granted for the Australian match of 1882. In 1884 talent money was awarded for the "hat-trick," and in 1892 it was decided that "talent money in future be £1 for 50 runs, 30s. for 75, £2 for 100; but that the question of talent money for bowling be postponed." Since 1876 Yorkshire have subscribed, as many other counties do, £5 towards the benefit matches granted to professional cricketers in the rest of the counties. Nor were the broader interests of county cricket overlooked, for in December, 1878, the "Sub-Committee were empowered to assist county cricket in other towns of Yorkshire, where they consider it desirable." Earlier on in that year the Sussex match was allotted to Wakefield—the only county match ever played there, doubtless owing to the lack of accommodation for spectators; and in 1879 Dewsbury for the first time was

recognised as a county ground, the Middlesex match being played there, although in the days of the "strike" (see previous chapter) Dewsbury was the *venue* for more than one county match not authorised by the Yorkshire Committee.

Almost every year had something of note in it. For example, it is not often that the umpires announce a victory before it is gained. Nowadays there is no need to get a signal from the scoring-box, the new telegraph board telling all that is wanted. Besides, so keen is the interest taken in the progress of a game by the spectators that each player's score is known without the help of the patent scoring board. But in 1873, when Yorkshire were playing Middlesex on the Prince's Ground, the umpires declared a victory for Middlesex when the game was a tie. And the stumps were drawn. The mistake being discovered, the Yorkshiremen turned out again, the stumps were replaced, and the odd run was quickly made. In 1874 Lord Londesborough, possibly the most generous supporter of the game Yorkshire have ever had, arranged and financed both the matches against Middlesex, at Prince's and at Scarborough. In the same year at the Oval Henry Jupp carried his bat through both innings of the match with Yorkshire, scoring 43 and 109—thus establishing a record in county and first-class cricket which stands to this day; for all that, Yorkshire won easily by six wickets. In 1875 Yorkshire notched their first victory over Gloucestershire, although W. G. was, as usual, in evidence with scores of 111 and 43. In the same season A. N. Hornby and R. G. Barlow scored 148 runs in the second innings at Old Trafford, and won the match by ten wickets, spite of the fact that Emmett, Hill, Armitage, Ulyett, and Clayton bowled. Again, at Sheffield, there was a curious interruption whilst the Notts match was in progress, W. Oscroft, on being given run out, disputing the umpire's decision on the ground that the ball, having been returned to Pinder, was dead. But the Yorkshiremen stated that Pinder got a signal from Allan Hill to throw the ball to him, and that he did so with the purpose of running Oscroft out. After half an hour's delay Oscroft gave way. He should, however, have recognised the umpire's authority, and have respected his decision even though it may have been wrong. Pinder's stumping that year was wonderful. This is from Wisden's Almanack: "Barlow was superbly stumped by Pinder on the leg-side, a feat so cleverly and quickly done as to be unsurpassed in the annals of wicket-keeping."

Tom Armitage's name has just been mentioned; 1875 was his first season, and a capital all-round man he proved, being a sound batter and very tricky lob-bowler. Against Notts in that year he took 5 wickets for 6 runs in 4 overs. Pretty good work for a Colt. I was at the Oval in 1877 when W. W. Read and H. Jupp scored 206 runs before a wicket fell, thus causing Emmett facetiously to remark that they seemed to have "taken root." Yet the whole side did not make 300 runs. The change was the work of Armitage, who, discarding his usual lob, bowled medium

round-arm. I think this was the only county match I ever saw in which the wicket-keeper (Pinder), after stumping at one end, went on to bowl from the other end with his pads on. It was at the Surrey match at Sheffield in that year—1874—that Pinder bowled for the first time and got a wicket at a cost of 14 runs. Fortunately for Yorkshire, Pinder's services as a bowler were seldom required. Ten Yorkshire bowlers had a turn against Read and Jupp.

The fact is, Yorkshire's supply of bowlers has always been inexhaustible. This was once true of Nottinghamshire, who for the nonce seem to have come to the end of their succession of great bowlers. William Bates played first in 1877, so did J. Beaumont. The latter afterwards migrated to Surrey and was for a few seasons second only to George Lohmann. Of Bates and his great feats with bat and ball a whole chapter might be written. In batting he was only a little removed from Ulyett, being, like him, a magnificent hitter. I shall never forget a Whitsuntide match at Lord's in 1882—Under Thirty *v.* Over Thirty—in which for the one side Ulyett scored 138, whilst for the other Bates scored 144 not out, E. Peate helping the latter to add 122 runs for the last wicket. Both played the soundest cricket, but hitting terrifically hard whenever they got a loose ball. Bates was a little slack in the field, and occasionally missed the simplest catches. This, I take it, was the reason why he never figured in a Test Match. He was heralded as the "coming Alfred Shaw." It was one of the tragedies of the game that the loss of an eye whilst practising at the nets in Australia at the end of 1887, coupled with the undermining of his health, should have terminated his career at the time when he had lost none of his brilliancy with bat or ball. At once he bounded to the front, taking in his second season 94 wickets and notching a three-figure innings against Notts. That was in 1878, when Yorkshire's innings of 419 against Notts was the largest county score of the year. 1878 witnessed the first appearance of an Australian team in England. It was also Ulyett's first great year as a batsman, his average for the County being 34, whilst he obtained more runs in all first-class matches than W. G. himself, both their averages being exactly alike. For the first time too in Yorkshire cricket a Yorkshireman—Louis Hall—carried his bat through an innings. In that year the smallest aggregate was registered in a County match, Sussex obtaining only 35 and 24 against Yorkshire, Bates and Emmett bowling unchanged. (Oddly enough Sussex repeated these identical scores against Lancashire in 1890.) Freeman put on flannels again, for one match only, against Middlesex at Lord's; and a new stumper was tried, Joseph Hunter, who proved to be worthy to take Pinder's place, and whose younger brother, David, five years later, began his work behind the stumps which has lasted for twenty-one seasons.

In 1883 Yorkshire stood at the head of the counties, although by the method of scoring then in vogue the first place had to be assigned to Nottinghamshire, whose returns were 4 wins, 1 loss,



7 draws ; Yorkshire's returns being 9 wins, 2 losses, 5 draws. In those years the smallest number of lost matches decided the order of merit. It was most aggravating, seeing that this was the only year in the period under review (1873 to 1892) in which Yorkshire could justly claim to have won the Championship. One of their defeats—by Sussex—was by the narrow margin of three runs. This was the surprise-card of the year, as Sussex were then terribly weak, and for this particular match could not command the services of their best amateur batsmen. It was just like Yorkshire to beat Lancashire twice and then go down before Sussex. The team had never before been quite so reliable in batting, Hall being at the top of all professional batsmen in England, whilst Ulyett, Lockwood, and Bates were good for any number of runs. It was in this season that Lockwood scored the greatest innings of his life, 208 against Kent at Gravesend ; this was perhaps his most brilliant innings as well, as only 297 runs were got whilst he was at the wickets. The fast Kent bowler, W. Foord-Kelcey, had six men in the slips, but they made no difference to Lockwood's cutting : he cut ball after ball off the middle stump. The second highest Yorkshire scorer was an amateur from Dalton, Edward Lumb, whose share of a partnership with Lockwood in this Kent match of 182 runs was only 40, but he was henceforth promoted to County rank. A beautiful batsman, almost as patient as Hall himself, the kind of batsman that nearly always wears well, it was a matter of sincere regret when the seeds of consumption began, all too soon, to show themselves and to necessitate his early retirement from the game he loved from boyhood up. The "Lumb Cup," played for year by year by clubs in and around Huddersfield, keeps the memory green of a sterling cricketer and noble fellow.

In 1883 Yorkshire were described as "being stronger in bowling than any other county." Who were their bowlers then ? Emmett was still there, "all there," we might add. Ulyett too occasionally had a turn with the ball, and with startling results now and again ; witness his hat-trick against Lancashire when he *clean* bowled A. N. Hornby, J. Briggs, and A. Watson. But since 1878 Yorkshire had unearthed two, if not three, great bowlers whose fame became world-wide. One of them was G. P. Harrison, a colt in 1883, but who led the bowlers when the season was over with the splendid record of 88 wickets at a cost of only 11 runs a wicket. Never was there a much more sensational career than Harrison's. Taking 9 wickets for 14 runs in a Colts' match at Lord's in the early days of May, he was forthwith honoured by an invitation to assist the Players in their annual encounter with the Gentlemen on the famous ground. I can recall no similar compliment being paid to a professional cricketer in his first season, although a few amateurs have received it. Harrison's lightning bowling, with a delivery not altogether above suspicion, was the talk of the town. Unfortunately in the following spring, whilst fielding as a substitute for a Gloucestershire cricketer at Moreton-in-the Marsh he, as he

put it, "threw his muscle off," and never could bowl fast afterwards. When later on, after being dropped out of the team, he re-appeared, he was fairly successful for a time as a medium-pace bowler.

Opinions will, I suppose, always be divided as to the relative merits of famous cricketers, especially of those who have flourished at different periods. But few will dispute the remark that in Edmund Peate, who came out in 1879, and in Robert Peel, whose first season was 1882, Yorkshire discovered two master-hands. Peate's career did not last as long as Peel's, failing sight compelling his retirement at the early age of 32. As both Peate and Peel were slow left-hand bowlers, Peel had but few chances of distinguishing himself as long as Peate continued at his best. But the moment the latter fell off, the former shot to the front. Thus, 1887 was Peel's first great bowling season; in all Yorkshire matches he took 98 wickets at an average of 15 runs; and this too in a batsman's year, "Jubilee Year," which was the finest season we had had since 1868. In that year Peate's complete record was 5 wickets for 98 runs! It was probably the marked improvement in Peel's batting which first secured him a place in the County eleven. Peate was no batsman, though he did once score an innings of 95 against Surrey in 1884, and he was not as brilliant in the field as Peel was. And yet for his bowling only Peate was for years a certain choice in any representative team. Depending less on a break than most slow bowlers, he bowled a perfect length with varying pace and height of delivery. We have all heard the story of the famous Test Match of 1882 when England lost by seven runs through Peate not being satisfied to keep his end up for C. T. Studd to get the runs. On being remonstrated with for a fruitless slog, Peate coolly replied that he "could not trust Mr. Studd." One thing was in his favour during practically the whole of his career, viz., a succession of wet seasons; but I have always maintained that Peate depended less than almost any slow bowler of my time on a "bowler's wicket." His most memorable feat with the ball has never been surpassed in the whole history of the game,

#### EIGHT WICKETS FOR FIVE RUNS

against Surrey at Holbeck in 1883. It is worth mentioning in this connection that during the forty years of the existence of Yorkshire County cricket, a great left-hand bowler has never been wanting. In 1863 we had Hodgson, in 1866 Emmett, in 1879 Peate, in 1882 Peel, and in 1898 (when Peel retired) Wilfred Rhodes. The worth of such a bowler to an eleven cannot be overstated.

One other incident in 1883 calls for notice, viz., the election to the Captaincy of Yorkshire County cricket of the Hon. M. B. Hawke, then an undergraduate at Cambridge, who had first played for Yorkshire two years previously. Emmett captained the side until the "Varsity" came down. At the close of the season the "hon. gentleman's captaincy was highly commended" by

the County Committee, who had in 1881 raised the subscription for membership in the County Club from half a guinea to one guinea. Succeeding to the title on the death of his father at the end of 1887 whilst he was touring with G. F. Vernon's team in Australia, Lord Hawke has continued to lead Yorkshire cricket for now 21 years. It was fitting that his splendid services in the field should be honoured by his election to the Presidency of the County Club when Mr. Ellison passed away in 1898.

But in 1883 there was not the same inducement for a gentleman to undertake the arduous duties of captaincy as there would be to-day. I refer to Yorkshire, of course, Especially when the nominee was a young man among men much his senior, and who had not been accustomed to the discipline which is inseparable from success in cricket. One has only to give play to the imagination to state that such a position was scarcely to be coveted. True, in that year Yorkshire was the Champion County, but things soon took a turn for the worse. The year following Harrison's bowling was an utter failure, whilst Lockwood seemed all at once to lose his batting and was in consequence left out of the eleven. The Committee also "laid itself open to adverse criticism by engaging Harrison and Grimshaw for all the matches, but Peate for only three, and Emmett for the Colts' match only." Yet in that year Emmett's bowling was wonderful—87 wickets for 955 runs; and that after 17 years of arduous service at home and in the Colonies. Ulyett reserved his chief batting triumphs for outside matches, such as Gentlemen v. Players; and Bates, spite of his great innings of 116 against Notts, proved most unreliable. Two youngsters of promise were tried in the persons of Fred Lee and Irwin Grimshaw, each having a batting average of twenty in their first season, 1884. Occasionally the eleven showed some of their old cricket genius, as when they met Gloucestershire at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and dismissed them for 43 runs in the second innings on "a wicket that was faster and better than at any previous period of the match": thus winning by 41 runs, thanks chiefly to Peate's bowling (6 wickets for 13 runs). But it was humiliating to be beaten by such a side as Sussex in a single innings.

The chief disappointment, however, came from the young cricketers; but not immediately. In Lee there was the making of a second Ulyett. Both he and Grimshaw in 1885 batted with marked success, following Ulyett in the averages. Joe Preston came out in that year, and was described as "a very promising Colt who should develop into a fine all-round cricketer." That year Yorkshire alone of the Counties beat Notts, and yet Kent and Middlesex beat them in the home matches. But those were their only County defeats. This season saw Yorkshire taking part for the first time in a match that yielded a thousand runs, 1,039 being scored in the Sussex match at Brighton, and 1,018 when Gloucestershire appeared at Bradford. In the Brighton match G. Ulyett and L. Hall established a new record in first-class cricket by scoring 123 and 108 for the first wicket in the



*Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.*

**YORKSHIRE COUNTY CRICKET TEAM, 1884.**

RAWLIN.	LEE.	HALL (Captain).	PEEL.	C'LYETT.	HUNTER.
PEATE.		EMMETT.	TURNER (Scorer).	HARRIS.	



two innings. Hall "out-halled" himself as a slow scorer down at Canterbury by stopping in seventy minutes without getting a run, whilst he took two hours and three-quarters to subscribe twelve (not out). The year following Yorkshire lost one more match than they won. Up to the middle of August Derbyshire alone had been defeated by them. Another Colt, Saul Wade, was tried, and with the most promising result—a batting average of 11, and 35 wickets at a cost of only 11 runs a wicket. But Ulyett's batting fell off. On the other hand Emmett's bowling, for a man of 45 years, was almost unique—96 wickets for 11 runs each in County matches, 107 wickets for 12 runs in all Yorkshire matches. The team, however, was terribly slack in the field; "indeed their weakness in this respect became so notorious that it was said that Yorkshiremen were far too polite to run a man out."

There was a marked improvement in 1887, a batsman's year *par excellence*. Some batting performances by Yorkshire were at that time regarded as phenomenal, although to-day we should scarcely notice an innings of 590 against even Lancashire, nor one of 559 against Kent. In this latter match, which was played at Canterbury, each of the first three batsmen, Ulyett, Hall and Lee, scored a three-figure innings. This was a record for English cricket, county or other. Ulyett scored the largest innings of his career, 199 not out, against Derbyshire, going in first. At Bradford he and Hall won the Sussex match by scoring 142 runs in the second innings, neither being out. At Sheffield Lord Hawke won the Kent match by a drive which sent the ball out of the ground. Lee and Hall both had averages above 40, Ulyett treading close upon their heels. For all that Yorkshire occupied the fifth place among the nine counties, although they suffered only three defeats. But Emmett's bowling began to show signs of deterioration, his wickets costing 19 runs apiece. Hunter, however, was in great form behind the wickets, making no less than nine catches against Gloucestershire at Gloucester. But Peate took part in no Championship match, and the general fielding was very indifferent.

There was if anything less cause for congratulation in 1888, even though Yorkshire were bracketed second with Kent; but six victories against four defeats out of fourteen matches proved that the other counties must have done very badly if such a record placed Yorkshire in the second place. The fielding was again very uncertain, though brilliant occasionally. Peel established his claim to be classed among the first half-dozen bowlers of the world; at Sheffield he dismissed the Notts men for 24 and 58, only 165 runs being scored in the match which Yorkshire won by ten wickets. Peel's analysis must be set out boldly:

EIGHT WICKETS FOR TWELVE RUNS, SIX WICKETS FOR  
TWENTY-ONE RUNS!

In this match four Notts' batsmen got the "spectacles"—the largest number in any county match up to 1896. But Yorkshire's

batting was indifferent ; only one county century was scored—129 not out by Hall against Gloucestershire. Lee and Ulyett just managed to get an average of twenty. On the other hand, Bates's absence through the accident to his eye was in part compensated by the advent of a Sheffield youngster, Edward Wainwright, who in his first season scored an innings of 105 against the Australians, and who later on, both as batsman, bowler and fielder, largely contributed to lift his county into the foremost place. The year was made memorable by W. G.'s double-century, 148 and 153, at Clifton ; this was a record against Yorkshire bowling. It was repeated by W. Storer—100 and 100 not out—for Derbyshire in 1896 ; by K. S. Ranjitsinhji—100 and 125 not out—for Sussex in 1896 ; and by G. L. Jessop—104 and 139—for Gloucestershire in 1900. It is strange that, during the years in which Yorkshire have been stronger in bowling than almost any other county, they alone of all the counties have allowed four batsmen to accomplish this uncommon feat.

The season of 1889 registered the low-water mark of Yorkshire cricket. For the first two months they were behind all their rivals and their final position was last but one. As a set-off to ten defeats they could claim only a couple of victories, over Sussex and Gloucestershire. When they met Sussex at Brighton at the end of August each county had won one match ; so that this encounter was to decide who should be the holder of the wooden spoon. Their return match with Surrey at the Oval immediately after had a very curious finish. Small scoring prevailed, only one batsman on either side getting beyond fifty. In order if possible to set the players at liberty on the second evening (Tuesday), it was decided by the captains to prolong the game for half an hour beyond the time fixed for drawing stumps. Surrey were batting, and when the clock pointed to a quarter to seven, eight runs were still wanted. The batsmen, on being consulted, decided to play on although the light was so bad that nobody could see either stumps or ball at a distance of a few yards removed. The gas lamps in the surrounding streets, as well as in the pavilion, were lighted, and the spectators forsook their seats in order if possible to see what was going on. The winning hit in this " gas-light match " was made on the stroke of seven on August 27th. All through this season Yorkshire's fielding was execrable, a dozen chances being missed off Peel's bowling at Brighton alone. Where would Yorkshire have been without Peel ? He came out first in both the tables, whilst in bowling he secured nearly three times as many wickets as any of his colleagues. He was also the only century-scorer in the first-class matches, making 158 in the famous match against Middlesex at Lord's, when Sir T. C. O'Brien against time scored 100 (not out) in the fourth innings of the match, and so gave the Metropolitan county a four-wickets' victory. In this match 1,295 runs were registered—a record in Yorkshire cricket through its entire history. What excuse could be alleged for so disastrous a season, Yorkshire's worst since the formation of the County Championship ? The team was practically the same

as had done battle in the previous year; only J. M. Preston had been dropped through loss of form. In 1887 and 1888 bad times might have been expected from the retirement of such giants as Emmett, Bates and Peate. The County Committee had very wisely in 1889 drafted the programme so skilfully that several matches were played before Yorkshire entered upon the County Competition. And to leave no stone unturned, had they not also arranged early on no less than six matches between the County Eleven and the Colts? New blood was also infused into the team: David Hunter, Robert Moorhouse and J. T. Brown were tried and not found wanting. But all was in vain, when, as was stated by an independent critic, "the Yorkshiremen all through the season were unable to hold catches." Financially as was only natural, the county fared badly, showing a balance on the season of only £7 9s. 10d. A loss of £203 had to be reported on the Colts' matches. This class of match, however, nearly always results in pecuniary loss, but the loss often proves a gain in the long run. At the close of this season the curtain fell on the cricketing of four men who seemed at one time certain to take a foremost place; I refer to Fred Lee, Saul Wade, Irwin Grimshaw and Joe Preston—cricketers of whom it may be said in all charity that they had only themselves to blame for the disappointment they proved to all followers of county cricket.

Very much happier results were looked for in 1890, when two famous University cricketers first donned the White Rose—the Hon. F. S. Jackson and Ernest Smith. Unfortunately, when they were able to play for their county, they scarcely sustained their University reputation. The older hands—Lord Hawke (who was the best batsman), Ulyett, Peel and Hall—had the chief share in lifting Yorkshire into the third place among the counties. Ulyett alone scored a century, and recovered his old batting skill so completely that he was invited to play in all the representative matches against the Australians. Unfortunately military duties kept the noble captain out of several matches in the height of the season. Peel in the Championship matches took more than twice as many wickets as any other bowler—91 to Wainwright's 37. But how sadly Yorkshire failed against the minor counties. True, Ulyett and Peel, Lord Hawke and David Hunter were often away from these matches; but in their absence Yorkshire should not have allowed both Derbyshire and Warwickshire to beat them twice. When Derbyshire met them at Sheffield they had their full strength. But it was just like Yorkshire up to 1893—to thrash such opponents as Surrey (then at their zenith) and to succumb to a county like Derbyshire which, on account of its weakness, had to be put out of the first-class list at the end of 1887.

Another relapse came in 1891, to the consternation of all followers of the game. Just when Yorkshire seemed to be making a bold bid for Championship honours in 1890, when their victories were exactly double their defeats, yet the next year they actually lost twice as many Championship matches as they won, and



again occupied the last place but one among the counties. Loud and long were the jeremiads uttered by the press and the man in the ring. Fancy a responsible newspaper writing in this key : " Are batting, fielding, if not bowling, becoming a lost art among Yorkshiremen ? " It is very amusing reading now. True, some of the veterans had had to retire, and Ulyett and Hall were at the time turned forty years of age, whilst Peel was no longer a young man. G. P. Harrison came back into the team for a few matches in the latter half of 1890, and, by taking 51 wickets for 528 runs, promised to strengthen the County in its weakest spot ; but the following year proved to be his last. The Colts were generally pronounced unworthy to fill the vacant places, and certainly none of them had so far given full proof of the stuff that was in them. F. S. Jackson and Ernest Smith, Arthur Sellers (who came out in 1891), R. Moorhouse and J. T. Brown seemed at the outset to be cricketers of moderate class only.

What then to do ? Where was the remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things ? Find other front-rank young cricketers, urged some. Easier said than done. Establish one central county ground, clamoured not a few. But where ? Besides, is it not an advantage, in view of the out-matches, to have several county grounds, and so get your cricketers accustomed to different sorts of wickets ?

But the master-card had yet to be shown :—Get rid of the present County Committee ; smash up the Sheffield monopoly. " The present Committee is effete ; it has lost touch with Yorkshire local cricket, if, indeed, it ever possessed it. . . . What is wanted . . . is a Committee, selected on a broad basis, in which not one town nor one district shall have a preponderance of voting power."

There lay the head and front of the present crisis—the Committee. Some of us thought otherwise. I hold no brief for Sheffield, and I have always urged that the executive of a county club should be drawn from all parts of the county. It is quite possible that Sheffield had failed to recognise fully the change that had come over Yorkshire cricket since the days when that town could furnish an entire county eleven. It is natural too that, having practically formed the County Club and kept it alive through many trying years, they should be adverse to any distribution of central authority. But it must not be forgotten that when, as a result of continuous agitation, the basis of the County Committee was broadened, the eagerly-longed-for improvement in Yorkshire came, not from the discovery of a host of eminent new cricketers, but from the improvement, through enlarged experience, of such men as Tunncliffe and Brown, Jackson and Smith, Tunncliffe being one of the recruits of the disastrous season of 1891.

This chapter may appropriately close with a brief sketch of the Committee and membership of the Yorkshire County Club. The club originated at Sheffield in 1863, and at the instigation of Sheffield men. Up to the end of 1883 all the officers and Committee





*Photo by G. V. Yates, Sheffield.*

MR. J. B. WOSTINHOLM.

Secretary of the Y.C.C.C., 1864-1902.

were furnished by Sheffield. But in that year a resolution was passed to the effect "that the Committee are willing to receive a representative from each of five representative places in Yorkshire to act upon the County Committee." As a matter of fact seven towns were thus honoured, viz., Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, and York, these places sending one member apiece to be added to the fourteen from Sheffield already composing the Committee. A conservative policy, however, prevailed for some time, for in 1887, in response to a request from the Heavy Woollen District Challenge Cup Council to send a representative, the Committee stated "that it was undesirable to increase the number of the members of the Committee at present." A similar refusal was forwarded to Wakefield in 1889. But in 1888 Barnsley was admitted, so was Wakefield in 1890, Scarborough following in 1891. In 1892 the Committee comprised thirteen representatives from Sheffield, and one each from the aforementioned nine towns, Scarborough for some reason or other being passed by. All the officers continued to hail from Sheffield. But in 1893 there was a considerable readjustment of seats: Sheffield's number was reduced to seven, whilst Bradford and Leeds were allotted three each. The other towns or districts, viz., Barnsley, Craven, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Scarborough and Wakefield, received one place apiece. Two new Vice-Presidents were chosen at the same time: Lord Hawke (York) and Major W. H. Shepherd (Bradford). The North and East Riding subsequently had a seat allotted to them. The lamented death of Mr. Michael Ellison in 1898 led to the election of Lord Hawke to the Presidency of the County Club, whilst in 1903 a broader policy had so far prevailed that of the six Vice-Presidents only two represented Sheffield, one coming from Bradford and three from Leeds. The resignation of Mr. Wostinholm at the end of 1902, after a long and honourable service of 38 years, resulted in the transfer of the offices of the County Club from Sheffield to Leeds. For sentimental reasons one deeply regretted the change. It was made, however, in no spirit of hostility to Sheffield, nor was it the outcome of any lack of appreciation of the distinguished part Sheffield had played in the formation and evolution of the County Club; but, sentiment apart, Sheffield, owing to its geographical position, is not as accessible as Leeds from all parts of the County. The election of Mr. F. C. Toone in the place of Mr. Wostinholm augurs well for the prosperity of the Club, Mr. Toone having been Secretary of the Leicestershire County Cricket Club for the preceding five years, during which he had been instrumental in raising the membership of that County Club from 500 to 1,800.

The success of the Yorkshire team in 1893, backed up by their splendid performances in the seasons following, exercised a most stimulating effect on the membership of the club. In 1891 members' subscriptions yielded only £90, and the club's balance was £152. In 1893 it was wisely decided to issue a Year Book, containing the names of all members with addresses, and also

the full scores, averages, &c., of all matches played in the previous year. I have added up the subscribers given in the first Year Book, and the full complement was only 175. This book has appeared yearly, and has proved both interesting and useful. A southern critic has described it as "a model of what such a book should be." It is published in a cover of a different colour year by year. Only two other counties officially issue a similar hand-book: these are Kent and Surrey. As I have from the outset received a copy of each of these books through the courtesy of the respective secretaries, I am able to endorse the opinion just quoted of the intrinsic value of the Yorkshire Year Book. Local publishers issue yearly a record of the cricket played by Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, but this is not sent by the Committee to the members. Since 1893, as is only natural, the Yorkshire membership has increased by leaps and bounds. Thus in three months of 1894, 227 new members were elected; in 1895, 594; in 1896, 838; in 1897, 976. And so forth, until the balance sheet of 1903 showed subscriptions amounting to £3,223, the assets of the club at the same date being £11,241. Were the privilege not ceded to the members of the various clubs where the County matches are played of free admission to ground and pavilion for those matches, there is little doubt that the present membership (3,300) would be half as large again. Let us not forget, however, that the present delightful order of things is due, not to the enlargement of the basis of the Committee, but to the series of successful seasons on the part of the County Eleven. One dreads to anticipate the effect on the County membership of a decade of disasters to Yorkshire in the cricket field.

## CHAPTER VII.

### YORKSHIRE THE CHAMPION COUNTY, 1893 TO 1903.

No one was prepared for the wonderful transformation in 1893 in the fortunes of Yorkshire cricket. Of the older hands only Louis Hall had retired at the close of the previous season through loss of form consequent on increasing age, and not a single fresh cricketer of note came into the eleven. Surrey also had been so pre-eminent for many years that it was almost taken for granted that they would still be the premier county; but the one cricketer who had lifted Surrey into the foremost place among the counties—I refer to Lohmann—had suddenly broken down in health, and in his absence the southern county ceased to be formidable. But who could have expected that their place would be taken by Yorkshire, who had precisely the same team in 1893 which had climbed no higher than the sixth position in the county struggle of 1892? Veterans like Ulyett, Peel, and Lord Hawke were, however, almost, if not quite, as vigorous and effective as ever, whilst the younger men were gaining that experience which is indispensable to success in all branches of sport. For the following ten seasons, starting with 1893, Yorkshire's supremacy was scarcely once in peril, new batsmen and bowlers of the front rank appearing from time to time during this eventful decade. The admission of sundry counties into the Championship circle added considerably to the yearly programme of matches, and thus, by increasing the tension of the two or three counties that arranged matches with all the first-class competitors, enhanced the value of the title which Yorkshire could claim. It need scarcely be said that Yorkshire's position gave the greatest satisfaction to all followers of the game all over the country; not only because the Surrey monopoly had been broken, but also by reason of the popularity of Yorkshiremen as the very best of sportsmen.

Before Surrey, Nottinghamshire had been the Champion County for many years. And so perhaps it may not be out of place to compare the results obtained by the three counties during the decades when their fortunes were at the highest point.

Nottinghamshire was Champion County in 1879, and inclusive of 1888 held that position seven times, although Lancashire tied with them in 1882. Surrey were first in 1887, and kept that place eight times down to 1886, although in 1889 honours were easy between them, Notts and Lancashire. Whilst Yorkshire between 1893 and 1902 were the Champions on six different occasions.

Let us then tabulate the results of the ten years' work done by each of these counties :—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 1879 TO 1888.

Year.	Wins.	Losses.	Draws.	Ties.	Matches played.
1879 .. ..	5	1	6	—	12
1880 .. ..	6	1	3	—	10
1881 .. ..	4	4	4	—	12
1882 .. ..	8	1	3	—	12
1883 .. ..	4	1	7	—	12
1884 .. ..	9	0	1	—	10
1885 .. ..	6	1	5	—	12
1886 .. ..	7	—	7	—	14
1887 .. ..	8	3	3	—	14
1888 .. ..	3	6	5	—	14
Totals ..	60	18	44	—	122

Keep in mind the several ways in which the Championship has been determined from time to time.\* As we have already seen, it was a slice of luck which assigned this honour to Notts in 1883, for on merit it should have gone to Yorkshire.

SURREY, 1887 TO 1896.

Year.	Wins.	Losses.	Draws.	Ties.	Matches played.
1887 .. ..	12	2	2	—	16
1888 .. ..	12	1	1	—	14
1889 .. ..	10	3	1	—	14
1890 .. ..	9	3	2	—	14
1891 .. ..	12	2	2	—	16
1892 .. ..	13	2	1	—	16
1893 .. ..	7	8	1	—	16
1894 .. ..	13	2	0	1	16
1895 .. ..	17	4	5	—	26
1896 .. ..	17	7	2	—	26
Totals ..	122	34	17	1	174

Note that Surrey only played two seasons in which the list of matches was considerably lengthened, whilst, as the next table shows, Yorkshire have taken part in no less than eight similar seasons.

YORKSHIRE, 1893 TO 1902.

Year.	Wins.	Losses.	Draws.	Ties.	Matches played.
1893 .. ..	12	3	1	—	16
1894 .. ..	12	2	1	—	15
1895 .. ..	14	7	5	—	26
1896 .. ..	16	3	7	—	26
1897 .. ..	13	5	8	—	26
1898 .. ..	16	3	7	—	26
1899 .. ..	14	4	10	—	28
1900 .. ..	16	0	12	—	28
1901 .. ..	20	1	6	—	27
1902 .. ..	13	1	11	—	25
Totals ..	146	29	68	—	243

\* See page 51.

Look at these three tables a little more closely :—What is the percentage of the points gained by these three counties respectively in all their finished games ?

	Wins.	Losses.	Points.	Finished Matches.
Notts .. ..	60	18	42	60 + 18 = 78
Surrey .. ..	122	34	88	122 + 34 = 156
Yorkshire .. ..	146	29	117	146 + 29 = 175

Then their percentages work out as follows :—

Notts	$\frac{42 \times 100}{78}$	= 53·84.
Surrey.	$\frac{88 \times 100}{156}$	= 56·41.
Yorkshire	$\frac{117 \times 100}{175}$	= 66·85.

Now seeing that Yorkshire took part in twice as many matches as Notts—243 to 122, and that they played four matches to Surrey's three—243 to 174 ; and seeing too that Yorkshire's percentage of points is thirteen more than that of Notts and ten above that of Surrey ; we are, I think, justified in the conclusion that for a period of ten consecutive seasons Yorkshire have held higher rank than any other county ever did. This conclusion is based upon figures, and there is no more impartial court of appeal in cricket. It will be admitted by everybody that to lose only two matches out of 80 played in the course of three seasons, 1900–02, is a record which has never before been approached, and it may never be beaten.

But let us now glance at Yorkshire's play year by year. What were their chances at the outset of their first Championship season ? The preceding year (1892) had opened most auspiciously ; up till the middle of June they had not tasted defeat, but then they fell off, possibly through overwork, having scarcely a day's rest from the beginning of May to the end of August. Surrey just beat them on the new ground at Headingley within three minutes of time, G. Lohmann, as usual, doing deadly execution. Their match at Taunton was an earnest of things to come in after years, Somersetshire piling up the biggest score (592) ever made against Yorkshire, H. T. Hewett, L. C. H. Palaret, and W. Hedley each making a century. This was the match in which a fresh record—346—was made for the first wicket in any first-class match. There was, however, one satisfactory item in the work of this season : Yorkshire were not, as in previous years, defeated by any of the minor counties. The two representatives of the Universities, F. S. Jackson and Ernest Smith, strengthened the County batting considerably, although it was disappointing to find that Jackson, who for Cambridge took 57 wickets at a cost of only 14 runs a wicket, was strangely ineffective for his County, his 19 wickets costing



28 runs apiece. Ulyett, as the sequel proved, had in 1892 played his last great innings for Yorkshire—111 against Middlesex. How then, and by whom, were Championship honours gained in 1893? The answer is a simple one: by consistent, rather than brilliant, work both with bat and ball on the part of every member of the team. Yorkshire had no batting star; no batsman secured an average of thirty, and only four an average of twenty; only three centuries were notched, two by Arthur Sellers, an amateur from Keighley, the other by T. Wardall. E. Wainwright was nothing like as successful with the bat as in the season before, when he had the satisfaction of being chosen in the Players' eleven both at Lord's and the Oval; but he made ample amends with the ball, taking twenty more wickets than Peel and at a slightly reduced cost. George Hirst too made his mark in the same department, whilst his average of twenty with the bat showed that he was a player of all-round ability. In the match at Huddersfield against Gloucestershire, in which Hirst scored 35 (not out) out of Yorkshire's total of 162, W. G. Grace said to me afterwards, "I had no idea the beggar could bat so well." To which I made answer, "You mustn't be surprised if he should turn out to be a greater batsman than bowler." Two matches are worth noting: the one at Trent Bridge, where Notts were dismissed for 38 runs in the second innings, Sherwin, the last man in, being the highest scorer: the other at Old Trafford, which Yorkshire lost by the narrow margin of five runs. If, when only six runs were wanted, Ulyett had not fallen into the trap laid by Johnny Briggs who gave him a tempting ball on the off-chance of its falling into long-off's safe hands, the tables might have been turned. The highest innings of that match was 21 by R. Baker of Lancashire, the aggregate 223. As this is the smallest total of any match ever played by Yorkshire in which there were four completed innings, the full scores may fitly find insertion here:—

## YORKSHIRE v. LANCASHIRE.

At Old Trafford, August 7th and 8th, 1893.

## LANCASHIRE.

## First Innings.

## Second Innings.

A. C. MacLaren, c Hirst, b Peel ..	1	c Hunter, b Peel .....	16
A. Ward, c Ulyett, b Smith .....	19	c Hunter, b Peel .....	12
F. Sugg, c Tunnicliffe, b Hirst .....	3	c Tunnicliffe, b Peel ....	0
J. Briggs, lbw, b Hirst .....	0	c Tunnicliffe, b Peel ....	9
S. M. Crosfield, run out .....	10	c Hunter, b Wainwright ..	6
A. Tinsley, c Tunnicliffe, b Peel ....	0	c Tunnicliffe, b Peel ....	3
G. Baker, b Peel .....	21	st Hunter, b Wainwright ..	0
G. Yates, c Hunter, b Smith .....	2	b Wainwright .....	0
A. T. Kemble, b Smith .....	4	b Wainwright .....	0
W. Oakley, not out .....	0	not out .....	3
A. Mold, b Peel .....	1	c Tunnicliffe, b Peel ....	1
Leg-byes .....	3		

## YORKSHIRE.

A. Sellers, b Briggs	0	b Oakley	13
F. S. Jackson, c and b Briggs	1	run out	12
E. Smith, c Ward, b Briggs	4	c Crosfield, b Briggs	12
J. T. Brown, b Briggs	17	b Oakley	0
J. Tunnicliffe, c Ward, b Briggs	11	c Oakley, b Mold	2
E. Wainwright, b Mold	4	lbw, b Briggs	3
R. Peel, b Mold	12	lbw, b Mold	1
R. Moorhouse, c Tinsley, b Mold	4	st Kemble, b Briggs	0
G. Ulyett, c Baker, b Briggs	0	c Ward, b Briggs	7
G. H. Hirst, b Mold	1	c Baker, b Briggs	0
D. Hunter, not out	1	not out	1
Byes 2, leg-byes 1	3		
	58		51

When Middlesex visited Bradford on August 14th, without their famous batsman, A. E. Stoddart, who was figuring in the Test Match at the Oval, they were surprised, and not a little indignant, to find Wainwright in the Yorkshire eleven, the Committee having refused to release him to play for England.

In 1894 A. Sellers, owing to the claims of business, retired from county cricket, but two new men cropped up who have since cut their mark deep in the annals of the County:—Frank Mitchell, an undergraduate at Cambridge, and David Denton, who, whilst in his teens, had made a big reputation in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. Denton at once became conspicuous as a quick-scoring batsman—perhaps a trifle rash—and a brilliant fielder “in the country,” although he did not get an innings in the only Championship County match—against Somersetshire—in which he was chosen. Mitchell’s first season was scarcely a success—six innings yielding only 44 runs. In this year, although Yorkshire could show the same number of victories, and one less defeat than in 1893, they dropped into the second place. The weather treated them badly, the Kent match—a certain “point”—being abandoned altogether, and the return with Somersetshire seeing only one completed innings. Whatever has been their fate when meeting the western county in the three seasons ending with 1903, it is certain that in 1894 Somersetshire were no match for Yorkshire, having that year been beaten in a single innings in their first engagement at Huddersfield which lasted only one day. But we have nothing to do with the “might have been” of cricket, but with stern facts. Yorkshire were twice defeated by Surrey during this summer, and so could scarcely grudge the Championship passing again into their old rival’s hands. Once more the batting averages were on the modest side, the Hon. F. S. Jackson standing first with 28. His was also the largest aggregate, 659. Wainwright never was so successful with the ball; Sussex found him quite unplayable at Dewsbury, where his tally was 13 wickets for 38 runs, the hat trick being thrown in. He and Peel, who were unchanged through the match, did what they liked on a very treacherous wicket. In Championship matches Wainwright took 97 wickets for 987 runs, Peel 79 wickets for 882 runs. George

Hirst was slowly creeping up the bowling table, his 56 wickets costing only 13 runs apiece. His general batting perhaps fell off a little, but he twice proved to W. G. Grace that my prophecy of the previous year might be fulfilled, for he and Moorhouse added 176 at Bristol, Hirst's share being 115 not out. And at Leeds, when meeting Gloucestershire, the ninth Yorkshire wicket fell at 19, then he and D. Hunter added 42 runs for the last wicket, which sent Yorkshire home first by 26 runs. But perhaps the great outstanding feature of that season was, not the consistent batting of Jackson, Smith, and Brown, nor the effective bowling of Peel, Wainwright, and Hirst, but the brilliant fielding of every man in the team. J. T. Brown had abandoned the long field in favour of D. Denton, and had succeeded to Ulyett's position at point. Hirst at mid-off, Tunnicliffe and Wainwright in the slips, Hunter behind the wicket, and every other man in his place, touched well-nigh the high-water mark in fielding. I remember nothing to surpass it. Occasionally in a University eleven—notably Oxford in 1874—one had seen fielding at once brilliant and accurate, but for holding catches and saving runs the Yorkshire eleven of 1894 had no rival just then. Some of us are old-fashioned enough to maintain that batting is not the only feature of the game that results in victory. To save runs may be quite as useful as making them. Consequently we regret that talent money has not been awarded to fielders as to batters and bowlers. It does me good to read such a notice as this: "Yorkshire's fielding at Canterbury was some of the most brilliant ever witnessed on the St. Lawrence Ground." Is not bad fielding the chief cause of the mammoth scoring of the last few years? As I have just made a note of David Hunter's successful stand with Hirst at Leeds, which in all likelihood gave the match to Yorkshire, I would here give some of the famous stands he has made for the last wicket; perhaps they will show that he is a much better batsman than is generally acknowledged. I must be pardoned if for once I step outside the County Championship boundary:—

- 1894.—D. Hunter and J. T. Brown; 121 against Liverpool:  
Hunter scoring 25 not out.
- 1895.—D. Hunter and D. Denton; 102 against Cambridge  
University: Hunter scoring 45.
- 1896.—D. Hunter and Lord Hawke; 118 against Kent: Hunter  
scoring 41.
- 1898.—D. Hunter and Lord Hawke; 148 against Kent: Hunter  
scoring 47.

In 1895, the first year in which Derbyshire, Essex, Hampshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire were promoted to the Championship circle, Yorkshire's programme, like Surrey's, included all the thirteen counties. A bad start—three out of the first eight matches ending in defeat—was the reason of their finishing below Surrey and Lancashire in the county struggle. Afterwards they rallied, winning seven and losing none of the next ten engagements; but defeats in the last three matches of the season sent them down again. It was a bitter humiliation to



# RECORD SCORE IN FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

## YORKSHIRE v. WEARWICKSHIRE,

Played at Birmingham on May 7th, 8th & 9th, 1894.

YORKSHIRE.		RUNS AS SCORED.	
Mr. F. S. Jackson	—	412111421444411434231	
Tonnicliffe	—	22121414111411211142211111111	117
Brown	—	112243121231c Hill b Pallett	28
Denton	—	411c W. G. Quaife b Santall	23
Moorhouse	—	14111344412142112241111	6
Wainwright	—	1111442111412b Ward	72
Peel	—	41222143111244422121411114314	126
Lord Hawke	—	114111112314113141841423214121	
Hirst	—	112111211314422211331333134421	
Mr. F. W. Milligan	—	23311141111142111111111111111	210
Lord Hawke	—	31211441421434432131413	84
Hirst	—	141414211111312324411411411211	
Hirst	—	41122212113144142111442b Pallett	166
Hirst	—	41224411441411411144111411	
Hunter	—	134141414c Glover b Santall	85
Hunter	—	1211b Pallett	5
Hits	1-5	102-4's 34-3's 71-2's 215-singles 15 extras.	15
Duration of Innings 10 hours 50 minutes.			857

### FALL OF WICKETS.

1 wkt for 63, 2-124, 3-141, 4-211, 5-330, 6-406, 7-448, 8-740, 9-876, 10-867

WARWICKSHIRE.		1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
1 Mr. H. W. Bainbridge	c Hunter b Hirst	5	b Wainwright
2 Quaife	b Hirst	6	not out
3 Quaife (W. G.)	not out	62	
4 Law	c Jackson b Hirst	7	
5 Lilley	b Hirst	9	
6 Mr. J. E. Hill	b Hirst	4	
7 Diver	b Peel	27	
8 Pallett	c Wainwright b Jackson	26	
9 Santall	b Hirst	29	
10 Mr. A. C. S. Glover	b Hirst	1	
11 Ward	b Hirst	3	
b c. l-b 2, w. l-b 2, 10 b 1-b, w. l-b 1			
Total		230	48

1 wkt for 0, 2-7, 3-26, 4-26, 5-51, 6-73, 7-117, 8-170, 9-176, 10-203  
1 wkt for 48.

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

YORKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.		WARWICKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.	
Santall	65 3 220 2	J. E. Hill	8 0 14 0
Ward	63 11 175 2	H. W. Bainbridge	6 1 17 0
A. C. S. Glover	24 1 154 1	Lilley	6 1 13 0
Pallett	75 8 14 4	Quaife (W.)	9 1 18 0
Quaife (W. G.)	8 1 22 0	Diver	10 1 41 0

Pallett bowled two wides, and Diver and Hill one each.

YORKSHIRE.—SECOND INNINGS.		WARWICKSHIRE.—SECOND INNINGS.	
Hirst	40 1 18 5	F. W. Milligan	13 5 14 0
Peel	31 21 27 1	Brown	4 0 24 0
F. S. Jackson	18 8 23 1	Moorhouse	4 1 11 0
Wainwright	16 7 35 0		

Hirst and Moorhouse each bowled a no-ball, and Peel one wide.

YORKSHIRE.—THIRD INNINGS.		WARWICKSHIRE.—THIRD INNINGS.	
F. W. Milligan	5 1 15 0	Peel	2 2 4 0
Moorhouse	4 0 24 0	Wainwright	2 1 1 4 1

Moorhouse bowled a no-ball.

be twice beaten by Derbyshire in one season. J. T. Brown, like many other cricketers who have wintered in Australia, was a disappointment, but Lord Hawke was nearly always making runs; so was young Denton, whilst R. Moorhouse bounded to the top of the batting averages. F. S. Jackson was, however, a tower of strength, being second among the batsmen, whilst his bowling average was the same as Peel's (14). In Peel's absence at Canterbury the famous Cantab excelled himself, taking a dozen wickets at a cost of only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  runs apiece. The largest innings hit for Yorkshire was Brown's 168 not out in the unfinished Sussex match at Huddersfield. Peel's fourteen years of service had in no degree abated his bowling skill; his bowling against Somersetshire at Leeds—15 wickets for 50 runs—was not surpassed by any other bowler in the country, and his final tally of 136 wickets was a splendid record. Even more memorable was the advance made by Hirst in bowling, no fewer than 130 wickets falling to him in Championship matches. With a batting average of nearly twenty he was only second to Jackson in all-round ability. For the first time two Yorkshiremen—Tunnicliffe and Brown—scored more than a thousand runs apiece in County *v.* County cricket. Hunter was in splendid form behind the stumps, catching 54 and stumping 18. It was in this season that the prince of hard hitters, G. L. Jessop, first got the measure of Yorkshire bowling, hitting up 63 runs out of 65 in half an hour at Cheltenham. The same year, 1895, the Committee granted leave to any Yorkshire cricketer who might in future be chosen to take part in the Gentlemen *v.* Players' match at Lord's.

What shall we say of Yorkshire's batting in 1896? It was "prodigious." Just glance at a few items. In May, J. T. Brown and J. Tunnicliffe scored against Middlesex 139 and 147 for the first wicket in the two innings, winning the match for Yorkshire by ten wickets by their second partnership. At the close of the season there were twelve averages above twenty; during the season seventeen centuries were scored; in five matches more than a thousand runs were registered, whilst Yorkshire scored such innings as 887 against Warwickshire, 660 against Leicestershire, 543 against Sussex; besides, five innings of over 400 runs, and four of more than 300 runs. Against Leicestershire every batsman notched a double-figure innings; this had never been done previously by Yorkshire. Their score against Warwickshire has only once been exceeded in any first-class match at home or abroad, whilst it yielded the first instance of four batsmen compiling a three-figure score in the same innings. It was certainly worth while for once to sacrifice a certain victory for the sake of making cricket history. I thought that the score of that innings, with every run detailed, would form an interesting memento of an unique event in the County Championship, especially as one has seldom or never seen a card of a match which is an exact replica of the scoring book. But as the batting improved, the bowling fell off. Witness the double centuries

scored against Yorkshire this season by K. S. Ranjitsinhji and W. Storer. J. T. Brown and the Hon. F. S. Jackson had batting averages of over 40 runs, but in bowling each of Wainwright's wickets cost 18 runs, each of Peel's 19, whilst Hirst was four runs more expensive than Peel. That column was headed by a youngster, Schofield Haigh, who, after taking 14 wickets against a minor county, Durham, was forthwith given his County cap, and with the most gratifying results. At once he proved his mettle by securing eight Australian wickets at Bradford for 78 runs, whilst for the whole season his County card returned 71 wickets for 1,085 runs. I had the pleasure of umpiring in a match Haigh played in, and before he figured for Yorkshire. I ventured to suggest to him that his slower ball, with a big off-break, might be cultivated with advantage, and that possibly he would gain more than he would lose if he curtailed an unnaturally long stride just before letting the ball leave his hand. That a capital fast bowler had come along I felt tolerably convinced after that afternoon on the Lofthouse new cricket ground. It was in the course of this season that Sir Charles Legard made a public suggestion that the time had come when the services of Lord Hawke to Yorkshire cricket should be honoured with a testimonial. The suggestion immediately caught on. The County Committee opened a fund with a hundred guineas, the general public cheerfully backing them up. And so it came to pass that, during the progress of the Somersetshire match at Leeds the following year, his Lordship was presented with his portrait in oils, and a handsome service of plate; whilst a year later on the death of Mr. Ellison, he was, with the most complete unanimity, the recipient of the highest honour the County could bestow, viz., the Presidency of the County Club. One refrains from putting on paper all that is commonly said by the man in the street, but he is generally right in his estimate of men. This much may be here recorded, that, when we recall the somewhat parlous condition of the County eleven in the year of Lord Hawke's acceptance of the captaincy—an eleven of men all much older than himself, some of whom possibly were with difficulty amenable to the discipline which is inseparable from success in sport; and when we further note, not only the sporting triumphs of the present team during the past decade, but also the *morale* of each individual member; then, I think, the man in the street is absolutely correct in saying that Yorkshire cricket owes everything to its noble captain, and that it is devoutly hoped he will continue to be the County leader in the field long after he is able to score a single run. No captain has shown sounder judgment in managing the bowling at his command; as has been said again and again, "he always picks the right bowlers for every match, even when we thought he was making a mistake"; whilst his personal relations with all the players have made it a pleasure to them to put out all their strength, if only for the sake of testifying to their appreciation of a perfect sportsman. At the annual dinner of the Scarborough Cricket Club in March of the present year

(1903), Lord Hawke unintentionally let us into his own secret as captain when he said :—

“I believe there are counties who go into the field on a day when, we will say, there is a plumb wicket, and say, ‘we shall be here until half-past six!’ That is not the way to play cricket, nor the way to begin to play a cricket match. It has not been the secret of Yorkshire’s success. They know that often I have said, ‘Now, boys, buck up.’ I think that is a favourite expression of mine, and I think it goes a long way. There is no doubt that it is very successful. For it is not jockeyship, it is not individual success that is going to win a match. As in the old Eton boating song it is ‘Swing, swing, swing together,’ so in cricket it is ‘Pull, pull, pull together.’ That has been the secret of our success; and it is not only the secret in county cricket, but it is the secret of success in local cricket, too.”

The same year (1896) the Committee decided to give winter pay to the professionals in the team at the rate of £2 a week from September 7th, 1896, to the opening of the cricket season in 1897, at the same time giving half that amount to their old scorer, H. Turner. This winter subsidy was paid to the professionals on “the express condition that they do not engage with any club or league during the summer.” It was subsequently resolved that the period for such pay extend from September the first to May the first following, and that “one half of such pay be retained by the County Committee, and four per cent. interest per annum be added thereto.” The accumulated sum will be handed over when a player retires from active County cricket, or a portion or the whole of it at any time “if in their opinion it appears desirable to do so.” In 1897 a Bonus Fund was also set on foot, by which “each professional cricketer, who shall take part in a fixed number of matches arranged by the County Committee, shall, in addition to such payments, talent monies and benefits as have hitherto been the custom, be credited with a bonus of £2 for each County match in which he has played since May 1st, 1897.” Australian and other matches, in which special payments were given, were excluded from this agreement; and “dissatisfaction with the conduct of a player or with his reasons for leaving their service” might forfeit any accumulation to the credit of a player. At the same time, if specially requiring it, the player might draw a part or all the bonus in the hands of the Committee.

I am certain that everybody approves of generous dealings with the players who have contributed so largely to the present financial strength of the County Club. At the same time the older generation of professional cricketers may reasonably regret that they were not born twenty (or more) years later. One delights to learn that large-heartedness has marked the proceedings of the Committee during the years of plenty. Old players, like Luke Greenwood, receive a weekly dole during the winter. In 1893, when R. Peel took his benefit, the ten per cent. charged by the Bradford ground was paid out of the County



exchequer, and in the case of both J. T. Brown and J. Tunnicliffe fifteen out of the twenty-five per cent. for the use of the grounds on which their matches took place came from the same source. In 1901 a saloon carriage was engaged for all the out-matches at the club's expense ; of course, this is only a matter of a few shillings a journey, but it is an example of the thoughtful interest paid to the comfort of the cricketers. At the close of each of the most successful seasons, 1901 to 1903, a handsome cheque was added to the Bonus Fund, whilst a piece of plate was presented to each member of the team. Further, and in the interests of the same men, it was decided at the last Committee meeting of 1902 that in future only one-third of the monies yielded by a benefit match should be paid to the beneficiare, the balance to be held in trust by the Committee for his wife and family, "the trust to terminate with the death of his widow." And at the same meeting it was resolved that "the net proceeds (gate money and subscriptions) of any benefit granted to a player shall be not less than £1,000. Should it exceed £1,000, the beneficiare to pay the cost of the premium of insurance." Truly the Yorkshire professional cricketer of to-day has cause for self-gratulation.

Here are other instances of Yorkshire liberality. A grant of £25 was made to the new Leicestershire cricket ground in 1899. Did Leicestershire show their appreciation of this favour by giving Yorkshire a new Secretary four years later ? The Committee, a little more than a year ago, voted a grant of 500 guineas to the Cricketers' National War Fund, to which, if we exclude the gift from the M.C.C., the rest of the counties and private individuals contributed altogether the paltry sum of £572. Then again a similar generous policy has been followed in the percentage of the gross gate money to the various grounds where the County matches are arranged. In 1892 ten per cent. was the proportion ; and certain members of the Committee sternly set their faces against any increase until the County Club had invested capital amounting to £10,000. That limit has now been passed. In 1895 15 per cent. was granted ; in 1898 20 per cent ; in 1900 25 per cent ; and in 1902 35 per cent. By a rule passed on December 30th, 1902, "in future the commission to the grounds on the occasions when benefit matches are played there shall not be more than 25 per cent. of the gross gate."

I may here cite another instance of the liberality of the County Committee in making a free gift of all matches played by the last four Australian teams to the clubs on whose grounds these matches have taken place. The County exchequer has derived no benefit at all from them. In view of the enormous attraction the Australians have proved in Yorkshire since the County won the Championship, the clubs in question must have been enriched by some hundreds of pounds from each of these matches.

It is well to be reminded that in this broad-minded policy the Committee have simply perpetuated the superb liberality shown by the first President of the County Club, Mr. M. J.



*Photo by Durhams Ltd., Leeds.*

YORKSHIRE COUNTY CRICKET TEAM, 1904.

E. WAINWRIGHT.	L. WHITEHEAD.	W. RHODES.	D. HUXTER.
G. H. HIRST.	M. E. SMITH.	LORD HAWKE.	Mr. F. MITCHELL.
		M. T. TAYLOR.	J. TUNNICLIFFE.
		D. DENNIS.	L. T. BROWN.



Ellison. It will never be known to what extent his purse was placed at the disposal of County cricket in the long ago; he never would let it be known. But it was an open secret that he had been financially responsible for the cricket of those days. As he would never make a public disclosure, the Committee in 1884 passed this resolution: "That, in order to refund Mr. Ellison the money expended by him from his private purse in supporting first-class and county cricket during the years preceding the formation of the County Club in 1863, the sum of £400 be paid to his credit in account with his bankers; and that the best thanks of this meeting be given him for the invaluable services he has rendered to Yorkshire County cricket."

In 1897 Yorkshire could climb no higher than fourth among the counties, and yet when July was half over they had only suffered one defeat; but their concluding twelve engagements were equally divided between wins, losses, and draws. The fates were against them; several players were on the injured list, whilst their captain was absent frequently. But the bowling lacked sting, and the batting was uncertain. And yet the averages look imposing, six being over thirty runs an innings. On the other hand there was no bowler whose wickets the season through averaged less than twenty runs a wicket. Hunter's work behind the wicket was rewarded with a benefit—up to date the best on record for any county, some £1,950 net. Yorkshire played the highest first-class innings of the year in making 681 runs against Sussex at Sheffield, and it was in this match that J. T. Brown and J. Tunncliffe set up a new record for the first wicket by scoring 378—or 32 more than that made by Somersetshire for the same wicket against Yorkshire in 1892. Within a fortnight Abel and Brockwell for Surrey made exactly one run more for the first wicket.

I have a facetious incident to relate concerning the Sheffield partnership. When it had reached a hundred, two spectators near me decided that they would make for the bar whenever an additional fifty was added to the score, and most faithfully they carried out their bargain. When at length 350 appeared on the board, they got up, one of them somewhat dolefully remarking, "But we shall be ruined if this goes on much longer."

Fortunately for their pocket and health it did not. The year was brimful of incident. There was G. L. Jessop's marvellous hitting at Harrogate—101 runs in 40 minutes; S. Haigh's hat trick against Derbyshire at Bradford; the one-run defeat at the hands of Essex at Huddersfield; and the one-wicket victory over Derbyshire at Derby, David Hunter making all the runs—16—after he went in, Hirst being also not out with an invaluable innings of 49. J. T. Brown was the premier batsman with an average of 43, followed by E. Wainwright, George Hirst, David Denton, and the Hon. F. S. Jackson, none of whose batting averages fell below 33. Lord Hawke batted so consistently (witness his average of 31) that it was a matter of general regret that his services were not always available.

A circumstance of far keener disappointment, however, was the enforced retirement of Robert Peel, who had been a regular member of the County team since 1882, and who in his last year of county cricket was first among the bowlers, whilst he scored 514 runs in 18 completed innings. And so the curtain fell upon the career of one of the pluckiest (as W. G. Grace once wrote of Peel) and most skilful performers with bat and ball, an all-round cricketer of the highest class, and who was for many years a certain choice in every representative match outside county cricket.

But the supply of famous cricketers in Yorkshire through the past decade has been apparently inexhaustible. The hour has always brought forth the man. It was so now. A right worthy successor to Peel immediately appeared in the person of a young bowler from the Huddersfield district, Wilfred Rhodes, and it was his bowling in his first season, 1898, that proved its most noteworthy feature. Fortunately his initial success was no mere flash in the pan, for each succeeding year confirmed the ability of his early days. Rhodes had come to stop. My friend, Mr. F. A. Brooke, has written to me that when Rhodes was a member of the Kirkheaton Club "his father had no other thought than to make a cricketer of him, and he coached him all the winter in bowling at the farmhouse where they lived." And with the happiest results. Many persons assert that Rhodes is the greatest of all Yorkshire slow bowlers, but those who are old enough to recall the great feats of Peate and Peel, especially against the Gentlemen and the Australians, are unwilling to endorse this pronouncement. We are ready enough to admit that Rhodes in his day has been as invaluable a factor in Yorkshire cricket as either of his famous predecessors. With the bat and in the field he can challenge comparison with Peel, and both of them were superior to Peate who was a bowler only. Rhodes's first year coincided with the re-establishment of Yorkshire in the seat of honour. With possibly the single exception of A. G. Steel, no young bowler of my time so quickly made so great a name for himself in his first season, his record in County matches being 126 wickets at a cost of 13 runs a wicket, whilst his batting average was 21. Fortunately for Rhodes it was a bowler's season. For all that the batting of the team varied but little, no matter what the state of the wicket. Take the Surrey match at Bradford as a specimen. Surrey won the toss and scored 139, Yorkshire losing eight wickets for 142 runs. Then Hirst and Haigh struck up a partnership of 155 runs, and the innings was closed when Haigh retired, Hirst being 130 not out. On the heavy wicket (there was no play on the first day) Surrey collapsed at 37! On the other hand, down at the Oval, the tables were turned, Surrey piling up a great score of 536, and on a perfectly sound wicket Yorkshire were dismissed twice in the course of one day. The heroes of that year were the Hon. F. S. Jackson, J. Tunnicliffe, and W. Rhodes. It was probably the most successful season either of the older hands

has had, Tunnicliffe notching four centuries, and amassing 1,713 runs with an average of 42, whilst the amateur could claim five centuries, 1,442 runs with the same average as Tunnicliffe, and, in addition, his bowling dismissed 91 batsmen at the moderate cost of 15 runs a man. Hirst's visit to Australia affected his bowling. Wainwright was well up in both columns, and Lord Hawke, who scored runs when they were most wanted, had the capital average of 31—perhaps his best batting year on the whole. But, after all said, this season will always be recalled with proud delight by Yorkshire cricketers in that it witnessed the famous

#### PARTNERSHIP OF 554 RUNS FOR THE FIRST WICKET

by J. T. Brown and J. Tunnicliffe at Chesterfield, which is almost certain to hold the record in first-class cricket for many a year. Brown purposely got out after scoring exactly 300 runs, Tunnicliffe's innings reaching 243. It is worth noting that when the same batsmen scored 378 against Sussex the year before Brown got 311. He is the only Yorkshire batsman to notch an innings of 300 runs, and this he has done twice.

With just a glance at 1899, in which up to the last week or two Yorkshire seemed destined to retain the Championship, we must push on. A defeat by Kent, however, at Tonbridge, gave Surrey the lead. It was a season of disasters, J. T. Brown being kept out of all the August matches, whilst the Hon. F. S. Jackson bowled but little owing to a damaged shoulder. He was easily first in batting with a great average of 47, Brown being a good second. But J. Tunnicliffe's batting average dropped nearly twenty runs an innings, whilst G. H. Hirst did only moderate work with the ball. It was felt in some quarters that possibly Hirst might have to make up his mind whether batting or bowling was his forte, it seldom happening that a fast bowler could at the same time be a great batsman. That Hirst had trained into one of the best professional batsmen of the country was regarded as a reason why he should not bowl as much as heretofore: only, some said, "He is as strong as a lion and a glutton for work." T. L. Taylor made his *début* this season, but did nothing out of the common. Another Cantab, F. Mitchell, was the highest aggregate scorer, although his average was fifteen points below F. S. Jackson's. W. Rhodes, however, was Yorkshire's sheet-anchor. Critics and prophets were put to silence when in a batsmen's year he took more than 150 wickets for 16 runs apiece, or, as many wickets as any two other bowlers on his side. A new young bowler, J. T. Brown, jun. (no relation of his namesake in the team), came on the scene, and may fairly be said to have won the Worcestershire match by taking six wickets for nineteen runs in the first innings, Yorkshire just winning by eleven runs. An idea of his speed of bowling may be gathered from the fact that against Gloucestershire at Huddersfield a ball from young Brown sent the bail a distance of 48 yards. George Hirst obtained three consecutive

centuries—a record for Yorkshire—viz., 186 against Surrey, 131 against Hampshire, and 138 against Notts. David Denton started very badly, but when once in form he scored double or treble figure innings on nineteen consecutive occasions, and was honoured with an invitation for the final Test Match at the Oval. At Bath Yorkshire scored 499, and yet no batsman ran into three figures. The premier bowling performance was done by Rhodes at Leyton—15 wickets for 56 runs; never before nor since has he taken so many wickets in one match. But perhaps the feature of the season was the Surrey match at the Oval, in which E. Wainwright scored the largest innings of his career, he and G. H. Hirst putting on 340 runs for the wicket, whilst R. Abel and T. Hayward for Surrey added 448 runs. It was confidently stated by the Yorkshiremen that Hayward was bowled by Haigh when his score was 65, but the umpire thought that the ball rebounded from D. Hunter's pad. Yorkshire's score was 704, Surrey's 551 for 7 wickets, that is, an average of 73 runs for every wicket that fell. Some of us have no liking for these huge partnerships; we prefer a whole side to bat during the course of a day, and not a couple of batsmen only.

And this brings us to that glorious period in Yorkshire cricket which is without a parallel—1900 to 1902. In previous seasons when Yorkshire were the Champion County they had to fight hard for supremacy, but in these three seasons, more particularly in 1901 and 1902, their position was never once jeopardised: it was a case of "Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere." People began asking, not which county would be first, but which would be second. Look at figures for confirmation; here are the points of Yorkshire and the second county in these years; 1900, Yorkshire 16, Lancashire 13; 1901, Yorkshire 19, Middlesex 4; 1902, Yorkshire 12, Surrey 4. No county has ever shown such results. And yet the Hon. F. S. Jackson, who was then Yorkshire's greatest cricketer, was away in South Africa during the whole of the first two seasons. What other county could have gone through the Championship struggle without one defeat under similar disadvantage? The death of Frank Milligan, one of the most charming fellows, and who, whilst never getting into the front rank, had done capital service both with bat and ball since 1894, was the one sad feature of 1900. His name will survive in the memorial to which the Committee and the public subscribed. George Hirst, greater than ever with the bat in 1900 (average 40), was a complete failure with the ball, but S. Haigh ably filled his place, taking 145 wickets at a cost of 14 runs a wicket, W. Rhodes securing 206 wickets for 12 runs in Championship matches. No other county could boast of two such bowlers. J. Tunnicliffe and T. L. Taylor were nearly always reliable as run-getters, and David Hunter, spite of his long service, was second to none amongst wicket-keepers. It was not a season of huge scores (so much the better), Yorkshire piling up only four innings which ran into the fifth hundred. Fancy an innings of 99 runs securing a one innings victory,







*Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.*  
A. SELLERS.

E. SMITH.

LORD HAWKE.

HON. F. S. JACKSON.

Worcestershire's scores at Bradford in Yorkshire's first County engagement of the season being 43 and 51 against Yorkshire's 99! Only a couple of innings of 300 runs were scored against Yorkshire, and by Notts and Surrey in the out-matches. It was a pity that Yorkshire did not play England before the regular season was over. I mean that this match should not be a desultory affair, as was the case at Lord's in 1901, no importance being attached to the result; but let us have such a trial of strength as Surrey, Sussex, and Kent did in the olden times, in the height of the season, and before the players are getting stale through excess of cricket. Such a team as Yorkshire possessed in these years—a team in which every man could make and save runs, and which had in Rhodes and Hirst a couple of bowlers superior perhaps to those of any other county—would certainly have made a great fight with the most carefully-picked England eleven.

In 1901 it was Hirst, not Haigh, who helped Rhodes, Haigh's knee giving him a lot of bother. Rarely, if ever, has a bowler been able to make the ball swerve in the air as Hirst did in match after match. More than one county team pronounced his bowling as deadly as any they had ever met. Frank Mitchell was the Yorkshire batsman of the year with an average of 49 and an aggregate of 1,674; the last figure constituted a new record for Yorkshire.\* But every man made a lot of runs, Hunter being the only regular member of the team whose average fell below twenty. Only sixteen men were tried during the season, and of these three played in only one match apiece. Surely that fact has had not a little to do with Yorkshire's success of recent years. Some county executives never seem to be happy unless they are constantly making experiments in the personnel of their eleven; they seldom play the same team in three consecutive matches. But, as the Australians have proved to us, if you would win matches there is an immense advantage in playing the same men time after time. That gives consistency and solidity to a side. J. T. Brown's benefit match this year passed all previous records, the net proceeds being £2,300, a fitting tribute to a splendid cricketer and good sportsman. On at least two occasions Yorkshire batsmen showed that, when necessary, they could play the barn-door game as successfully as their Nottinghamshire rivals. Thus, at Bradford Lord Hawke and S. Haigh saved the match against Surrey by keeping up their wickets for more than an hour in scoring 38 runs, whilst at Brighton, after Yorkshire had responded to a great score by Sussex of 560 with a modest 92, J. T. Brown and J. Tunnicliffe played out time on the last day, taking three hours in compiling 107 runs, neither being out. But the match of the year was that against Somersetshire at Leeds. The visitors won the toss and stopped short at 87. Yorkshire followed with 325, and another overwhelming defeat loomed before the Westerners. Indeed, it scarcely seemed worth while journeying to Headingley the next day. A transformation scene awaited the faithful.

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\* In Championship matches only.

L. C. H. Palairet (one of the heroes of the famous first-wicket partnership against Yorkshire in 1892) and L. C. Braund obtained 222 runs before being parted. A third century—from F. A. Phillips—and other useful scores made Somersetshire's second tally into 630. And as Yorkshire collapsed in their second venture at 113, it came to pass that the substantial margin of 238 in the first "hands" was converted into an imposing deficit of 279. Did Yorkshire ever experience so complete a reversal of fortune at any other time? This, it may be remarked, was their only county defeat during that season.

Here follows a score worth preserving: the smallest county innings ever played.

#### YORKSHIRE v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham, June 20th, 21st, 1901.

##### YORKSHIRE.

J. T. Brown, c Anthony, b Wass	6
J. Tunnicliffe, b Dixon	31
D. Denton, c W. Gunn, b J. Gunn	73
F. Mitchell, c and b J. Gunn	22
E. Wainwright, b J. Gunn	20
G. H. Hirst, c Harrison, b J. Gunn	2
L. Whitehead, c W. Gunn, b Hallam	27
Lord Hawke, c and b Wass	1
S. Haigh, c Carlin, b J. Gunn	5
W. Rhodes, c Wass, b Hallam	11
D. Hunter, not out	3
Bye 1, no-ball 1, wide 1	3

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##### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

##### First Innings.

##### Second Innings.

A. Hallam, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	1	b Hirst	0
C. E. Dench, c Wainwright, b Haigh	0	c Hunter, b Hirst	0
W. Gunn, c Hunter, b Rhodes	2	c and b Haigh	2
A. O. Jones, b Haigh	4	c Mitchell, b Wainwright	47
J. A. Dixon, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	1	b Rhodes	8
J. Carlin, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	2	b Wainwright	8
J. Gunn, c Hawke, b Haigh	0	c Hunter, b Hirst	35
J. Iremonger, not out	0	not out	55
I. Harrison, c Haigh, b Rhodes	0	b Hirst	0
G. Anthony, b Haigh	2	b Hirst	5
T. Wass, st Hunter, b Rhodes	1	b Hirst	0
		Byes	13

13

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##### YORKSHIRE BOWLING.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
Hirst	1	0	1	0
Rhodes	7.5	4	4	0
Haigh	7	2	8	4

Once again, in 1902, Somersetshire stood out prominently as the only conqueror of Yorkshire, at Sheffield this time. There was no three-figure innings from any batsman in this match; in fact, the four totals realised only 350 runs. Braund's bowling—15 wickets for 71 runs—was as much in evidence as his batting

had been the year previously. Later on, it was a novel experience for an innings of 148 runs to give Yorkshire a single-innings victory over Lancashire. But down at the Oval they had some anxious moments, being saved from defeat by a timely stand of 43 runs on the part of T. L. Taylor and a colt, Irving Washington, the first left-handed cricketer that has ever been played by Yorkshire for batting only. In no other county engagements was the result ever in doubt. It was pre-eminently T. L. Taylor's year; on all wickets he was Yorkshire's most reliable batsman, and thoroughly deserved the compliment of a place in the Test Match at Lord's. Might he not with advantage have been chosen for more than one of this series of matches? But the non-inclusion of S. Haigh in the England team, seeing that he was one of the three greatest bowlers of the world in 1902, was universally dubbed an irreparable mistake on the part of the Selection Committee. Someone had blundered in not choosing a bowler who hit the stumps as often as Haigh did, and whose bowling many first-class batsmen pronounced unplayable in several matches. David Hunter behind the stumps showed no signs of failing powers, and a century from Lord Hawke's bat on the Surrey ground delighted all sportsmen. When in the previous year the Surrey match at the Oval had to be abandoned, nobody regretted it more than the Yorkshiremen, as it had been set aside as a benefit for W. Lockwood. Later on Yorkshire met Surrey, but the match did not count in the Championship competition. In 1902 they had a similar experience, not a ball being bowled after they had journeyed to Leicester. On August 23rd J. Tunnicliffe, in dismissing the Middlesex captain at Lord's, secured his five-hundredth catch for Yorkshire. It may be safely stated that, if we bar wicket-keepers (and not all of them), this is a record in county cricket. The previous week W. Rhodes secured his thousandth wicket in first-class matches when he got rid of W. Troup in the second innings of Gloucestershire at Cheltenham. The Hon. F. S. Jackson was back again in the team, as skilful as ever both with bat and ball, his batting average being 32, his bowling 12. His chief successes, however, were registered in the Test Matches. His presence more than compensated for the loss of F. Mitchell who had settled in South Africa. When Rhodes, Hirst and Haigh are all at the top of their bowling form in one and the same season, Yorkshire will be able to dispense with the services of more than one great batsman without losing the Championship. But this has never happened. Rhodes is always reliable; year in year out his skill is undeniable. Witness his return for 1902—140 wickets at a cost of 12 runs a wicket. Hirst and Haigh remind me of the figures of the man and woman in the old-fashioned weather-glass; when the one is out, the other is in. It was Hirst's turn to stay indoors, and consequently Haigh was in evidence to the tune of 123 wickets, costing only 11 runs each.

This period—1893 to 1902—may be closed with an announcement which may have stimulated the eleven to put out all their

strength in batting, bowling and fielding. Talent money has been abolished for some years, but in its place marks are awarded by Lord Hawke for good play in any branch of the game. It does not follow that the batsman who scores most runs in a season necessarily obtains most marks. The worth of an innings in winning or saving a match is reckoned, and not simply centuries on a batsman's wicket which may result in a drawn game. Fielding under this system gets full recognition; a brilliant catch may often decide the issue of a match. The awards are distributed at the close of the season, and on the occasion when the team are the guests of their captain at Wighill Park.

#### THE SEASON OF 1903.

Yorkshire lost the seat of honour, Middlesex, after an interval of twenty-five years, being the Champion County. Sussex claimed the second place, followed by Yorkshire. Contrasted with their performances during the three preceding years, in which, as we have seen, Yorkshire lost only two matches out of eighty, five defeats in the past season were most disappointing. But if we can lose sight of their previous splendid and unique record, and if we can reconcile ourselves to the fact that it is desirable, in the highest interests of sport, that the supremacy should not always rest in the hands of a single county, then it is possible that we may find much in the past year to satisfy reasonable demands. For two whole months Yorkshire never showed to greater advantage, after making a very unfortunate start. Thus, when the season was only four weeks old, their defeats were as numerous as their victories; by the end of June they had been beaten four times, and in each case by a southern county—Somersetshire, Middlesex, Sussex, and Surrey. The last two matches were played on Yorkshire grounds. Then came a wonderful change, for from the beginning of July to the 20th of August they were invincible. In turn Leicestershire (twice), Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire and Middlesex went under, and it was the veriest good fortune that saved Somersetshire, Worcestershire and Essex from a similar fate. In each instance an extra half hour would have given Yorkshire a decisive victory. In all, twelve county matches were played during this period, in which Yorkshire scored 4,108 runs for the loss of 137 wickets, whilst they captured 213 wickets for 2,613 runs. Thus, Yorkshire's batting average was 29.98, their opponent's 12.26! By this magnificent recovery of form Yorkshire's chance of retaining the Championship seemed quite on the cards. That chance was damaged at Canterbury when "time" robbed Kent of a decisive victory, and it was completely shattered in their last county engagement at Brighton, when Sussex administered the fifth defeat. By this victory Sussex, for the first time in the history of their battles, which date back as far as 1835, thrashed Yorkshire twice in the same season. Surely it was fitting that Yorkshire wound up the season

below Sussex. It would have argued a grave defect in the method of placing the counties had Yorkshire been able to claim the Championship over Sussex. I fancy that Yorkshire folks would have been delighted had Sussex for once occupied the premier position. We are not likely to forget the chivalrous action of the Sussex captain at Bradford in 1896 when, instead of claiming the customary interval, he brought his men out into the field without the smallest delay, in order that Yorkshire might have time to score the few necessary runs.

If we search for the causes of Yorkshire's discomfiture, the luck of the game might be cited. Apart from that, they were visited by a series of disasters that would have proved fatal to any county. To begin with, T. L. Taylor, their crack batsman in 1902, was out of England all the season, and illness kept young Washington out of every match. Bear in mind that their combined averages the year before amounted to no less than 75·77 runs. Then the Hon. F. S. Jackson could find but little time for cricket, and when he did appear, he played only one innings—82 not out against Middlesex—that bore the mark of his genius. Lord Hawke, after batting as brilliantly as ever he did throughout his long career, was laid aside by illness for several weeks. An accident to his shoulder in the third county match (at Taunton) incapacitated the younger Brown for the rest of the season, and so deprived Yorkshire of a most useful change bowler. And, most serious of all, George Hirst's leg gave way when he was in brilliant form with bat and ball, and so he was *hors de combat* as well. It was cruel luck, which was not compensated by their good fortune in winning the toss on seventeen out of twenty-six occasions.

But were Yorkshire quite as strong as in previous years? In one department they showed a serious decline. Not in batting; that was consistently good if we exclude the last two matches, against Kent and Sussex. Three times only—and in the matches just mentioned—did they score less than a hundred runs in an innings. On the other hand, several of their opponents failed to reach this mark, viz., Essex (twice), Gloucestershire (three times), Surrey (twice), Kent, Middlesex, Notts, Sussex and Worcestershire. The aggregate averages, too, of their principal batsmen fell very little, if any, below those of 1902. True only seven centuries were scored by them, of which Hirst claimed four, Denton two and Brown one, whereas in the previous three seasons Yorkshire's centuries numbered thirteen, seventeen and fourteen respectively. But do not forget that last year only four centuries came from the bats of their opponents. Nor was there much wrong with the bowling, for although Haigh did not repeat his brilliant performances of the previous season, he was still in the front rank. So, too, was Rhodes. At the outset he was quite off colour—witness no wicket for 125 runs against Middlesex at Lord's and 2 for 135 against Sussex at Bradford (these were consecutive matches); but once he got into his stride he was as dangerous as ever.

For proof, take his bowling against Worcestershire at Huddersfield—8 wickets for 12 runs—on a shocking wicket; against Lancashire at Leeds, on a batsman's wicket, his record was equally great, 13 wickets for 152 runs. Then how well he batted. I often wish he would not score so many runs. His batting and fielding at "cover," at once brilliantly accurate, entitle him to a place in almost any eleven, apart altogether from his skill as a bowler. David Denton and the elder J. T. Brown were almost as full of runs as before. Denton proved on one occasion that he could play the stone-wall game to perfection if he liked, by staying in more than three hours for 51 runs in the closing stage of the Sussex match. Whilst Ernest Smith's consistent run-getting toward the end of the season made us regret that scholastic duties keep him out of so many matches.

Where then did Yorkshire fail? In fielding. In several matches they belied their great reputation. Chance after chance was missed. And not only by the fresh men; some of the older hands were also at fault. As a sample, take the Notts match at Trent Bridge and the Lancashire match at Bradford. The latter was set aside for John Tunnicliffe, and a bumping benefit it proved, gates and collections (on the ground) realising some £1,850. And Yorkshire won by five wickets; but it was certainly a novel sight to see catches missed by men whose hands had come to be regarded as safe as a tank. There were exceptions, of course. No fault could be found with the men on the boundary; both Denton and Brown did splendid work, although Brown possibly feels more at home nearer the wickets, and cannot return the ball from the long field with the force of his younger colleague. David Hunter, now a veteran, was still the right man in the right place behind the stumps, and Lord Hawke's captaincy was, as usual, almost above criticism. Was ever a field placed to a fast bowler as he set his men for Hirst's bowling when the "swerve" was in evidence? (By the by, that swerve requires a head-wind, not a cross-wind.) On more than one occasion we saw three short-legs, and only one man in the slips, and no point; simply an extra cover and a mid-off. Never before did I see three batsmen put three consecutive balls into short-leg's hands, as happened in the first innings of Middlesex at Leeds. And Hirst was the bowler.

With him all the honours of the season rested. It was pre-eminently "Hirst's year." First in batting and bowling, and second to none in the field, he was by universal consent hailed as the greatest all-round cricketer in the world. After his accident, which necessitated a rest of three weeks, he had for a few matches to moderate the speed of his bowling, although after a while he looked to bowl as fast as ever. Immediately after his return his batting was exceptionally good, three consecutive matches yielding the following innings:—22, 46 not out, 120 and 99. Did ever a cricketer enjoy quite so successful a season, with a batting average of 44, and a bowling record of 118 wickets at a cost of only 12·79 runs a wicket? No amount



*From "Vanity Fair," 1903.*

G. H. HIRST.





of success can spoil him, and I venture to prophesy that given fine weather his benefit match this year will break all records.

Of the colts tried W. Ringrose bowled so successfully that many were of opinion that he might with advantage have appeared more frequently. But at present his batting is indifferent, and he is not reliable in the field. The success of J. W. Rothery at Scarborough, when the county season was over, may result in a further trial. If his scoring power is limited he can keep his wicket up, and his fielding was a marked contrast to that shown by several fresh men in the earlier county fixtures.

N.B.—When Somersetshire beat Yorkshire at Taunton on May 23rd, this was the first County Championship match Yorkshire had lost away from home since their defeat by Kent at Tonbridge on August 23rd, 1899. This must be another record.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### YORKSHIRE'S EXTRA MATCHES.

WE have already noticed (in Chapter IV.) the four matches played by Yorkshire against Sheffield in the years 1849 and 1850, of which the County Eleven won only one, losing all the others. In 1861 Yorkshire met and defeated Hallam by no less than 148 runs in a match of modest dimensions. From time to time the County Eleven have been drawn up against teams from other towns in the County; for instance, against Leeds Clarence in 1869, Batley in 1875; whilst as recently as only last year similar matches took place at Northallerton and Rotherham. As these matches were not eleven-a-side engagements, they cannot appear in this history. And for the same reason I do not deal with Yorkshire's matches with 16 of Notts Commercial in 1861, 18 of Durham in 1875, and 18 of Hastings in 1887.

Yorkshire have occasionally been reinforced by another county. Thus, Durham assisted them against Nottinghamshire in 1858, whilst in 1861, with the aid of three Durham cricketers they beat Cambridgeshire by 96 runs. As these given men only scored 37 runs in their six ventures, it looks as if Yorkshire might have trusted to their own resources. As the match came off at Stockton-on-Tees it is very probable that the Durham folks insisted on being represented. Matches of far greater importance may also receive a passing notice.

Yorkshire and Notts *v.* England at Lord's in 1872;

Yorkshire and Gloucestershire *v.* England at Lord's in 1877;

Yorkshire and Notts *v.* England at Bradford in 1882;

Yorkshire and Lancashire *v.* England at Derby in 1883.

The last match was arranged as a benefit for William Mycroft, the Derbyshire bowler, who had for years been one of the most destructive bowlers in the country. Oddly enough, although England had an indifferent team, the United Counties were beaten in a single innings. W. G. Grace played in the first two of these matches at Lord's, scoring 170 not out when opposed to Yorkshire, and 52 and 110 when co-operating with Yorkshire. In the first match Roger Iddison, Yorkshire's lob bowler, got three wickets in six balls; then he had to face W. G., who ran out to every ball, scored 13 runs in one over, when Iddison discreetly retired after sending down three overs. That was the only first-class match I have ever watched when stumps were not drawn until five minutes before eight on the second day, in order to finish the game.

None of these matches, however, are included in the statistical tables at the close of this book, as our concern is with the doings of Yorkshire alone, and only in eleven-a-side matches. For this reason we pass by the match played in the Hastings Festival of 1903, when Yorkshire and Lancashire combined to meet England.

Perhaps of all the matches Yorkshire have played outside the County Championship none have been quite so interesting as the four in which their opponents hailed from the village of

#### LASCELLES HALL.

It is a tiny village some three miles distant from Huddersfield, consisting of only a few cottages; but it is one of the most, if not actually the most, remarkable cricket nursery in the whole country. Its only rival was the famous Hambledon Club in Hampshire in the latter half of the eighteenth century. I am not forgetting Sutton-in-Ashfield in Nottinghamshire, whence came some of the best county cricketers a score or more of years ago. But this village never threw down the gauntlet to the rest of the County, nor was it ever represented by six men in the County Eleven at one and the same time. Lascelles Hall has a unique record in cricket. For instance, in 1867 *twenty-two* of them played against Parr's All England Eleven; the match was drawn, only one innings apiece being completed, but the village led on that by *six* runs. The feature of interest about this match was that "the eleven professionals and eleven gentlemen who did battle for Lascelles Hall were all *bonâ fide* members of the club." What other club could make a similar boast? In those All England days it was the regular custom for the local club to engage outsiders. It was the pluckiest of clubs, but their confidence was simply the expression of their ability. Here is their first match with Yorkshire:—

#### YORKSHIRE v. LASCELLES HALL.

At Lascelles Hall, June 26th, 27th, 28th, 1873.

#### LASCELLES HALL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Shotton, c Iddison, b Emmett ..	6	c Ullathorne, b Rowbotham	2
D. Eastwood, c Rawlinson, b Emmett	57	c Rawlinson, b Rowbotham	0
A. Greenwood, b Armitage .....	4	b Rowbotham .....	4
E. Lockwood, c Armitage, b Iddison	7	b Armitage .....	39
J. Thewlis, jun., st Rowbotham, b Iddison .....	2	c Rowbotham, b Emmett	14
A. Hirst, c Halliley, b Rawlinson ..	17	b Rowbotham .....	4
J. Thewlis, run out .....	24	c Lumb, b Armitage ..	40
L. Greenwood, b Rawlinson .....	7	c Lumb, b Rowbotham ..	3
J. Ambler, c Ullathorne, b Rawlinson	21	not out .....	20
J. Redfearn, c Halliley, b Iddison ..	3	c Kaye, b Armitage ....	0
A. Thewlis, not out .....	1	run out .....	0
Byes 17, leg-byes 8 .....	25	Byes 14, leg-byes 2 ..	16
<hr/>		<hr/>	
174		142	

## YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. Kaye, b Eastwood .....	0	not out.....	7
A. F. Smith, b L. Greenwood ....	0	b L. Greenwood.....	0
C. Halliley, b L. Greenwood .....	0	c and b Ambler.....	3
E. B. Rawlinson, b L. Greenwood..	6	c Eastwood, b L. Green- wood.....	3
T. Emmett, not out.....	46	c Redfearn, b L. Green- wood.....	2
C. J. Armitage, b L. Greenwood....	12	b Ambler.....	0
J. Rowbotham, b L. Greenwood....	39	c Ambler, b L. Greenwood	0
L. Hall, c A. Thewlis, b L. Greenwood	0	b Ambler .....	20
E. Lumb, b Ambler .....	1	b L. Greenwood .....	1
C. Ullathorne, b Ambler .....	0	c J. Thewlis, b L. Green- wood.....	12
R. Iddison, b Ambler .....	1	b Ambler.....	1
Byes 4, leg-byes 5.....	9	Byes 6, leg-byes 1 ..	7
<hr/>		<hr/>	
114		56	

Lascelles Hall winning by 146 runs.

Their other matches with Yorkshire were :—

September 1st and 2nd, 1876, at Lascelles Hall : the village scoring 222, the County 168 and 77 for one wicket.

September 6th and 7th, 1880, at Bramall Lane, for George Pinder's benefit. Lascelles Hall scored 181 and 214, Yorkshire 117 and 202. So the County was defeated by 76 runs.

August 5th and 6th, 1881, at Dewsbury, for Allan Hill's benefit. Here the village suffered their first defeat, by seven wickets, scoring 134 and 188 to Yorkshire's 293 and 30 for three wickets. But it must not be forgotten that George Freeman, who had for many years taken no part in county cricket, helped Yorkshire in this match, and was not only the most successful bowler with 9 wickets for 107 runs—Peate taking 6 for 89—but was the highest scorer (60) as well. It was Freeman's victory then.

But the village won many a notable match. In 1874 they beat in an innings H. Jupp's Eleven, which was virtually the Surrey County team ; Lascelles Hall scoring 255, the Southerners 120 and 118. And the following year they challenged the North of England, which included W. Oscroft and I. C. Shaw of Notts. This match was left in a fairly even state, the village making 136 and 156 for four wickets, against 284 by the North. The Harrow Wanderers, then at their strongest, were among their regular opponents. In 1877 they furnished six of the County Eleven—E. and H. Lockwood, W. Bates, A. Greenwood, A. Hill, and D. Eastwood. This caused jealousy, it being not thought fair that one village should bulk so big in the County team. But was not every man worth his place ? Four of them took part for years in the Players' Eleven. Sheffield had not forgotten the thrashing they got in 1870 from this insignificant club, when the stakes were £50 a side, and the " Hall " ran home with five wickets still upstanding (that was one of the last " money " matches played in Sheffield) ; whilst in 1876 Sheffield Wednesday were most unmercifully thrashed—190 to 46 and 47—J. Ambler securing in the two innings 13 wickets for 16





DALTON CRICKETERS, 1893 to 1903.

runs. The club was formed about 1857, and on the original ground the All England played 20 Colts of Yorkshire in 1862. W. Slinn and E. Stephenson, the County players hailing from Sheffield, lending a hand to the youngsters. Their present ground, in an adjoining field, and charmingly situated for a panoramic view, was opened in 1865, and has always boasted of a perfect wicket. In those days the hand-loom was in evidence, and the weavers being masters of their time, could practise to their heart's content at their favourite game. As they seldom went outside the village boundaries, save for cricket, it came to pass that the inhabitants married and intermarried until in time they formed but one family. Nearly all the famous cricketers were blood relations. The Thewlises were the most numerous clan. In a book lent me by Mr. John Jessop, who was their club secretary for thirty years, and in whose company I spent a most delightful afternoon recently in visiting Dalton and Lascelles Hall, there were, I see, no less than nine players of Lascelles Hall whose surname was Thewlis, viz., John senior, John junior, Allen, Friend, Abraham, David, Tom, Henry, and Fred. In 1877 this club supplied the following professionals to the clubs mentioned :—J. Ambler, Dalton ; J. Castle, Haslingden ; A. Eastwood, Redcar ; D. Eastwood, Hull ; L. Greenwood, Wakefield ; W. Hardy, Kelso ; H. Kaye, Saddleworth ; H. Lockwood, Casey's Clowns ; J. Lockwood, Bolham ; D. Pollard, Winchester and Harrow ; T. Redfearn, Doncaster ; John Thewlis, jun., Birstall ; Joseph Thewlis, jun., Wakefield ; T. Thewlis, Kendal ; S. Wilson, Huddersfield. And in the same year W. Bates, D. Eastwood, A. Greenwood, A. Hill, E. T. Hirst, E. Lockwood, and H. Lockwood took part in one or more of the County matches. In all no less than twenty-one members of the Lascelles Hall Club have played for Yorkshire, although, as we shall see, they were not all born in that village.

And here seems a fitting opportunity for a brief reference to other clubs in and around Huddersfield which have played a conspicuous part in Yorkshire County cricket. The oldest, of course, is Dalton, formed in the winter of 1831, John Wilson, who is still living, being one of the founders. His brother, Samuel, who was born in 1820 and is, like John, hale and vigorous, began to play in 1835, but did not take part in as many matches. Out of 52 matches against the best clubs from 1841 to 1851, John Wilson figured in no less than 49. Every match was played to a finish, and one—against Sheffield in 1851—ran into the fourth day. It is a delightful instance of heredity to find that his eldest son, Samuel, has played for the same club during the past thirty-four seasons. The other figure in the group, which was kindly taken at my request by Mr. H. H. Moore, is C. Bradley, who played in the Dalton and Huddersfield 22 against the All England in 1850, the match in which George Parr scored 99 not out on the first day, but was out before getting another notch the following morning, being caught in the first over sent down by J. Crossland, of Dalton. In 1849 the Dalton



Club twice defeated 22 of Huddersfield, which in 1833 had two clubs. They had, however, to pay the penalty of fame, as after 1854 nearly all their best players—seven in number—were engaged in the cricket season by other clubs.

Armitage Bridge Club has been in existence for the past seventy years, and has proved another nursery of County cricketers. So too has the Kirkheaton Club, which was formed in the latter part of 1870, and began in 1888 to take a leading part in Huddersfield and district cricket through the appearance, first of G. H. Hirst, and then (in 1895) of Wilfred Rhodes. The Huddersfield St. John's Club, formed in 1866, opened the Fartown ground in 1868, on which Yorkshire played Notts in 1873. That club has since become the Huddersfield Cricket and Athletic Club.

Here is a list of County players who have hailed from the clubs in and around Huddersfield :—

ARMITAGE BRIDGE :—J. Beaumont (Surrey's second-best bowler from 1885 to 1891), E. Robinson, R. Moorhouse, Schofield Haigh.

DALTON :—G. Berry, John Berry, Joseph Berry, G. Armitage, A. Crossland, J. Kaye, E. Lumb, T. Lancaster.

FRIARMERE :—J. L. Byrom, Lees Whitehead.

HUDDERSFIELD :—C. I. Armitage, C. M. Sharpe, H. B. Wilson, A. P. Crosland, F. E. Woodhead, J. Horsfall, G. Wood, W. W. Lancaster.

KIRKHEATON :—G. H. Hirst, S. Kilburn, W. Rhodes.

LASCELLES HALL :—Joe Ambler, John Ambler, W. Bates, D. Eastwood, L. Greenwood, A. Greenwood, A. Hill, E. T. Hirst, E. W. Hirst, E. Lockwood, H. Lockwood, D. Pollard, J. Redfearn, W. Shotton, H. Thewlis, J. Thewlis, J. Thewlis, jun., L. Wraithmell.

LINTHWAITE :—J. Shaw.

LOCKWOOD :—G. H. Lee, Herbert Lee.

MELTHAM MILLS :—T. H. Hirst.

With the possible exception of the Sheffield district, no other corner of the County has taken so prominent a place in the development of Yorkshire County cricket from 1833 to 1903.

But after this digression let us return to the extra matches played by Yorkshire. It will be noticed, from the statistical tables at the close of this book, that Yorkshire have not been nearly as successful in these matches as in the inter-county engagements. These extra matches were played against Australia, I. Zingari, Liverpool and District, Cambridge University, and M.C.C., and the Cantabs alone have failed to notch more victories than defeats. I can only account for this result on the supposition that in these matches the Yorkshiremen were less keen than in the Championship series. It would be ridiculous to say that in every instance they were out-classed.

## M.C.C. AND GROUND.

These matches were begun at Lord's in 1870. Five years later a second match was included in the fixtures of the Scarborough Festival. For reasons not known the Lord's match was not arranged in 1874, 1877, 1878, 1886, and 1896. Possibly the visit of the Australians in three of these years may have had something to do with the abandonment of the match, whilst in 1877 Yorkshire united with Gloucestershire to play England at Lord's. In 1889 rain prevented a ball being bowled at Lord's, and in 1891 rain caused both the matches to be given up. With these exceptions a couple of matches have come off in each year since 1875. The match is usually one of the first on the M.C.C. programme year by year, in the early days of the month of May, although on three occasions it fell in June, and in 1894 it was not played until the closing days of July. Now it is only during the last few seasons that the Yorkshire eleven have had any systematic practice at the nets in anticipation of the coming cricket, whereas at Lord's the nets have always been in evidence as soon as the ground was thrown open to the members. That may be the explanation of Yorkshire's frequent failures. But what of 1900? asks the critic. In that year Yorkshire had had plenty of early practice, yet they suffered their only defeat of the season at the hands of the M.C.C. Attribute it to the eccentricity of genius which has been so prominent a mark in Yorkshire cricket in the entire past of their history. In 1889 and 1890 the M.C.C. sent no professionals to Scarborough. Did they consider an amateur team quite strong enough to meet the Yorkshire eleven of those days? Or, was it because they had a plethora of club members eager to combine cricket and amusement at the famous watering-place? After a careful examination of all the matches, I am of opinion that the M.C.C. do not nowadays at Lord's put as formidable an eleven into the field as they used to do when W. G. Grace was in his prime. Look, for instance, at the first match of the series; how powerful the array of M.C.C. batsmen and bowlers; at least seven of them had played either for the Gentlemen or the Players. I append the full score:—

## YORKSHIRE v. M.C.C. AND GROUND.

At Lord's, May 30th and 31st, 1870.

## M.C.C. AND GROUND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. G. Grace, c Iddison, b Emmett..	10	c Iddison, b Emmett....	66
C. R. Filgate, b Freeman .....	4	b Emmett .....	2
C. E. Green, b Freeman .....	13	c Greenwood, b Iddison..	51
T. Hearne, b Freeman .....	15	b Freeman .....	12
W. F. Maitland, b Freeman .....	2	b Emmett .....	0
R. D. Balfour, b Emmett .....	0	b Freeman .....	1
A. Shaw, b Freeman .....	4	b Freeman .....	1
W. Price, b Freeman .....	0	b Freeman .....	0
E. G. Sutton, b Emmett .....	7	b Emmett .....	9
S. Biddulph, c Ullathorne, b Emmett	4	not out .....	0
G. Wootton, not out .....	5	b Emmett .....	4
Byes 5, leg-byes 4 .....	9	Byes 8, leg-byes 7 ..	15

## YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E. Lockwood, b Wootton .....	1	b Shaw.....	4
J. Thewlis, c Biddulph, b Wootton..	19	hw, b Shaw.....	22
J. Rowbotham, b Grace .....	6	c Filgate, b Wootton ..	10
E. B. Rawlinson, c Sutton, b Wootton	5	b Wootton .....	13
G. Freeman, b Wootton .....	1	b Wootton .....	3
R. Iddison, c Filgate, b Wootton....	18	c Filgate, b Wootton ..	7
L. Greenwood, c Biddulph, b Shaw..	2	run out.....	44
G. Pinder, b Shaw.....	31	c Grace, b Wootton ....	7
T. Emmett, b Shaw.....	2	not out.....	12
C. Ullathorne, not out .....	0	c Maitland, b Wootton..	19
J. West, c Maitland, b Wootton....	1	not out.....	0
Byes 2, leg-byes 2, wide 1..	5	Byes 2, leg-bye 1, wide 1	4
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91		145	

Yorkshire winning by one wicket.

Of that match W. G. Grace has put on record that he "stood up to Emmett and Freeman on one of the roughest, bumpiest wickets we had now and then on that ground. About every third or fourth ball kicked badly, and we were hit all over the body, and had to dodge an occasional one with our heads. Shooters were pretty common on the same wicket, and what with playing one ball and dodging another we had a lively and unenviable time of it." Freeman thus spoke of it to me in 1894: "Tom Emmett and I have often said it was a marvel the doctor was not either maimed or unnerved for the rest of his days, or killed outright. A more wonderful innings was never played. I often think of his pluck when I watch a modern batsman scared if a medium-paced ball hits him on the hand; he should have seen our expresses flying about his ribs, shoulders, and head in 1870." Emmett quaintly remarked to me that he did not believe "W. G. had a square inch of sound flesh on his body after that innings," whilst C. I. Thornton, who has seen as much good cricket as anybody, and who is withal the shrewdest of critics, has pronounced W. G.'s 66 the best innings he ever saw. In this match Law 9 was for the first time put into force, by which a bowler could change ends for a second time in the same innings. Did any of us ever see all the three stumps knocked out of the ground by the same ball? Freeman did it in dismissing C. R. Filgate. No match in this series has produced so close a finish, Yorkshire winning on the post. The next year Freeman was away, and, thanks to W. G. Grace, Yorkshire lost, just as their favourite horse. Bothwell, was the day after beaten in the race for the Derby. Here are a few extracts from my note-book:—

1875. SCARBOROUGH.—For the first time in this match Ephraim Lockwood, almost the best professional batsman in the country, did himself justice, scoring 40 and 44 not out of Yorkshire's gross total of 200.

1876. LORD'S.—Lockwood again in form, scoring nearly half the runs—58 and 63 not out. Said Wisden: "Such clean, neat,

hard, late and wonderfully well-timed cutting had not been seen and enjoyed since Tom Humphrey's best days, and equally neat, clean, and correctly timed was Lockwood's leg-hitting."

SCARBOROUGH.—C. K. Francis, who when a boy at Rugby took all the ten Marlborough wickets in the second innings (17 wickets in the match), clean bowled seven Yorkshiremen in the first innings for only 12 runs.

1877. SCARBOROUGH.—Tom Emmett's bowling in the first innings—8 wickets for 16 runs—was the chief factor in Yorkshire's seven wickets' victory.

1879. LORD'S.—The M.C.C. had only one front-rank batsman, W. Barnes, the Notts professional, and Emmett bowled him for a "duck." Yet, thanks to their famous bowlers, A. Shaw and F. Morley, they won by nine wickets. This was one of the very few matches in which R. Pilling, the Lancashire stumper, assisted the M.C.C.

1881. LORD'S.—Allan Hill clean bowled six M.C.C. batsmen for 18 runs in the first innings, yet the County was beaten by eight wickets. There was no individual score of 50 runs, whilst the year before at Scarborough, and on a perfect wicket, G. Ulyett's 40 was the highest score on both sides. Had the players been feasting and making merry over-night?

SCARBOROUGH.—Lord Hawke made his first appearance for Yorkshire in this match. For the M.C.C., A. G. Steel, prince of amateur slow bowlers, went in seventh wicket and scored 106 runs in 80 minutes. Yet the M.C.C. total was only 181; but it was 28 more than Yorkshire's two innings.

1883. LORD'S.—Yorkshire, having notched 121 runs in the first hands, wanted 118 in the second. G. Ulyett (79) and T. Emmett (35) got them without being separated.

SCARBOROUGH.—On the second day the last five batsmen of the M.C.C. drew lots to determine the order of going in.

1884. SCARBOROUGH.—G. Ulyett hit the ball three times out of the ground in obtaining 146 not out. He went in first wicket down. This is the highest score ever made in the M.C.C. match at Scarborough.

1885. LORD'S.—W. Barnes and W. Gunn scored 330 runs whilst together in M.C.C.'s second innings, which realised 449 runs for the loss of only four wickets: Barnes's share was 140 not out, Gunn's 203. Several chances were missed, Peate bowling most pluckily (4 for 72) under depressing circumstances. This partnership set up another record in first-class cricket.

1888. SCARBOROUGH.—Yorkshire won within fifteen minutes of time, J. M. Preston's second analysis—9 wickets for 28 runs—standing out as a bowler's record.

1889. SCARBOROUGH.—For the M.C.C. Sir T. C. O'Brien scored 96 in the second innings, whilst R. Peel made 79, also in Yorkshire's second. No other batsman played a "talent money" innings.

1890. LORD'S.—Played July 24th and 25th. Yorkshire's only innings realised 217 runs; of these R. Moorhouse accounted

for 105, Hon. F. S. Jackson for 68, and D. Hunter carried out his bat for 13. There was no other double figure scorer for the County.

1893. LORD'S.—Although Lord Hawke, F. S. Jackson, E. Smith, and R. Peel were absentees, Yorkshire won by 17 runs. M.C.C. had obtained 82 out of the 129 wanted, and had lost only four wickets. Then G. H. Hirst became irresistible, taking 6 wickets for 23 runs ; in the first innings his return was 6 wickets for 28 runs.

SCARBOROUGH.—Perhaps the most brilliant finish to any of these matches. The task of getting 195 runs in the last innings was pronounced impossible on a dangerous and fiery wicket against such bowlers as J. T. Hearne, J. T. Rawlin, and F. R. Spofforth (the famous Australian), but in less than two hours the Hon. F. S. Jackson knocked up a faultless innings of 111, Ernest Smith (40) helping him to add 66 runs in the last twenty minutes, and thus sending Yorkshire home with 7 wickets in hand.

1894. LORD'S.—T. Foster, one of the few "foreigners" that have ever played for Yorkshire, took nine M.C.C. wickets in the first innings for 59 runs ; yet the County lost by four wickets.

SCARBOROUGH.—J. T. Brown (80) and J. Tunnicliffe (52) had a big share in Yorkshire's first and only total of 219 runs. M.C.C. paid the penalty of sending a weak team. How weak it was let six ducks-eggs in their first venture testify.

1897. LORD'S.—For once both teams scored heavily, Yorkshire getting 274 and 217, M.C.C. 266 and 229 for three wickets. P. F. Warner's 108 not out was the chief cause of Yorkshire's overthrow. Lord Hawke, J. T. Brown, J. Tunnicliffe and R. Moorhouse each played an innings of 50 runs.

1898. SCARBOROUGH.—A curiously uneven match, 182 being on the board for the loss of one wicket only, yet the Yorkshire innings closed at 225. J. T. Brown (100) and J. Tunnicliffe (66) cemented one of their substantial partnerships. Brown's was the third century from his bat in consecutive matches.

1899. LORD'S.—A second glorious victory for Yorkshire by one wicket. Twenty runs were wanted when F. S. Jackson, who had damaged his hand and was a doubtful starter, joined S. Haigh ; the former got all but one of the runs required.

1900. LORD'S.—Yorkshire's only defeat this year, and it was decisive enough—by 182 runs. M.C.C. had never before passed the third hundred in each innings. Had Lord Hawke and the Hon. F. S. Jackson been playing the result might have been different.

1901. SCARBOROUGH.—E. Smith (95) and W. Rhodes (105) put on 161 runs in 80 minutes for the eighth wicket. Whilst Smith was backing up, a ball driven back by Rhodes to the bowler (Mead) went off his hand into the wicket, and Smith was run out. Both this and the match at Lord's (spite of a century from W. Storer) resulted in the defeat of the premier club.

1902. SCARBOROUGH.—Yorkshire here suffered their third defeat of the year in all matches, the Somersetshire professional, L. C. Braund, once more proving a thorn in their side. Braund was the top M.C.C. scorer, whilst twelve wickets were credited to him at a cost of just over nine runs apiece.

LORD'S.—This match produced the smallest innings ever scored in this series; only once before\* had the M.C.C. failed so completely: that was against the first Australian team in 1878, when their second innings wound up at 19. The full scores are worth preserving:—

YORKSHIRE v. M.C.C. AND GROUND.

At Lord's, May 5th and 6th, 1902.

M.C.C. AND GROUND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E. W. Dillon, c Haigh, b Hirst . . . . .	0	c Whitehead, b Haigh . .	1
G. J. Thompson, c Hunter, b Rhodes . . . . .	0	c Ringrose, b Rhodes . .	0
W. Storer, run out . . . . .	5	lbw, b Haigh . . . . .	0
J. H. King, b Rhodes . . . . .	4	c Haigh, b Ringrose . . .	46
A. E. Relf, c Denton, b Rhodes . . . . .	1	c Haigh, b Rhodes . . . .	3
A. F. Somerset, st Hunter, b Rhodes . . . . .	0	b Haigh . . . . .	8
F. H. Huish, b Hirst . . . . .	0	b Ringrose . . . . .	12
C. C. T. Doll, not out . . . . .	3	st Hunter, b Rhodes . . .	0
C. Heseltine, st Hunter, b Rhodes . . . . .	12	b Ringrose . . . . .	15
J. T. Hearne, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes . . . . .	0	not out . . . . .	2
B. Cranfield, run out . . . . .	0	c Tunnicliffe, b Ringrose .	2
Leg-bye 1, no-ball 1 . . . . .	2	Byes 8, no-ball 1 . . . .	9
	<hr/> 27		<hr/> 98

YORKSHIRE.

J. Tunnicliffe, c Huish, b Relf . . . . .	25
J. T. Brown, c King, b Hearne . . . . .	4
D. Denton, c and b Relf . . . . .	30
I. Washington, c Huish, b Hearne . . . . .	43
G. H. Hirst, b King . . . . .	16
S. Haigh, c Hearne, b Cranfield . . . . .	22
W. Rhodes, c Heseltine, b Hearne . . . . .	0
L. Whitehead, not out . . . . .	36
Lord Hawke, c Relf, b Cranfield . . . . .	7
W. Ringrose, c Huish, b Thompson . . . . .	13
D. Hunter, b Thompson . . . . .	0

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196

Yorkshire winning by an innings and 71 runs.

YORKSHIRE BOWLING.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.
W. Rhodes . . . . .	66	15	6
G. H. Hirst . . . . .	71	10	2

1903. LORD'S.—Owing to persistent rain this match was played on the practice ground, which used to be Henderson's nursery. Never before had a M.C.C. match taken place on this enclosure. There was only one day's play, the chief feature of which was a splendid innings by W. Rhodes—98 not out, Yorkshire's total being only 184. This was the only occasion on which Rhodes has carried his bat all through an innings.

SCARBOROUGH.—The M.C.C. paid the usual penalty of putting a weak team into the field, being beaten in a single innings. Lord Hawke won the toss for the sixth time in succession; but, for

\* That is, since 1878.

the first time for 15 years, sent his opponents in to bat. W. Rhodes was not called on to bowl until the score was 52; then he proved irresistible, taking six out of the seven upstanding wickets for 24 runs. Although the wicket was damaged by rain D. Denton, Hon. F. S. Jackson and George Hirst managed to run up a talent-money innings apiece, and the closure was put into force at the fall of the ninth wicket, the total being 331.

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

It is not easy to discover why Cambridge were chosen in preference to Oxford by Yorkshire, for up to the year (1878) when the first match was arranged with Cambridge ten Yorkshiremen had obtained their "Blue," six at Cambridge, four at Oxford. But since the early eighties so many famous Yorkshire cricketers have gone to Cambridge that it is easy to see why that match has become an annual fixture. Since 1878 the match has been dropped only twice, viz., in 1879 and 1882. But in 1885, 1886 and 1903 two matches took place, Sheffield being the *venue* for the second match. With those exceptions Yorkshire have always travelled to the University ground. One match—in 1895—was given to Oxford, but it has never been repeated, owing doubtless to the already formidable list of matches in which Yorkshire take part year by year. Since 1885 Yorkshire have given Cambridge no less than six captains, but none to Oxford. Indeed, for more than twenty years Ernest Smith is the only first-rate Yorkshire cricketer hailing from that University. The following is, I believe, a complete list of all the men playing for Yorkshire County who have figured in the famous University match at Lord's; they are arranged alphabetically, with the years in which they got their Blue:—

R. Briggs .. ..	Oxford ..	1875, 1876.
E. S. Carter .. ..	Oxford ..	1866, 1867.
T. S. Dury .. ..	Oxford ..	1876.
T. de Grey .. ..	Cambridge ..	1862, 1863.
J. Hales .. ..	Cambridge ..	1855, 1856.
Lord Hawke .. ..	Cambridge ..	1882, 1883, 1885.
E. T. Hirst .. ..	Oxford ..	1878, 1879, 1880.
Hon. F. S. Jackson ..	Cambridge ..	1890, 1891, 1892, 1893.
F. Mitchell .. ..	Cambridge ..	1894, 1895, 1896, 1897.
G. Savile .. ..	Cambridge ..	1868.
C. M. Sharpe .. ..	Cambridge ..	1875.
E. T. B. Simpson ..	Oxford ..	1888.
H. M. Sims .. ..	Cambridge ..	1873, 1874, 1875.
E. Smith .. ..	Oxford ..	1890, 1891.
T. L. Taylor .. ..	Cambridge ..	1898, 1899, 1900.
A. Walker .. ..	Cambridge ..	1864, 1865, 1866.
B. W. Waud .. ..	Oxford ..	1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.
C. E. M. Wilson ..	Cambridge ..	1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
E. R. Wilson .. ..	Cambridge ..	1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.
H. Wood .. ..	Cambridge ..	1879.

Twenty in all. The following Yorkshiremen have captained Cambridge:—Lord Hawke in 1885; F. S. Jackson in 1892 and

1893; F. Mitchell in 1896; T. L. Taylor in 1900; C. E. M. Wilson in 1898; E. R. Wilson in 1902.

The matches may not have been taken seriously by the Yorkshire players, however keenly they have been contested by their opponents. Being, like the M.C.C. matches at Lord's, played in the early days of the season, the scoring has generally been moderate, only two innings having reached 400 runs, and both of these came from the Yorkshire bats. The highest total by Cambridge is 395, their lowest 44, whilst Yorkshire's lowest is 83. Sundry features of interest may now be put on record.

It was unfortunate in some respects that Yorkshire should first have met the light blues in the year—1878—when they had the strongest eleven that has ever represented either University. They won all their eight matches in that year, their most memorable performance being a single-innings victory over the first Australian team at Lord's. In A. G. Steel they had the best bowler of the year, and in the Hon. A. Lyttleton the finest amateur wicket-keeper, whilst every man of them could get runs. We need no better confirmation of their strength than the fact that four of them were at once chosen in the Gentlemen's eleven. Yorkshire had not the remotest chance against them, either in 1878 or in 1880 (the match was not played in 1879), being beaten each time by ten wickets. A. G. Steel's slow leg-break bowling bothered them on both occasions, as he took 13 wickets for 85 runs and 11 wickets for 123 runs in these two matches. When Yorkshire met Lancashire in 1878, Steel's bowling once more utterly routed them, his analysis in the first innings being nine wickets for 63 runs, and 14 for 108 in the course of the match. It is significant that in the last three seasons the slow leg-break bowling of L. C. Braund has on several occasions proved fatal to the present Yorkshire eleven. In 1881 Steel's bowling was not so deadly, and so the tables were turned, the County winning by eight wickets. Thanks to a splendid opening by Ulyett, Hall and Bates the score at the close of the first day was 180 for one wicket, yet the whole side collapsed at 248. Cambridge in their second innings had a similar experience—140 runs for one wicket, all out for 223.

1883.—The Hon. M. B. Hawke (37) showed fine cricket for the University in the second innings. C. W. Wright was run out by the Yorkshire bowler, G. P. Harrison, having got out of his ground before the ball was delivered.

1884.—A great triumph for Yorkshire, five of their batsmen scoring 461 runs, the other five (Ephraim Lockwood was an absentee) only ten runs. The partnership of L. Hall and W. Bates added 219 runs to the score. It is worth noting that the following year, in the match played at Sheffield, I. Grimshaw scored another century; just as J. T. Brown was equally successful in the same match, both in 1899 and 1900. These are the only Yorkshire batsmen who have scored a couple of three-figure innings in this somewhat lengthy series of matches.



YORKSHIRE v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.  
At Cambridge, May 26th, 27th, 28th, 1884.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. E. K. Studd, c Bates, b Harrison . .	1	b Peate . . . . .	9
C. W. Wright, c Harrison, b Emmett . .	22	c Hunter, b Bates . . . .	17
C. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, b Emmett .	14	lbw, b Harrison . . . . .	21
J. W. Mansfield, c Hunter, b Emmett .	5	c Wardall, b Ulyett . . . .	0
P. J. de Paravicini, c Hunter, b Harrison . . . . .	6	c and b Bates . . . . .	2
T. Greateorex, b Emmett . . . . .	4	c sub., b Harrison . . . . .	15
J. A. Turner, b Harrison . . . . .	2	not out . . . . .	63
F. Marchant, b Emmett . . . . .	10	c Wardall, b Ulyett . . . .	27
H. W. Bainbridge, not out . . . . .	18	b Ulyett . . . . .	20
M. H. Milner, b Emmett . . . . .	3	c Hall, b Emmett . . . . .	1
H. G. Topham, c Hunter, b Harrison . .	3	c Emmett, b Peate . . . . .	12
Byes 20, leg-byes 5, wide 1 . .	26	Byes 12, leg-byes 11, wides 3 .	26
<hr/>		<hr/>	
114		222	

## YORKSHIRE.

G. Ulyett, b Topham . . . . .	4
L. Hall, b Paravicini . . . . .	116
T. Wardall, b Bainbridge . . . . .	0
W. Bates, b Topham . . . . .	133
I. Grimshaw, c K.-Hugessen, b Greateorex . .	115
R. Peel, b Bainbridge . . . . .	57
T. Emmett, b Bainbridge . . . . .	1
E. Peate, c Mansfield, b Greateorex . . . . .	40
J. Hunter, c Topham, b Greateorex . . . . .	5
G. P. Harrison, not out . . . . .	0
E. Lockwood, absent, injured . . . . .	—
Byes 57, leg-byes 6, wides 5 . . . . .	68
<hr/>	
539	

Yorkshire winning by an innings and 203 runs.

One hundred and twenty extras were given away in this match! This was the first time a county had scored three centuries in the same innings; indeed it had only once before been done in a first-class match, and that was in the preceding week when three of the M.C.C. at Lord's scored a hundred runs apiece against the fourth Australian team. Had Ephraim Lockwood been able to bat, Yorkshire's total might have been increased, or it might not. For supposing that he had gone in second wicket down, which was his usual place, it would be rash to say that Hall, Bates and Grimshaw would have been as successful. It is amusing to hear or read of chances missed, and how much smaller an innings would have been had every catch or other chance been taken: when it is almost certain that if the first of the chances had been accepted, the whole complexion of the game would have been altered. There might have been no more, or many more, missed catches, and so the total of the innings might have been much larger, or much smaller, than it was. One never knows at cricket.

But this is a digression.

1886.—The University, being exactly 80 runs behind on the first innings, followed on, and thanks to a great innings (125) by the Lancastrian, G. Kemp, won by 26 runs. Kemp followed up this success by scoring a second three-figure innings in the match played at Sheffield the same year. No other University batsman has notched two centuries against Yorkshire, and Kemp and G. L. Jessop are the only Blues who have scored centuries both for their University and county at the expense of Yorkshire. Kemp's reputation as a batsman rests mainly upon his three centuries against Yorkshire. The Sheffield match in 1886 was Lord Hawke's first appearance against his old University. J. M. Preston's splendid batting—79 and 71, both not out—was the chief factor in the County's seven-wickets' victory.

1888.—Another bowler made his *début* for the University who left his mark in these matches—S. M. J. Woods, the popular Somersetshire captain of the past few years. Woods could not play in 1890 against Yorkshire owing to a sprained side, but in 1888 he secured 12 Yorkshire wickets for 137 runs, nine being cleaned bowled; and in 1889, 11 wickets for 131 runs. Yorkshire just managed to win this last match—by 11 runs. It was perhaps the best-fought game of the series, each of the four innings ranging between 200 and 300 runs.

1890.—S. M. J. Wood's absence was not felt owing to the presence of a Harrow freshman, F. S. Jackson, who, coming up with a great school reputation both as batter and bowler, at once got his Blue. It is interesting to note that during his four years at Cambridge, Yorkshire were defeated three times; not by Jackson's batting, but by his bowling. When Yorkshire won in 1892, his bowling failed (4 wickets for 89 runs), and there was no other Cantab to atone for his failure. To-day F. S. Jackson's reputation rests on his batting more than on his bowling, although as a bowler he is occasionally most deadly to Yorkshire's stoutest opponents. But in the four matches in which he helped his University against his County his scores were 0, 7 not out, 0, 2, 23, 1, 12; or, 45 runs in six completed innings! What a funny game cricket is. Now look at his bowling in the same matches:—12 wickets for 114 runs in 1890, 10 wickets for 65 runs in 1891, 4 wickets for 89 runs in 1892, and 7 wickets for 50 runs in 1893—altogether, 33 wickets for 318 runs. But Yorkshire seem fated to find foes in their own household. Take the next year,

1894.—Cambridge won by 117 runs, thanks mainly to the skill of another Yorkshireman, Frank Mitchell, who, by scoring 75 and 92 “raised hopes which unfortunately were far from being realised.” In that season only, of course, Mitchell's subsequent successes for his County are fresh in all our minds. It was in this match that the Light Blue captain put the closure into force. That reminds me of an incident in the University match at Lord's in which F. Mitchell made an innovation which was very freely discussed at the time. As captain, Mitchell

instructed E. B. Shine to bowl two no-balls to the boundary in the match of 1896, to prevent Oxford following on. At that time if the side which went in second was 120 runs behind it was compelled to follow its innings. It was not until 1900 that the option was granted to the side which leads by 150 runs on the first innings to put their opponents in again, or bat themselves. Mitchell was quite in order in taking this bold step. There can be little doubt that it resulted in the law being altered to its present form. But what a hornet's nest he stirred at the time.

1896 was G. L. Jessop's first year at Cambridge, and Yorkshire were beaten; in part through very bad luck in the condition of the wicket, in part also through the famous hitter, who scored an innings of 47, and also secured nine wickets at a moderate cost of 15 runs apiece. It was not, however, until his last year at Cambridge that Jessop fairly revelled in the Yorkshire bowling. In that match his share of a total of 246 was 171 not out, one of his partners, A. M. Sullivan, getting only three runs in 80 minutes. Jessop was batting for five minutes under two hours. This was the second of his famous scores against Yorkshire, all of which may, for convenience of reference, be placed here, although it will be observed that only one innings was scored for his University:—

101 runs in 40 minutes for Gloucestershire at Harrogate in 1897.

171 not out in 115 minutes for Cambridge, at Cambridge in 1889.

104 runs in 70 minutes | for Gloucestershire, at Bradford in 1900.

139 runs in 87 minutes |

233 runs in 150 minutes for England, at Lord's in 1901.

In the same year—1899—the Hon. F. S. Jackson and J. T. Brown made their mark in these matches by scoring a century apiece in the same innings, the former having in 1897 accomplished another fine batting performance against his old University with scores of 61 and 59 not out, Yorkshire's two totals realising only 100 and 162. It was hard luck for Jackson to be on the losing side. In the first innings he opened the batting and was last man out, and in the second innings he went in first wicket down.

1900.—Another century from J. T. Brown's bat, coupled with W. Rhodes's bowling in the second hands—8 wickets for 65 runs—enabled Yorkshire to notch a single-innings' victory.

1901.—This proved to be the heaviest scoring match of the whole series, 993 runs being registered. F. S. Jackson was away, but on no other occasion were the old Blues so strongly in evidence, Lord Hawke scoring 69 not out, F. Mitchell 87 and T. L. Taylor 53 and 51 not out, for Yorkshire. Spite of H. K. Longman's great innings of 150 Yorkshire would have won easily, being only 34 runs behind at the finish, with eight wickets in hand.

1902.—Another record in these matches, Yorkshire declaring both their innings closed. For all that, "time" just beat them. S. Haigh had a very neat analysis in the second innings—6 wickets for 23 runs—hitting the wicket each time. This match,

and the first in 1903, were noticeable for David Denton's batting, his scores being 94 and 101, the latter coming after several failures in County matches. Even more remarkable was Lord Hawke's batting in the same match, as he was undefeated in both innings with scores of 52 and 22. Good work for a man who had captained the Yorkshire eleven for 21 years.

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Only one match, in 1895: 1,034 runs were scored, Oxford, in the absence of Hon. F. S. Jackson and D. Denton, winning by 54 runs. But then, what an array of great batsmen they had in C. B. Fry, H. K. Foster, P. F. Warner, H. Leveson-Gower, and F. A. Phillips. Although Yorkshire's scores in this match were 293 and 197 no batsman played a talent-money innings, Lord Hawke (48 and 47 not out) easily showing the way. I omitted to mention that in the Yorkshire *v.* Cambridge match of 1898 no batsman on either side played an innings of 50 runs; and yet Yorkshire won by an innings.

#### OTHER MATCHES.

The following matches, although first-class, and virtually county matches, I have not included in the statistical tables. But perhaps they are deserving of record in these pages, with the scores and any other details of interest:—

1883.—At Leeds. T. EMMETT'S ELEVEN (149 and 124) *v.* R. G. BARLOW'S ELEVEN (79 and 58). Result: Emmett's Eleven won by 136 runs. W. Bates scored 64 and 79 for the winners.

1883.—At Batley. T. EMMETT'S ELEVEN (125 and 131) *v.* R. G. BARLOW'S ELEVEN (203 and 255). Barlow's Eleven won by 202 runs. Yet the sides were virtually the same in both matches. On the losing side G. Ulyett made 43 in each innings (of the second match, of course).

1885.—At Leeds. YORKSHIRE (215 and 136) *v.* LORD HAWKE'S ELEVEN (150 and 202—7 wickets). Lord Hawke's Eleven won by three wickets. The chief scorers for the respective sides were G. Ulyett (73 and 9) and Lord Hawke (42 not out and 26).

1889.—At Scarborough. LORD HAWKE'S ELEVEN (177 and 155—6 wickets) *v.* M. SHERWIN'S ELEVEN (138 and 366). Drawn. This match might have been called Yorkshire *v.* Nottinghamshire.

1891.—At Bradford. L. HALL'S ELEVEN (393 and 97—3 wickets) *v.* M. SHERWIN'S ELEVEN (345). Drawn. Each side had one heavy scorer, R. Peel playing a first innings of 150, A. Shrewsbury carrying his bat through the innings for 151 runs.

## CHAPTER IX.

### YORKSHIRE CRICKETERS IN REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES.

THESE matches comprise Gentlemen *v.* Players, England *v.* Australia, and All England *v.* United All England. Some may claim that North *v.* South was a representative match. Undoubtedly it often was when, for instance, it was the Whitsuntide fixture at Lord's ; but so many matches under this name were played at one time, the majority of which were purely gate-money speculations when W. G. Grace was the idol of the cricket world, that I have deemed it wise to take no notice of them.

#### GENTLEMEN *v.* PLAYERS.

This match was first played at Lord's in 1806 : then followed an interval of 13 years. Since 1819 it has been an annual fixture except in the years 1826 and 1828, two matches being played on that ground in each season of 1827 and 1837. It is still reckoned *the* match of the year, and a place in either eleven may be said to put the seal on a young cricketer's ability. A second match was started at the Oval in 1857, and has never since been omitted. In the years 1873 to 1877 a third match was played on a ground opened by Messrs. Prince at the south end of Sloane Street in the S.W. district of London, but it was generally admitted that nine consecutive days of cricket between the same teams robbed this time-honoured match of its importance and attractiveness. It has never been played regularly on any other ground, although an occasional match under this title has taken place at Brighton, Hastings and Scarborough. It may be mentioned that since 1871 the fee paid to each Player at Lord's and the Oval has been £10.

Few Yorkshire cricketers were chosen in the earlier matches, partly, I imagine, because their reputation had not reached London, and partly because of the time, trouble and cost which such a journey in those days involved. Naturally this compliment was paid in the first instance to Tom Marsden, who was chosen in 1827 and played for the last time in 1838. It cannot be said that he sustained the fame he had acquired in the north, as he scored only 136 in 15 innings (11 matches), his largest innings being 40. Granted that low scoring ruled in those days, yet, when we recall Marsden's splendid innings against Nottingham, it must be confessed that he was somewhat of a failure at Lord's. Evidently some of the Players not chosen held a similar opinion, for soon after Marsden's first appearance in 1827 a public challenge was thrown out to the effect that "we, the undersigned, beg leave to state that eleven out of us are ready to play them (the Players in this match) for any sum not exceeding £500." Among the signatories was the Sheffielder, W. H. Woolhouse, the proprietor of the Darnall cricket ground in that town. The challenge was not accepted. Prior to 1850 only one other Yorkshireman was chosen, viz., Harry Sampson,

in 1841, that being his only appearance. But as time wore on and locomotion became more easy, and matches more numerous, Yorkshire cricketers had no reason for complaint, although the unfortunate schism between the cricketers of the North and South doubtless kept many out of this match. Tom Emmett and Ephraim Lockwood were the first Yorkshiremen after Marsden to play regularly, both of them being selected in 1869, but not in the same match. Since then we may state that the merits of no cricketer have been overlooked, no matter what his county. Opinions, of course, are divided as to the rival claims of sundry cricketers; no selection will ever please everybody. But we may rest assured of one fact that for the most part the teams are picked with the sole purpose of bringing together the best talent of the country. Unfortunately in the last ten years or so the enlargement of the county programmes has made it impossible for certain players to be released for this match, but one is glad that at the end of 1900 the Yorkshire County Committee decided that no county match should be fixed for the days set aside for the Lord's match. Naturally enough the ranks of the Gentlemen have generally been recruited from the undergraduates of ability in the University match, whilst, all things being equal, the professionals engaged on the staff of the M.C.C. have enjoyed a prior claim for this match. But as an instance of the impartiality of the Selection Committee, I may mention that the young Yorkshire bowler, G. P. Harrison, was chosen at Lord's in his first county season—a compliment passed on no other Player to the best of my knowledge. When we remember how many great cricketers, amateur and professional, have come to the front during the past 20 years, the regard paid to the claims of Yorkshire must be heartily acknowledged. Why, in 1883 at Lord's no less than six of the Players were Yorkshiremen—G. Ulyett, L. Hall, W. Bates, E. Lockwood, E. Peate and G. P. Harrison; not because the counties could not spare men, but solely because all these names were deemed worthy of inclusion. Sometimes one county has been strongly represented because other players could not be found. Thus, at Lord's in 1886 Notts were represented by six of the Players, because Yorkshire were at the same time playing Australia at Sheffield. Here are the years in which five or more Yorkshiremen have been chosen :—

- 1875. Oval.—E. Lockwood, A. Greenwood, G. Ulyett, T. Emmett, A. Hill.
- 1876. Oval.—E. Lockwood, A. Greenwood, G. Ulyett, T. Emmett, A. Hill.
- 1877. Prince's.—G. Ulyett, E. Lockwood, D. Eastwood, T. Emmett, A. Hill, G. Pinder.
- 1881. Oval.—G. Ulyett, E. Lockwood, W. Bates, T. Emmett, A. Hill, E. Peate.
- 1881. Lord's.—G. Ulyett, E. Lockwood, W. Bates, T. Emmett, E. Peate.
- 1883. Oval.—G. Ulyett, E. Lockwood, W. Bates, T. Emmett, E. Peate, J. Frank.
- 1883. Lord's.—G. Ulyett, L. Hall, W. Bates, E. Lockwood, E. Peate, G. P. Harrison.
- 1884. Lord's.—G. Ulyett, W. Bates, L. Hall, T. Emmett, E. Peate.
- 1891. Oval.—G. Ulyett, R. Peel, D. Hunter, E. Smith, F. S. Jackson.

The matches at Scarborough are omitted from this list because the strictest impartiality is not always observed there in the selection of players : suffice here to mention that in 1885 Yorkshire were represented there by six players : in 1897, by four players and three amateurs : in 1898 by four players and three amateurs : and in 1903 by six players and three amateurs.

The tables of averages given below are, of course, the final test of a cricketer's ability ; but over and above these a few items may be read with interest by all lovers of Yorkshire cricketers, past and present.

1862. At the Oval.—The first time since 1846 when the match was drawn. The finish was thus described : “ 8 wickets were down for 154 runs. George Anderson, the Yorkshireman, joined H. H. S(tephenson) ; one hour was left to get 90 runs in, and these two tried so well to do this great cricket deed that by seven o'clock the score was at 182, and at a quarter past seven it stood at exactly 200. Then came the tug of war ; 44 runs in a quarter of an hour were not to be scored. So ‘ defend our sticks,’ said these two fine players, and ‘ get the two wickets,’ said the gentlemen, and the result was such a quarter of an hour's cricket as is rarely seen. The fine, cool, steady and effective defence of Yorkshire Anderson and Surrey Stephenson was the very perfection of cricket and worth travelling miles to witness. It was a glorious fight ; and with the loud admiring shout which proclaimed the Players' honour saved were mingled regrets that so magnificent a display of cricket should bring about so lame a conclusion as a draw.” George Anderson who, like his colleague of the south, scored 33 not out in this match, died only recently, in November, 1902, aged 76 years. He was a rare batsman, perhaps the hardest hitter that ever played for Yorkshire, and who for the North against the South at the Oval in 1862 made a hit for eight, in which there was no overthrow. All hits used to be run out in those days, and Anderson told me, when I visited him at Bedale not long since, that they might have run fine had not Carpenter, his partner, been dead beat. The ball was hit to the extreme corner of the ground, but, in throwing it in, it collided against a seat, otherwise so many runs would not have been scored.

1866.—Luke Greenwood, in the Oval match, astonished everybody by his stand of 114 runs with Alfred Shaw for the ninth wicket, Greenwood making 66 of them. As the Players' total was only 250, this was a capital performance by a player who was chosen for his bowling.

1871.—George Freeman's only match. In the first innings of the Gentlemen he clean bowled three amateurs, W. H. Hadow, A. Appleby, and S. E. Butler in four balls (not in the same over). I conclude that Freeman could not spare the time to take part in this match, else he would have appeared more frequently.

1874.—Ephraim Lockwood carried his bat through the first innings of the Players for 67 out of a total of 115. This was the first time this had been done in this match. The year before,

on the same ground, the Oval, Lockwood had been dismissed for the "spectacles." In 1877, also at the Oval, he and A. Shrewsbury scored 166 for the first wicket, Lockwood's share being 97.

1874. At Lord's.—Allan Hill did the hat trick, his victims being I. D. Walker, A. W. Ridley, and A. N. Hornby. Those were all the wickets he took in that innings, although in the first innings six wickets fell to him.

1876. At Prince's.—E. Lockwood scored 70 out of the Players' first innings of 158. In that same innings G. Ulyett was bowled by the fifth ball of an over delivered by W. G. Grace through a mistake on the umpire's part, and was ruled out.

1877. At Prince's.—G. Ulyett scored more than half the runs in the Players' second innings—118 out of 234; his first innings being 53. Yet the Gentlemen won by nine wickets. This was the first of several great innings from Ulyett's bat. Here are his other chief performances in this match:—61 out of a total of 121 at Lord's in 1879, "an innings truly masterly on a very difficult wicket." The next highest innings was 21 not out by A. Shaw. 57 and 80 at the Oval in 1881, the Players' totals being only 197 and 182. 65 and 51 at Lord's in 1883. "Chief honours were carried off by Ulyett who generally made serviceable scores in these matches." But in 1884, in both matches, Ulyett's batting was the most conspicuous feature; at the Oval he scored 134, at Lord's 94 and 64—performances worthy of W. G. Grace in these matches; W. Bates, his county colleague, was second highest scorer in the latter match with 45 and 72. Four years previously, at Lord's, Bates played a great innings of 87 in a match where W. G. Grace's 49 was the next best innings on either side. I forgot to mention that in the Lord's match of 1876 W. G. Grace hit consecutive balls by Tom Emmett for six and seven runs. All hits, of course, were run out in those days when the crowds at cricket matches were not so dense.

But of all the doings of Yorkshiremen in this match two stand out so conspicuously as to warrant me in reproducing the full scores of the matches in question. The hero of the first match was the Hon. F. S. Jackson, who obtained a double first, in bowling and batting; although it was his bowling which makes this match memorable. On only two other occasions has the bowling of the Gentlemen been unchanged through a match, viz., in 1853, at Lord's, when the bowlers were Sir F. Bathurst and M. Kempson; and in 1879 at the Oval by A. G. Steel and A. H. Evans.

In the other match J. T. Brown's 163 is the largest innings ever scored by a Player in the Lord's match, whilst the total of the Players' second innings—502 for 8 wickets—has no parallel in a match of such importance. It may be of interest here to state that it has only once been exceeded in the fourth innings of any first-class match, when Cambridge University, wanting 507 runs to beat the M.C.C. and Ground at Lord's in June, 1896, got them for the loss of seven wickets.



Other performances by Yorkshiremen in these matches of note are :—

1900. At Scarborough. F. S. Jackson, absent in South Africa all the year, took part in his first match of the season, and scored 134 and 42. "If the famous cricketer had been playing all the season he could scarcely have been seen to greater advantage." The second highest scores were 52 and 0 by S. M. J. Wood's, Jackson's colleague in the above-mentioned bowling triumph.

1902.—D. Denton played his first match at Lord's, scoring 93; whilst in the Scarborough match T. L. Taylor hit an innings of 102 runs—the fourth century in the match between Gentlemen and Players from a Yorkshireman's bat.

1903.—G. H. Hirst, who was invited to help the Players both at Lord's and the Oval, preferred to take a much-needed rest. But at the close of the season, at Scarborough and Hastings, when figuring against the Gentlemen, he was in wonderful batting form, scoring innings of 75 and 124 not out. The latter score was chanceless and did not occupy two hours. W. Rhodes was the top scorer in the Scarborough match with a brilliant innings of 82, and at Hastings he helped Hirst to increase the Players' score by 92 runs in the short space of 40 minutes although Rhodes's share was only 16 not out.

#### GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

At Lord's, July 9th and 10th, 1894.

##### GENTLEMEN.

W. G. Grace, c Storer, b Lockwood	56
A. E. Stoddart, st Storer, b Briggs	21
H. T. Hewett, c Ward, b Briggs	12
F. S. Jackson, b Flowers	63
G. J. Mordaunt, b Brockwell	28
A. C. MacLaren, b Brockwell	21
J. Douglas, b Flowers	2
J. R. Mason, lbw, b Briggs	7
H. W. Bainbridge, b Flowers	0
S. M. J. Woods, not out	27
G. McGregor, c Lockwood, b Briggs	5
Byes 10, leg byes 2	12

254

##### PLAYERS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. Ward, b Woods	2	b Jackson	1
W. Chatterton, c Mason, b Jackson	0	run out	0
W. Brockwell, b Jackson	17	b Woods	1
W. Gunn, b Jackson	14	b Jackson	2
J. Briggs, c Hewett, b Jackson	12	c McGregor, b Jackson	1
W. Flowers, c and b Wood	16	c Mason, b Jackson	2
W. H. Lockwood, c and b Jackson	0	b Jackson	3
E. Wainwright, run out	34	b Jackson	7
W. Storer, b Woods	1	c McGregor, b Jackson	0
J. T. Hearne, c McGregor, b Woods	1	b Woods	1
F. Martin, not out	0	not out	11
Byes 10, leg-byes 1	11	Byes	3

## GENTLEMEN'S BOWLING.

	First Innings.			Second Innings.		
	Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.	Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.
Jackson .....	120	36	5	105	41	7
Woods .....	122	61	4	109	63	2

## GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

At Lord's, July 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1900.

## GENTLEMEN.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
A. O. Jones, c Ward, b Trott .....	9		b Rhodes .....	5	
C. B. Fry, b Rhodes .....	68		hw, b Ward .....	72	
C. L. Townsend, run out .....	30		b Rhodes .....	22	
R. E. Foster, not out .....	102		c Brown, b Trott .....	136	
J. R. Mason, b Trott .....	2		c Lilley, b Trott .....	27	
D. L. A. Jephson, lbw, b Rhodes .....	19		not out .....	8	
G. L. Jessop, c Lilley, b Rhodes .....	18		b Trott .....	18	
S. M. J. Woods, c Lilley, b Rhodes .....	7		c Carpenter, b Ward .....	0	
E. Smith, c Rhodes, b Gunn .....	26		c Brown, b Trott .....	16	
C. J. Kortright, b Gunn .....	4		c sub., b Trott .....	12	
H. Martyn, c Brown, b Gunn .....	3		c Quaife, b Trott .....	4	
Byes 15, leg-byes 4 .....	19		Byes 5, leg-byes 4 .....	9	
	297			339	

## PLAYERS.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
R. Abel, b Jessop .....	30		c Jones, b Jessop .....	98	
A. Ward, c Jones, b Mason .....	16		c Martyn, b Jessop .....	4	
T. Hayward, b Jessop .....	8		c Martyn, b Kortright .....	111	
W. G. Quaife, c Foster, b Jessop .....	9		lbw, b Jones .....	29	
J. T. Brown, c Foster, b Mason .....	18		c Jones, b Smith .....	163	
H. Carpenter, run out .....	14		b Woods .....	9	
A. A. Lilley, b Mason .....	10		b Mason .....	30	
A. E. Trott, c Foster, b Mason .....	9		not out .....	22	
J. Gunn, c Martyn, b Kortright .....	4		b Kortright .....	3	
W. Rhodes, not out .....	1		not out .....	7	
W. Mead, b Kortright .....	4				
Byes 9, leg-byes 4 .....	13		Byes 13, leg-byes 8, wide 1, no-balls 4 .....	26	
	136			502	

The Players winning by two wickets.

## ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.

Commonly called Test Matches. These matches originated in this way: James Lillywhite's team to Australia in 1876-77, which included five Yorkshiremen, T. Emmett, A. Hill, T. Armitage, A. Greenwood, and G. Ulyett, having been beaten twice by Fifteen of New South Wales, and also by Fifteen of Victoria, it occurred to the Colonials that in an eleven-a-side match they might be able to hold their own. The result justified their self-confidence, England being beaten by 45 runs. The match will ever be memorable on account of the wonderful innings of 165 not out by Charles Bannerman, the brother of the cricketer subsequently so well-known in this country. The total of the Australians was only 245. A fortnight later a return match was played which England won by four wickets. Banner-

man was presented with a sum of £165—a sovereign for a run. It was the results of these matches which led to the coming to England of the first Australian Eleven in 1878. But I am not to tell the story of these matches, simply to indicate the part taken in them by Yorkshire cricketers. Of course, five Yorkshiremen would not have been chosen for this match had it been played at home. It would be ridiculous to state that England was fully represented; but it must not be forgotten that neither England in Australia nor Australia in England have ever been able to put their absolutely best teams into the field for any of the Test Matches, with perhaps one exception, viz., the famous match at the Oval, in 1882. On account of this being the first Test Match, and the presence in it of five representatives of Yorkshire, the full score is given:—

At Melbourne, March 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1877.

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. Bannerman, retired hurt	165	b Ulyett	4
N. Thompson, b Hill	1	c Emmett, b Shaw	7
T. Horan, c Hill, b Shaw	12	c Selby, b Ulyett	20
D. Gregory, run out	1	b Shaw	3
B. B. Cooper, b Southerton	15	b Shaw	3
W. Midwinter, c Ulyett, b Southerton	5	c Southerton, b Ulyett	17
E. Gregory, c Greenwood, b Lillywhite	0	c Emmett, b Ulyett	11
J. M. Blackham, b Southerton	17	lbw, b Shaw	6
T. W. Garrett, not out	19	c Emmett, b Shaw	0
T. Kendall, c Southerton, b Shaw	3	not out	17
J. Hodges, b Shaw	0	b Lillywhite	8
Extras	7	Extras	8
	245		104

ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. Jupp, lbw, b Garrett	63	lbw, b Midwinter	4
J. Selby, c Cooper, b Hodges	7	c Horan, b Hodges	38
H. Charlwood, c Blackham, b Midwinter	36	b Kendall	13
G. Ulyett, lbw, b Thompson	10	b Kendall	24
A. Greenwood, c E. Gregory, b Midwinter	1	c Midwinter, b Kendall	5
T. Armitage, c Blackham, b Midwinter	9	c Blackham, b Kendall	3
A. Shaw, b Midwinter	10	st Blackham, b Kendall	2
T. Emmett, b Midwinter	8	b Kendall	9
A. Hill, not out	35	c Thompson, b Kendall	0
J. Lillywhite, c and b Kendall	10	b Hodges	4
J. Southerton, c Cooper, b Garrett	6	not out	1
Extras	1	Extras	1
	196		101

Ulyett (4 wickets for 75 runs) was the most successful of the Yorkshire bowlers.

The first Test Match in England was played at the close of 1880. The match was hastily arranged, the successes of the Colonials over-riding the prejudice excited against them by

the unfortunate and disgraceful scene witnessed in the match between New South Wales and Lord Harris's team at Sydney in February of the previous year. In that match D. Gregory, the Australian captain, objected to the umpire who gave Murdoch run out, and refused for a time to continue the match. In consequence, George Ulyett, who, with Tom Emmett, had been touring with Lord Harris, refused to take part in any match against the second Australian eleven in 1880, and so he did not play in the first Test Match in England. No other Yorkshireman was at that time deemed worthy to represent England. But in 1882, in the historic match at the Oval, when Australia won by seven runs, Ulyett and E. Peate were chosen, the latter's bowling yielding 8 wickets for 71 runs, whilst Ulyett, although he only scored 11, helped W. G. Grace to put 50 on the score sheet for the loss of only one wicket out of the 85 runs wanted for a victory. How the remaining wickets fell before F. R. Spofforth is now a matter of ancient history. When Peate (the last man) joined C. T. Studd the score stood at 9 for 75: Peate hit a two to square-leg, tried to do it again, but was bowled by Boyle. Studd did not get a ball. On Peate being censured for his bad stroke, his naïve answer was that he "could not trust Mr. Studd." The humour of it was delightful, seeing that Studd had been the most successful English batsman against the Australians that year. Earlier on in the same year G. Ulyett at Melbourne had scored 149 and 64 in the eighth Test Match—or 213 runs in the match—an aggregate which has never been beaten by any Englishman in an Australian match of this description. Just previously, and also at Melbourne, Ulyett's scores were 87 and 23 in the fifth match of this series, W. Bates scoring 58 and 47 in the same match. It is surprising that at home Ulyett only once scored well in a Test Match, viz., 70 at Lord's in 1890. That was his last appearance in a representative match, for in 1893 Yorkshire refused to release any of their players, although there was a tacit agreement among the counties that any player should be allowed to play for England if chosen. One great piece of bowling on Ulyett's part must be noticed: the venue was Lord's; England had been in first and compiled 379, the Lancastrian, A. G. Steel, playing the finest innings (148) of his career, Ulyett's share of the total being 32. Australia were compelled to follow on, and Ulyett was put on at the pavilion end and was unplayable, taking 7 wickets at a cost of just 5 runs apiece. The catch with which he dismissed the Australian giant, Bonnor, I shall never forget. Bonnor drove the ball with all his might, nobody being able to follow it in its flight; most people imagined that it had gone out of the ground, when Ulyett was seen to toss it up in the most unconcerned manner. W. G. Grace among others said that the catch should not have been attempted. For had the ball not hit his hand fairly in the palm he might have been maimed for life. Old Mr. Grimston sent for him into the pavilion and gave him a sovereign, saying that he had

never seen so wonderful a catch ; whilst *Punch* the following week remarked that " We wanted more men like Ulyett to go to war as they would be useful to catch cannon balls." This happened in 1884. Ulyett and Peate took part in each of the three matches played in that year and in 1886, but neither did anything remarkable with bat or ball. R. Peel was first chosen in a Test Match in 1888 and played at Lord's, the Oval, and Manchester, Ulyett being dropped at Lord's. As he did not bowl a ball and did not score a run in either of the other matches his worth to the English side was not very apparent. Peel, however, more than sustained the honour of his County, and was more successful in the three matches than any other English bowler has ever been in one season's Test Matches. At Lord's, his analysis reads, 4 wickets for 36 runs, and 4 for 14 ; at the Oval, 1 for 14, and 4 for 49 ; at Manchester, 7 for 31 and 4 for 37 ; altogether 24 wickets for 181 runs—a marvellous record even though the wickets were more or less favourable to bowlers. Only once again did Peel's bowling prove so deadly for England, and that was in the Oval match of 1896, when his second analysis was 6 for 23. As a set-off to this he did not get a run in either innings.

In 1893 the Hon. F. S. Jackson, who was the Light Blue captain that year, was first chosen in a Test Match, and at once justified his place in a representative team. He would, however, not desert his County when they met Sussex, but fortunately he was not wanted at Manchester. At Lord's Jackson joined Shrewsbury after Stoddart and Gunn left at 31, and the score was 168 when the Cantab was dismissed, his share being 91. The way in which he pulled short-pitched balls made the old fogies in the pavilion rub their eyes ; this was not the orthodox game they had been used to. At the Oval Jackson scored 102—an innings of far less merit than its predecessor, in that he went in fifth wicket down after the bowling had been collared by W. G. Grace and others. The wicket too was a batsman's, whilst that at Lord's was sodden. Still it was a wonderful innings for so young a player. Jackson was in a couple of hours, and was run out, Mold, the last man, being in with him. Just before his final hit (to the boundary) G. Giffen bowled him an over which nearly beat him. In 1896 there was nothing startling in his batting, his five innings realising only 110 runs ; but during the last two Australian visits Jackson has stamped himself as the greatest English batsman in Test Matches. True, his average is below that gained by the Australian, W. L. Murdoch ; for all that he has never had a peer, not even in W. G. Grace, when things were going badly for his side. The greater the match, the greater the man. The summer of 1899 was the finest we had had for thirty years, and consequently one must not attach too much importance to individual scores. Mention may, however, be made of the record first-wicket partnership in a Test Match, Jackson and T. Hayward scoring 185 whilst together, Jackson's (out first) share being 117, made in ten

LONDESBOROUGH THEATRE, SCARBORO, Sept. 7, 8, and 2  
 Countess of Londesborough's Theatricals. "Brother Officers" by Mr Leo Trevor

# GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

M.C.C. AND GROUND v. YORKSHIRE.

Played on the Scarborough Cricket Ground, Aug. 31st. & Sept. 1st & 2nd, 1905.

M.C.C.		First Innings	Second Innings
1 R H Spooner	.....	c Denton, b Jackson ... 11	.....
2 C E de Trafford	.....	c Denton, b Rhodes .. 20	.....
3 King	.....	c Myers, b Rhodes..... 0	.....
4 J E Raphael	.....	c Hawke, b Rhodes.... 41	.....
5 C L Townsend	.....	c Jackson, b Rhodes .. 0	.....
6 Thompson	.....	lbw, b Haigh .....	10
7 F V Hutchings	.....	b Haigh .....	4
8 W Findlay	.....	c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes 1	.....
9 H D S Leveson-Gower	.....	c Hunter, b Rhodes.... 6	.....
10 G G Napier	.....	b Haigh .....	5
11 Mead	.....	not out .....	5
		Extras..... 7	Extras.....
		Total.... 108	Total....

Fall of the Wickets.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	32	32	32	80	86	93	95	102	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANALYSIS of the BOWLING.		1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts		Overs.	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts
Rhodes	15	3	53	6	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson	9	3	24	1	..	..	..	..	..
Myers	4	1	8	0	..	..	..	..	..
Haigh	8.3	1	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

YORKSHIRE.

		First Innings	Second Innings
1 Rothery	.....	run out .....	0
2 Tunnicliffe	.....	b Thompson .....	7
3 Denton	.....	b Thompson.. .....	10
4 F S Jackson	.....	b Thompson .....	20
5 Hirst	.....	b Thompson.. .....	29
6 Rhodes	.....	b Mead .....	6
7 F Smith	.....	c Leveson Gower, b Mead 8	.....
8 Haigh	.....	lbw, b Thompson .....	2
9 Lord Hawke	.....	not out .....	9
10 Myers	.....	b Mead .....	1
11 Hunter	.....	b Thompson .....	1
		Extras..... 17	Extras.....
		Total.... 110	Total....

Fall of the Wickets.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	16	17	62	75	83	87	101	105	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANALYSIS of the BOWLING.		1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts		Overs.	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts
Thompson	20.2	4	45	6	..	..	..	..	..
Mead	21	5	48	3	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Umpires: Messrs. J Phillips and N. Oakley Scorer: Mr. Hayland.

W. Whitham, Cricket Score Card Printer, Sheffield.



*From "Vanity Fair," 1892.*

LORD HAWKE.

minutes short of three hours. This partnership exceeded by 15 runs that made on the same ground by W. G. Grace and W. Scotton in 1886. In this year five Test Matches were played, Yorkshire getting one.

Hitherto these matches had been financed by the clubs on whose grounds they were played, other counties lending players, but deriving no benefit from the enormous gates which a Test Match was certain to draw. To Lord Hawke we are indebted for the present state of things. Speaking at Bedale in May, 1898, his Lordship remarked that the time had arrived for Test Matches in this country to be placed under the control of a specially elected authority, and not be left, as heretofore, in the hands of a single county or club. His suggestion was at once adopted by the other counties, with the result that a meeting of county representatives was held at Lord's on July 18th, at which a Board of Management was agreed upon, to consist of a President, five members of the M.C.C. Committee, and one nominee from six of the first-class counties selected for this purpose by the M.C.C. The President was allowed a casting vote. The counties represented on the Board were Yorkshire, Lancashire, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Essex and Middlesex. It was decided to play five Test Matches. It was also agreed that one-half the gross gate money should go to the Australians; that the club, on whose ground the match took place, should receive 20 per cent. of the net gate money, and that the balance should be equally divided between the M.C.C. and all the first-class counties, they in like manner sharing any loss. Each of the professionals engaged was to receive £20 a match. The proceeds of any stands were not included in the sum to be divided. As an outcome of this movement Yorkshire was honoured with the second Test Match played in 1899, Leeds being the scene of action. The match was not finished, rain permitting no play on the Saturday.

#### ENGLAND *v.* AUSTRALIA.

At Leeds, June 29th and 30th, July 1st, 1899.

#### AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Worrall, run out	76	c sub., b Young	16
J. J. Kelly, c Fry, b Briggs	0	c Lilley, b Hayward	33
M. A. Noble, run out	0	c Ranjitsinhji, b Hearne	0
S. E. Gregory, c Lilley, b Hearne	0	c MacLaren, b Hearne	0
C. Hill, c Lilley, b Young	34	b Hearne	0
J. J. Darling, c Young, b Briggs	9	c Fry, b Young	16
V. Trumper, b Young	12	c Ranjitsinhji, b Jackson	32
H. Trumble, not out	20	run out	56
F. Laver, st Lilley, b Briggs	7	c Lilley, b Hearne	45
E. Jones, b Young	5	c Brown, b Hayward	2
W. P. Howell, c Ranjitsinhji, b Young	7	not out	2
Byes	2	Byes 17, leg-byes 3, wide 1, no-ball 1	22
	172		224



ENGLAND.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. T. Brown, c Trumble, b Noble . . .	27	not out . . . . .	14
A. C. MacLaren, c and b Trumble . .	9		
K. S. Ranjitsinhji, c Worrall, b Noble	11		
W. G. Quaife, b Jones . . . . .	20	not out . . . . .	1
Hon. F. S. Jackson, b Trumble . . .	9		
C. B. Fry, b Noble . . . . .	38		
T. Hayward, not out . . . . .	40		
A. A. Lilley, c Hill, b Trumble . . .	55		
J. T. Hearne, b Trumble . . . . .	3		
H. Young, c Kelly, b Trumble . . . .	0		
J. Briggs, absent, ill . . . . .	—		
Byes 3, leg-byes 5 . . . . .	8	Byes . . . . .	4
	220		19
Drawn.			

This was the only Test Match in 1899 in which J. T. Brown was chosen ; three years before he had played at Lord's and at Manchester, largely, if not solely, on the strength of his wonderful innings in March, 1895, which was the chief agent in England, (Stoddart's team) winning the rubber out in Australia. England wanted 297 to win, but when Brockwell and Stoddart had been dismissed for five and eleven respectively, the odds were certainly in favour of Australia. Then Brown joined Albert Ward, and these level-headed Yorkshiremen (by birth) cemented the longest partnership (210) ever recorded in a Test Match, Brown making his first fifty runs in less than half an hour, and being the first to leave with the magnificent score of 140 to his credit. It was left to R. Peel to make the winning hit, and he afterwards made the Australian bowler, Turner ("the terror") a present of his bat. The match lasted five days, and the gross attendance was said to exceed 100,000.

Oddly enough, Wilfred Rhodes, though among the selected twelve, was not played at Leeds in 1899. Criticism was fully expressed that on a Yorkshire ground he might have done himself justice. The feature of this match was the hat-trick by J. T. Hearne in the second innings, when he dismissed Hill, Gregory and Noble with consecutive balls. And it was on the evening after the first day's play was over that John Briggs was seized with an illness which kept him out of all cricket for more than a year and ultimately proved fatal to him. G. H. Hirst was chosen at Nottingham, but failed in both batting and bowling.

The Test Matches of 1902 are fresh in all our memories, and Yorkshiremen played a most conspicuous part in them, although they could not prevent the rubber going to the Colonials. Sheffield had the third match. Hon. F. S. Jackson played in all five ; so did Rhodes ; whilst Hirst missed only the Manchester match. It was generally felt that a serious mistake was made in giving a place at Manchester to F. W. Tate of Sussex in preference to Schofield Haigh, who was not only bowling wonderfully well just then on the hard wickets, but was also a reliable batsman. There can be no doubt whatever that a defeat by the narrow margin of three runs would have been converted into a victory

for the mother country had public opinion been respected by the Selection Board. England did badly at Sheffield, but it was quite on the cards that had play on the second day not been stopped before six o'clock when Jessop had scored 53, the result might have been different if he had stayed in for another half hour or so. Noble's bowling, however, was very fine in both innings and dismissed eleven batsmen for 103 runs. The full score may prove of interest in this work :—

ENGLAND *v.* AUSTRALIA.

At Sheffield, July 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1902.

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
V. Trumper, b Braund .....	1	c Lilley, b Jackson .....	62
R. A. Duff, c Lilley, b Barnes .....	25	c Hirst, b Rhodes .....	1
C. Hill, c Rhodes, b Barnes .....	18	c MacLaren, b Jackson ..	119
J. Darling, c Braund, b Barnes .....	0	c Braund, b Barnes .....	0
S. E. Gregory, c Abel, b Barnes .....	11	run out .....	29
M. A. Noble, c Braund, b Rhodes ..	47	b Jackson .....	8
A. J. Hopkins, c Braund, b Barnes ..	27	not out .....	40
W. W. Armstrong, c and b Braund ..	25	b Rhodes .....	26
J. J. Kelly, b Barnes .....	0	c Hirst, b Rhodes .....	0
H. Trumble, c and b Jackson .....	32	b Rhodes .....	0
J. V. Saunders, not out .....	0	b Rhodes .....	1
Byes 3, leg-byes 5 .....	8	Leg-byes .....	3
194		289	

ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. C. MacLaren, b Noble .....	31	c Trumper, b Noble .....	63
R. Abel, b Noble .....	38	c Hill, b Noble .....	8
J. T. Tyldesley, c Armstrong, b Noble	22	b Trumble .....	14
Hon. F. S. Jackson, c Gregory, b			
Saunders .....	3	b Noble .....	14
C. B. Fry, st Kelly, b Saunders .....	1	lbw, b Trumble .....	4
A. A. Lilley, b Noble .....	8	b Noble .....	9
L. C. Braund, st Kelly, b Saunders ..	0	c Armstrong, b Noble ..	9
G. H. Hirst, c Trumble, b Saunders ..	8	b Noble .....	0
G. L. Jessop, c Saunders, b Noble ..	12	lbw, b Trumble .....	55
W. Rhodes, not out .....	7	not out .....	7
S. Barnes, c Darling, b Saunders .....	7	b Trumble .....	5
Byes 4, leg-byes 3, no-balls 1	8	Byes 4, leg-bye 1, wide 1,	
		no-ball 1 .....	7
145		195	

Australians winning by 143 runs.

F. S. Jackson was at his best in all these matches in 1902, with the exception of that at Bramall Lane. Indeed his worth to a side was never so fully proved. Just note the following facts :—At Birmingham, when three wickets had fallen for 35 runs, he and Tyldesley added 77 runs, Jackson's share being 53. At Lord's, after Fry and Ranjitsinhji had been dismissed without scoring, he and MacLaren put on 102 for the wicket, neither being out when rain put a stop to all further play. Jackson's score was 55 not out. At Manchester, after five wickets went down for 44, Braund joined Jackson, their partnership yielding 141, to which the Cantab contributed 128. By this innings he was the first Englishman to score three centuries in Test Matches.

But the last match of the series, at the Oval, witnessed the triumph of the Yorkshiremen. It might be mentioned here that at Birmingham Wilfred Rhodes had surpassed himself, not only with the bat (38 not out) but also with the ball. Seven wickets for 17 runs was his record, Hirst accounting for the remaining wickets for 15 runs. True, the wicket was soddened by rain; all the same it was a magnificent performance for the two Yorkshire bowlers to dismiss such a side for 36 runs, Trumper getting exactly one-half. But the fifth match was even more remarkable than this. Hirst led off with a capital piece of bowling — 5 for 77, and then followed this up with the highest score (43) in England's first "hands," England being no less than 141 runs behind. Then, thanks to Lockwood, Surrey's bowler, Australia were dismissed for 121, leaving the old country 263 to win. A most disastrous start was made; three wickets fell for 10 runs on a damaged pitch, the fourth was down at 16, whilst at 48 half the side were out. The match looked as good as over. Jackson was still in, however, and then Jessop joined him, and carefully played himself in after being twice let off. After the interval Jessop hit as nobody else can, and 109 runs were put on for the wicket when Jackson was caught for an invaluable 49. Jessop had made 75, when Hirst came in. The Gloucestershire captain, after being at the wicket an hour and a quarter only for 104, was at last dismissed. Seven wickets for 187 looked scarcely like winning, especially when Lockwood went soon. But Lilley came to the help of Hirst who was playing splendidly, and stayed until the score was moved to 248. Then, with 15 wanted, Rhodes joined Hirst, both men playing as coolly as if there were no such things as nerves. The intense, and ever-increasing excitement in the spectators formed a remarkable contrast to the undisturbed self-control of the two men on whom everything depended. They were unconquered, and England won by one wicket. It was no wonder that a collection was subsequently taken up on the Stock Exchange and a handsome purse presented to each of the Yorkshiremen. Hirst was probably the hero of the match, his performance ranking even higher than Jessop's. No apology is needed for giving the full score of perhaps the most wonderful of all the Test Matches:—

ENGLAND *v.* AUSTRALIA.

At the Oval, August 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1902.

First Innings.		AUSTRALIA.		Second Innings.	
V. Trumper, b Hirst	42	run out	2		
R. A. Duff, c Lilley, b Hirst	23	b Lockwood	6		
C. Hill, b Hirst	11	c MacLaren, b Hirst	34		
J. Darling, c Lilley, b Hirst	3	c MacLaren, b Lockwood	15		
M. A. Noble, c and b Jackson	52	b Braund	13		
S. E. Gregory, b Hirst	23	b Braund	9		
W. W. Armstrong, b Jackson	17	b Lockwood	21		
A. Hopkins, c MacLaren, b Lockwood	40	c Lilley, b Lockwood	3		
H. Trumble, not out	64	not out	7		
J. J. Kelly, c Rhodes, b Braund	39	lbw, b Lockwood	0		
J. V. Saunders, lbw, b Braund	0	c Tyldesley, b Rhodes	2		
Byes 5, leg-byes 3, no-balls 2	10	Byes 7, leg-byes 2	9		



*From "Vanity Fair," 1902.*      HON. F. S. JACKSON.



## ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. C. MacLaren, c Armstrong, b Trumble	10	b Saunders	2
L. C. H. Palairret, b Trumble	20	b Saunders	6
J. T. Tyldesley, b Trumble	33	b Saunders	0
T. Hayward, b Trumble	0	c Kelly, b Saunders	7
Hon. F. S. Jackson, c Armstrong, b Saunders	2	c and b Trumble	49
L. C. Braund, c Hill, b Trumble	22	c Kelly, b Trumble	2
G. L. Jessop, b Trumble	13	c Noble, b Armstrong	104
G. H. Hirst, c and b Trumble	43	not out	58
W. H. Lockwood, c Noble, b Saunders	25	lbw, b Trumble	2
A. A. Lilley, c Trumper, b Trumble	0	c Darling, b Trumble	16
W. Rhodes, not out	0	not out	6
Byes 13, leg-byes 2	15	Byes 5, leg-byes 6	11
	183		263

England winning by one wicket.

## ALL ENGLAND v. UNITED ALL ENGLAND.

This match was in my younger days the Whitsuntide fixture at Lord's, and perhaps the finest cricket of the year was witnessed in it. My first visit to the world-famous ground was made in 1858 to see "The Two Elevens," as they were called. An unique feature of this match is that no amateur was ever allowed to take part in it, although their help was not refused when either eleven met a local eighteen or twenty-two. The match was first played in 1856 after the death of William Clarke, the founder of the All England Eleven in 1845, of which the "United" was an offshoot in 1852, owing to the umbrage taken by certain professionals at the arbitrary ways of Clarke. As the wicket at Lord's was in those days rough—very unlike modern wickets—the scoring was low. No such bowling sides have ever been seen in any match since. I would not exclude even the Test Matches from this comparison. The match was played at Lord's every year until 1866, no innings of three figures being scored by any player. In 1867 it was transferred to Manchester for that year only, and in 1868 and 1869 to Dewsbury. This last match closed the chapter; it was for the benefit of George Anderson, the great Yorkshire batsman who had been chosen in every match down to 1865. The match at Lord's was generally arranged in the interest of the Cricketers' Fund, a most admirable institution; and I should be delighted if one match each year could be devoted to the same laudable object. Richard Daft scored the only century—111 not out at Manchester in 1867. Of the Yorkshiremen who played in it only three received talent money: R. Iddison, 63 in 1867; E. Stephenson, 59 in 1865; G. Anderson, 54 not out in 1861. The table which follows will give all that is necessary to add respecting these once-famous contests.

I.—GENTLEMEN *v.* PLAYERS.

	BATTING.				BOWLING.		
	Years Playing.	Completed Innings.	Runs.	Av'ge.	Wkts.	Runs.	Cost per Wkt.
G. Anderson .....	1855-1864	5	96	19·20	—	—	—
G. Atkinson .....	1863	1	8	8·00	—	—	—
W. Bates .....	1880-1887	26	691	26·57	34	718	21·11
J. T. Brown .....	1896-1903	17	645	37·94	1	107	107·00
G. Chatterton .....	1850-1855	6	36	6·00	—	—	—
D. Denton .....	1901-1903	9	336	37·33	0	22	—
D. Eastwood .....	1877	2	61	30·50	1	33	33·00
T. Emmett .....	1869-1885	43	675	15·69	38	1128	29·68
J. Frank .....	1883	2	22	11·00	2	27	13·50
G. Freeman .....	1871	—	2*	—	6	86	14·33
A. Greenwood .....	1873-1876	16	228	14·25	—	—	—
L. Greenwood .....	1865-1866	4	107	26·75	2	39	19·50
S. Haigh .....	1898-1903	4	104	26·00	10	282	28·20
L. Hall .....	1883-1885	8	117	14·62	—	—	—
G. P. Harrison .....	1883	1	4	4·00	4	133	33·25
Lord Hawke .....	1887-1903	12	202	16·83	—	—	—
A. Hill .....	1874-82	21	139	6·61	40	850	21·25
G. H. Hirst .....	1897-1903	12	704	58·66	19	530	27·89
I. Hodgson .....	1863	1	2	2·00	2	56	28·00
T. Hunt .....	1850	1	4	4·00	—	—	—
D. Hunter .....	1891-1903	4	59	14·75	—	—	—
J. Hunter .....	1885	2	3	1·50	—	—	—
R. Iddison .....	1862-64	5	169	33·80	1	109	109·00
F. S. Jackson .....	1891-1903	26	800	30·76	46	1261	27·41
G. A. B. Leatham ..	1882	1	8	8·00	—	—	—
F. Lee .....	1889	2	14	14·00	—	—	—
E. Lockwood .....	1869-83	54	1178	21·81	—	—	—
T. Marsden .....	1827-38	15	136	9·06	—	—	—
F. Milligan .....	1897-98	6	129	21·50	16	257	16·01
F. Mitchell .....	1894-97	4	160	40·00	—	—	—
E. Peate .....	1881-86	13	83	6·38	39	996	25·53
R. Peel .....	1887-97	24	476	19·83	48	771	16·06
G. Pinder .....	1873-77	6	30	5·00	—	—	—
W. Rhodes .....	1898-1903	10	292	29·20	37	845	22·83
J. Rowbotham .....	1864	4	83	20·70	—	—	—
H. Sampson .....	1841	2	14	7·00	—	—	—
R. F. Skelton .....	1851	2	3	1·50	—	—	—
E. Smith .....	1891-1903	19	394	20·73	30	901	30·03
T. L. Taylor .....	1900-02	8	211	26·37	—	—	—
J. Thewlis .....	1868	2	10	5·00	—	—	—
J. Tunnicliffe .....	1897-1903	15	357	23·80	—	—	—
G. Ulyett .....	1875-92	65	1791	27·55	30	909	30·30
E. Wainwright .....	1892-97	9	306	34·00	18	327	18·16
B. W. Waud .....	1860	3	50	16·66	—	—	—
A. J. Wilkinson .....	1865	2	24	12·00	—	—	—
H. Wright .....	1856	2	1	0·50	—	—	—

## CENTURIES.

	Score.	Ground.	Year.
G. Ulyett .....	118	Prince's	1877
G. Ulyett .....	134	Oval	1884
J. T. Brown .....	163	Lord's	1900
Hon. F. S. Jackson .....	134	Scarborough	1900
T. L. Taylor .....	102	Scarborough	1902
G. H. Hirst .....	124	Hastings	1903

(not out)

## II.—TEST MATCHES IN ENGLAND.

Year	Ground.	Yorkshiremen Playing.
1880	.. Oval	.. ———
1882	.. Oval	.. G. Ulyett, E. Peate.
1884	.. Lord's	.. G. Ulyett, E. Peate.
1884	.. Manchester	.. G. Ulyett, E. Peate.
1884	.. Oval	.. G. Ulyett, E. Peate.
1886	.. Lord's	.. G. Ulyett.
1886	.. Manchester	.. G. Ulyett, E. Peate.
1886	.. Oval	.. G. Ulyett.
1888	.. Lord's	.. R. Peel.
1888	.. Manchester	.. G. Ulyett, R. Peel.
1888	.. Oval	.. G. Ulyett, R. Peel.
1890	.. Lord's	.. G. Ulyett, R. Peel.
1890	.. Manchester	.. ———
1890	.. Oval	.. ———
1893	.. Lord's	.. F. S. Jackson, R. Peel, E. Wainwright.
1893	.. Manchester	.. ———
1893	.. Oval	.. F. S. Jackson.
1896	.. Lord's	.. F. S. Jackson, J. T. Brown.
1896	.. Manchester	.. F. S. Jackson, J. T. Brown.
1896	.. Oval	.. F. S. Jackson, R. Peel.
1899	.. Lord's	.. F. S. Jackson, W. Rhodes.
1899	.. Manchester	.. F. S. Jackson.
1899	.. Oval	.. F. S. Jackson, W. Rhodes.
1899	.. Leeds	.. F. S. Jackson, J. T. Brown.
1899	.. Nottingham	.. F. S. Jackson, W. Rhodes, G. H. Hirst.
1902	.. Lord's	.. F. S. Jackson, W. Rhodes, G. H. Hirst.
1902	.. Manchester	.. F. S. Jackson, W. Rhodes.
1902	.. Oval	.. F. S. Jackson, W. Rhodes, G. H. Hirst.
1902	.. Sheffield	.. F. S. Jackson, W. Rhodes, G. H. Hirst.
1902	.. Birmingham	.. F. S. Jackson, W. Rhodes, G. H. Hirst.

## AVERAGES.

	BATTING.				BOWLING.		
	Completed Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.	Wkts.	Runs.	Cost per wkt.
J. T. Brown	6	127	36	21·66	0	22	—
G. H. Hirst	5	163	58*	32·60	10	270	27·00
F. S. Jackson	22	923	128	41·95	11	588	53·45
E. Peate	4	30	8	7·50	20	426	21·30
R. Peel	8	76	25	9·50	27	289	10·70
W. Rhodes	4	85	38*	21·25	41	832	20·29
G. Ulyett	13	203	74	15·61	18	279	15·50
E. Wainwright	2	27	26	13·5	0	41	—

## CENTURIES.

F. S. Jackson	103	at	Oval	in	1893
F. S. Jackson	118	„	Oval	„	1899
F. S. Jackson	128	„	Manchester	„	1902

In 1902, the first three places in English batting averages in Test Matches were held by Yorkshiremen; W. Rhodes, average 67 (one completed innings), F. S. Jackson 44·42 (seven completed innings), G. H. Hirst 39·25 (four completed innings).

It will be noticed that the following Yorkshiremen, who visited Australia and took part in the Test Matches there, did not represent England when meeting Australia in this country:—T. Armistage, W. Bates, T. Emmett, A. Greenwood, A. Hill and J. Hunter. On the other hand, the Hon. F. S. Jackson and W. Rhodes have



never figured in a Test Match in Australia ; whilst J. T. Brown, G. H. Hirst, E. Peate, R. Peel, G. Ulyett and E. Wainwright have been chosen for England both at home and in the Colony.

### III.—ALL ENGLAND v. UNITED ALL ENGLAND.

(The letters A and U after the players' names show to which Eleven they belonged.)

		BATTING.				BOWLING.		
		Years.	Completed Innings.	Runs.	Average.	Wkts.	Runs.	Cost per wkt.
G. Anderson	....(A)	1857-64	16	218	13·62	—	—	—
G. Atkinson	.....(U)	1859-69	16	182	11·37	39	667	17·10
A. Crossland	....(A)	1857	4	40	10·00	—	—	—
T. Emmett	.....(U)	1868-69	1	5	5·00	7	130	18·57
G. Freeman	.....(U)	1866-68	5	23	4·60	20	244	12·20
L. Greenwood	.....(U)	1865	2	11	5·50	5	48	9·60
W. Halton	.....(U)	1861	2	29	14·50	—	—	—
I. Hodgson	.....(U)	1863	2	0	0·00	3	15	5·00
T. Hunt	.....(U)	1857	4	19	4·75	—	—	—
R. Iddison	.....(U)	1862-69	13	299	23·00	12	121	10·00
G. Pinder	.....(A)	1867-69	3	24	8·00	—	—	—
J. Rowbotham	..(A)	1862-68	12	111	9·25	—	—	—
W. Slinn	.....(U)	1860-64	4	1	0·25	6	183	30·50
E. Stephenson	..(A)	1858-66	16	236	14·75	—	—	—
J. Thewlis	.....(A)	1862-65	4	43	10·75	—	—	—
W. Wadsworth	..(A)	1858	1	7	7·00	—	—	—
H. Wright	.....(U)	1857	4	42	10·50	—	—	—

P.S.—In the 1859 match, at Lord's, G. Atkinson and W. Caffyn (Surrey) bowled unchanged through both the innings of the All England Eleven. This was a record for these matches. This was Atkinson's first appearance at Lord's.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE ALL ENGLAND IN YORKSHIRE.

THE first match of note played by Yorkshire, as distinct from Sheffield, was with an eleven of All England who were fully represented. It took place, as we have already seen, on May 23rd and four following days, 1825, on the new ground at Darnall, Sheffield. This was the second ground in that village, and was prepared by the same enthusiast, George Steer, who had in 1821 taken in hand the first enclosed ground. The response of the public prompted this new and costly venture; and "to afford the members every chance of improving themselves, Steer engaged John Sparks, a ground bowler at Lord's, who was a hard, slashing hitter, a splendid field, the best runner between wickets of the day, and an underhand bowler with a tricky delivery—his arm being slightly extended from his side." So marked was the progress made under his coaching that in 1825, the year after the new ground was opened, W. H. Woolhouse, who had just succeeded Steer in the proprietorship of the ground, issued a challenge to the rest of England. A thousand guineas were said to depend on the result. The match, which was lost by only 28 runs, proved the turning-point in the fortunes of Yorkshire cricket, the object lessons given by the crack players of the day not being lost on their northern opponents. The interest excited by it was enormous, the vast enclosure, on one side of which was a sloping terrace capable of accommodating 8,000 spectators, being well filled each day. In the detailed score, which will doubtless be scanned with interest at this distance, it will be noted that only two bowlers' names appear on the England side—James Broadbridge and George Brown. Following the custom of those days, however, the bowler's name was not inserted whenever a batsman was caught or stumped: so that we cannot be certain whether these two men bowled unchanged through the match. They were both from Sussex, and were deservedly famous. Broadbridge played for his county in four different reigns—1815 to 1840, and along with old Lillywhite revived round-arm bowling in 1827. Brown must have been one of the fastest bowlers that ever handled a ball. I have seen somewhere a story (it may be apocryphal) of a man long-stopping to his underhand "expresses" with the help of a coat. One ball went through the coat and then killed a dog. It may be possibly remarked that no wides were recorded in this match. It does not follow that there were none, but in 1825 wides were not penalised; nor were no-balls either. When first they were counted they were simply included in byes, the law for scoring wides not being passed until May, 1828. Yorkshire made a capital fight, and at the conclusion of the match a local paper wrote: "It has seldom occurred, where such multitudes

were collected together for five successive days, and so much good order prevailed, that we give public praise to our townspeople for their peaceable demeanour during the whole of this long and interesting match. Amongst the players the greatest harmony appeared in all instances, and the conquerors, in the moment of triumph, quitted the field with no other exultation than that which gives joy to the inward man, who had combated with a noble foe. For the vanquished we may say,

The brave man seeks not popular applause,  
Nor, overpower'd with arms, deserts his cause.  
Unsham'd, though foiled, he does the best he can—  
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man."

At Darnall, May 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1825.

ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Hooker, b Marsden .....	2	b Dawson .....	8
J. Saunders, run out .....	12	b Marsden .....	34
T. Beagley, b Marsden .....	0	st Vincent .....	1
J. Broadbridge, c Sparks .....	2	c Woolhouse .....	26
W. Caldecourt, run out .....	4	c Smith .....	38
W. Slater, run out .....	3	c Hardesty .....	1
W. Searle, b Marsden .....	18	c Smith .....	14
G. Brown, c Whittles .....	31	c Winterbotham .....	0
J. Bowyer, b Marsden .....	2	c Dawson .....	3
W. Ashby, not out .....	3	not out .....	0
H. Bentley, b Sparks .....	0	b Dawson .....	0
Byes .....	5	Bye .....	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
82		126	

TWENTY-TWO OF YORKSHIRE, WITH SPARKS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. Whittles, run out .....	2	b Brown .....	0
W. Barber, c Brown .....	4	b Broadbridge .....	0
J. Anstick, run out .....	4	b Broadbridge .....	0
J. Sparks, run out .....	9	b Brown .....	0
W. H. Woolhouse, b Brown .....	7	c Caldecourt .....	2
J. Wright, b Brown .....	0	b Broadbridge .....	3
E. Vincent, run out .....	17	c Beagley .....	16
C. Dearman, b Ashby .....	11	c Brown .....	0
T. Marsden, b Brown .....	0	c Broadbridge .....	0
G. E. Dawson, b Brown .....	0	b Brown .....	0
W. Petty, b Broadbridge .....	9	b Broadbridge .....	0
J. Youle, c Brown .....	0	run out .....	0
J. Webster, c Slater .....	1	not out .....	2
G. Hardesty, b Brown .....	0	c Brown .....	13
G. Skinner, c Ashby .....	5	b Broadbridge .....	0
G. Smith, b Broadbridge .....	14	b Broadbridge .....	9
P. Skinner, c Ashby .....	15	lbw .....	0
H. Southern, not out .....	2	b Brown .....	1
J. Wreaks, st Slater .....	2	b Broadbridge .....	6
H. Hall, b Brown .....	0	b Broadbridge .....	2
M. Champion, c Saunders .....	10	b Brown .....	3
J. Winterbotham, c Saunders .....	2	b Brown .....	2
Byes .....	4	Byes .....	3
<hr/>		<hr/>	
118		62	

England won by 28 runs.

Yorkshire did not play England again until 1846, in which year William Clarke, the famous Notts bowler, set on foot the All England Eleven which gave an impetus to the game all over the country, more especially in Yorkshire, where their appearances were very frequent. The first match ever played by the A.E.E. was against twenty of Sheffield, on September 1st and 2nd, 1846, Sheffield winning by five wickets. There are men living to-day who took part in some of the earlier matches of the A.E.E. in Yorkshire, and they speak with enthusiastic pleasure of those matches, and with pardonable pride of having been deemed worthy to be included in the local twenty-two. For the first time they saw in the flesh the great bowlers and batters of whom they had heard so much. It was the event of their lives to be bowled at by Clarke and Alfred Mynn, or to get the wicket of George Parr or Felix. Old Mr. Robert Williamson of Ripon writes me of a match in which he played in 1848 for twenty of Ripon: "I may mention that I was batting for one hour in the first innings for three runs and fell to Mynn. The latter came with a friend during the interval into the refreshment tent, and said to Mynn, 'You got round that rock at last'—a great compliment and one never to be forgotten." Or get into conversation with Mr. Charles Bradley, of Huddersfield, and the chances are that he will tell you, with the vividness of the actual spectator of an event of yesterday, of the match in which he figured in 1850, and he will most likely take down the bat he used on that occasion, when George Parr, after scoring 99 not out on the first day, was caught out in the first over the following morning without adding a run, thus rejoicing the hearts of the few who had pinned their faith to the skill of the brothers Crossland by investing a shilling or two at the odds of twenty to one.

That certain clubs suffered from the invasion of the A.E.E. is certain. Take that at Dalton. Up to 1854 it was one of the strongest clubs in Yorkshire, nearly as strong as the neighbouring club at Lascelles Hall subsequently was; but their fame induced younger clubs to engage their best players as cricket coaches. In 1854 they parted with no less than seven of their most skilful players, with the inevitable result that they could no longer cope successfully with Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford and other clubs. On the whole, however, cricket everywhere was stimulated by this peripatetic eleven of old Clarke's, who, on a liberal amount being guaranteed him (either by the local club, or a rich patron, or a speculative publican), was ready to go anywhere.

But I am not writing a history of the All England Eleven. It may be mentioned that during the first five years of their existence they played the following matches in Yorkshire:—

1846.—20 of Sheffield	..	Sheffield won by five wickets.
18 of Yorkshire	..	A.E.E. won by 69 runs.
1847.—18 of Yorkshire	..	Yorkshire won by six wickets.
18 of Sheffield	..	Sheffield by 17 wickets.
16 of Yorkshire	..	A.E.E. by eight wickets.
Lord Milton's 22	..	Drawn.

1848.—16 of Sheffield	..	Sheffield by 55 runs.
18 of Bradford	..	Bradford by 15 wickets.
20 of Ripon	..	A.E.E. by 36 runs.
20 of Leeds	..	Leeds by 14 wickets.
1849.—22 of Bedale	..	A.E.E. by 170 runs.
22 of Hull	..	A.E.E. by innings and 83 runs.
15 of Sheffield	..	A.E.E. by 10 runs.
18 of Leeds	..	A.E.E. by 153.
1850.—18 of Huddersfield	..	Huddersfield (and Dalton) gave up the match.
14 of Yorkshire	..	Yorkshire by 11 wickets.
15 of Sheffield	..	A.E.E. by two wickets.
20 of Bradford	..	Drawn.
22 of Langton Wold	..	Drawn.

Here are sundry references to some of these All England matches which may be of interest to the older cricketers:—

1848.—18 of BRADFORD. Letby, Crossland, Joy, Berry and Armitage were not Bradford men, but Yorkshire clubs have never been very particular in selecting their own men, if they could get any better to oppose the eleven.

1848.—18 of LEEDS. "The eighteen did not follow their innings, though they were 100 runs behind, as the spectators wanted to see the A.E.E. bat." As they scored only 81, great must have been the disappointment.

1849.—22 of Bedale. There was no double-figure scorer in either innings, although George Anderson and the Mortons were playing. Bedale scored 39 and 37.

15 of SHEFFIELD. "J. and F. Lillywhite stated that they were not allowed to take their printing press on to the ground, thereby causing disappointment to those gentlemen who had subscribed on the understanding to receive cards of the scores of the whole of the All England matches. They stated that they were more surprised, as they were the first to print the scores on the Sheffield ground." Billy Whitham could possibly relate a similar experience on the present Sheffield ground.

1851.—The A.E.E. played four matches in Yorkshire in succession, at Sheffield, Huddersfield, Bradford and Newburgh Park, losing only the second. In the last A.E.E. won by 11 runs, although "they only made 29 runs in the second innings, of which I [Caffyn] got 18. Luckily we had a useful lead on the first innings." G. Armitage of Dalton took 13 A.E.E. wickets.

1853.—ROTHERHAM. "The ground was in such bad condition that none of the eleven could well stand up against the bowling of Andrew Crossland; they were consequently easily beaten. The club is young and will hereafter understand how to manage affairs so as to secure good cricket." Evidently Rotherham took the hint, for in 1854 we are told "this spirited club, during the whole of the season had the valuable services of Frank Tinley, who took care that the game should be played on good wickets, which on this ground he would have great difficulty to accomplish. This was the third visit of the eleven to Rotherham, and as usual they were enthusiastically received, and accepted the annual invitation from the worthy President of the club. The match was very interesting." Yorkshire hospitality was not wanting in those days.

1854.—"Thence to WENTWORTH HOUSE, to strengthen the club to play Sheffield. The members of the Eleven were honoured with his lordship's hospitality, and remained at Wentworth a week; during the match, each day, his lordship presided at dinner. The scoring department was admirably executed by the ladies of the noble and generous supporters of the game at Wentworth Woodhouse."

1856.—COOLLATON PARK, the seat of Viscount Milton. "His lordship gave a kind invitation to the Eleven, all of whom were accommodated in the splendid mansion; the kindness shown them whilst there will not easily be forgotten."

1857.—WAKEFIELD. "A most influential company attended the match. Great pains had been expended on the ground."

RICHMOND. "A new ground for the Eleven. There George Parr had a handsome gold watch with appendages presented to him, for his fine display at Lord's in the two matches against the United Eleven. It was handed to him by Mr. G. Anderson, accompanied with an appropriate speech. It was manufactured by Mr. Webster, late of Bedale."

1858.—HOVINGHAM. "The ground had a very animated appearance. Both the Earl of Carlisle and Sir W. Worsley were in attendance."

1859.—HALLAM AND STAVELEY. "Great interest was manifested in the result in consequence of last year's match being won by the Twenty-two by one wicket only. This twenty-two may be considered among the strongest that either of the Elevens are in the habit of playing against." They won this match too—by three wickets.

1860.—HULL. A tie. "The Eleven in the first innings were disposed of for 25 runs."

1860.—HALLAM. "In the second innings R. C. Tinley took all the 17 wickets (Hallam played 18), for which he was rewarded by the Eleven."

SHEFFIELD. "The town, it appears, is strenuously endeavouring to revive old times, having had no less than four great matches during the past season."

1862.—BATLEY. "Twelve thousand people present. 'Let cricket flourish' may now be reckoned a Yorkshire motto."

SCARBOROUGH. The Twenty-two got 23 runs, of which E. Stephenson, the County wicket-keeper, scored 13. W. Slinn, also of County fame, took all the A.E.E. wickets in the second innings for 23 runs, and 6 for 23 in the first.

1864.—PUDSEY. "Out of many bad cricket grounds the A.E.E. have visited, this was the worst." As I happen to know, the Pudsey ground could not be truthfully thus described to-day.

This must suffice. A genuine service was done by the All England Eleven to Yorkshire, as they kept county cricket going, their matches being the only matches played by Yorkshire in some years. Appended is a full list, with scores, of all these matches with Yorkshire :—

- |   | REMARKS.   |
|---|--|
| 1.—September 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1846, at Woodhouse Moor, Leeds.<br>18 of Yorkshire—72 and 86.<br>A.E.E.—102 and 125.<br>A.E.E. winning by 69 runs.  | Many of the best Yorkshire cricketers, especially from Sheffield, did not play. As J. Ibbetson, who got 12 A.E.E. wickets, was frequently no-balled for not bowling fair, the original umpires were changed. |
| 2.—August 22nd and 23rd, 1847, at York.<br>18 of Yorkshire—117 and 147 (11 wks.).<br>A.E.E.—159 and 102.<br>Yorkshire winning by six wickets.       | This was Yorkshire's only match in 1847. No match of any description was played by Yorkshire in 1848.  |
| 3.—September 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1847, at Leeds.<br>16 of Yorkshire—137 and 88.<br>A.E.E.—195 and 31 (2 wks.).<br>A.E.E. winning by eight wickets. |  |

- 4.—June 10th and 11th, 1850, at Sheffield.  
14 of Yorkshire—118 and 28 (2 wkts.).  
A.E.E.—107 and 38.  
Yorkshire winning by 11 wickets.
- 5.—May 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1851, at Sheffield.  
14 of Yorkshire—183.  
A.E.E.—47 and 83.  
Yorkshire winning by an innings and 53 runs.
- 6.—May 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1852, at Sheffield.  
14 of Yorkshire—162 and 150.  
A.E.E.—78 and 58 (4 wkts.).  
Drawn, in Yorkshire's favour.
- 7.—August 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1853, at York.  
22 of Yorkshire—185 and 72.  
A.E.E.—129 and 83 (6 wkts.).  
Drawn.
- 8.—July 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, at York.  
22 of Yorkshire—99 and 93.  
A.E.E.—92 and 123.  
A.E.E. winning by 23 runs.
- 9.—July 14th and 15th, 1856, at York.  
22 of Yorkshire—151 and 21 (10 wkts.).  
A.E.E.—53 and 118.  
Yorkshire winning by 11 wickets.
- 10.—July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1860, at York.  
22 of Yorkshire—88 and 95.  
A.E.E.—47 and 122.  
Yorkshire winning by 14 runs.
- 11.—May 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1862, at Barnsley.  
20 of Yorkshire—149 and 61.  
A.E.E.—172 and 65.  
A.E.E. winning by 27 runs.
- 12.—August 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1862, at Barnsley.  
14 of Yorkshire—136 and 86.  
A.E.E.—47 and 205.  
A.E.E. winning by 30 runs.
- For Yorkshire, G. Armitage had 5 wickets for 28 runs and 4 for 16; R. F. Skelton, 3 for 14; T. Ellis, 3 for 5.  
R. F. Skelton took 8 England wickets for 28 runs in the first innings.
- Yorkshire's only match this year. Andrew Crossland's bowling in England's first innings—4 wickets for 11 runs.  
Yorkshire played no other match in 1853.
- A. Crossland and J. Joy were the only professionals in this match. Yorkshire took part in no other match in 1854.  
Yorkshire had a very poor team, A. Crossland, J. Joy, and G. Atkinson being the only players of note. Atkinson took 7 wickets for 26 runs in the first innings. This was Yorkshire's only match in that season.
- W. Slinn and I. Hodgson bowled unchanged in the first innings, Slinn taking 3 for 14, Hodgson 7 for 31. Slinn's second analysis was 6 for 28. This was Yorkshire's only match in 1860.  
As Yorkshire were playing Surrey at the same time they were very indifferently represented in this Barnsley match.
- In the first innings Hodgson—7 for 23—and Slinn—3 for 23—bowled throughout. Yorkshire played their full strength.

In 1853 (June 6th and 7th) the United All England Eleven played fourteen of Yorkshire, and won by an innings and 36 runs. The scores were, U.A.E.E. 130; Yorkshire 53 and 41. For the former J. Wisden took 17 wickets for 46 runs, J. Grundy 7 for 39. They bowled through both innings. Did this result induce the A.E.E. to engage twenty-two of Yorkshire the same year?

Perhaps not the least interesting feature of these A.E.E. matches was the prominent part played in them by two great Yorkshire bowlers, William Slinn and Isaac Hodgson, whose names are as inseparably connected as were those of Freeman and Emmett, Peate and Bates, Hirst and Rhodes of later date.



ANDREW CROSSLAND.

b. 1817, d. 1902.





Slinn and Hodgson were a capital contrast, the former being a fast right-handed bowler, the latter a slow left-hander. They were possibly the worst pair of batsmen that any county ever possessed at one and the same time, and they were both indifferent fielders. Their mission was to bowl the ball; they had nothing to do with it after it was bowled. Slinn, I find, did twice score a double-figure innings in the same match—12 not out and 15 for the Players *versus* the Gentlemen of Lancashire in 1864; I cannot discover that Hodgson ever did so well. One would be quite safe in stating that their batting average for the whole of their career did not exceed three runs an innings. But with the ball they were great. Hodgson was described by a competent critic as “the best man for a twenty-two then living.” They were the stock bowlers for local clubs all over Yorkshire and in other counties as well, whenever they were meeting one of the famous touring elevens, as the A.E.E. I have been at some pains to get accurate returns of their bowling in these matches, but unfortunately the analysis was not given in their later years; consequently only the number of wickets they secured can be furnished. The following figures refer only to these matches, and do not include the work they did in county cricket.

Here are Hodgson's figures :—

Year.	Wickets.	Runs.	Year.	Wickets.	Runs.
1858 ..	16 ..	201	1863 ..	118 ..	—
1859 ..	39 ..	438	1864 ..	65 ..	—
1860 ..	61 ..	446	1865 ..	78 ..	—
1861 ..	76 ..	821	1866 ..	45 ..	—
1862 ..	77 ..	788			

In the years 1858 to 1862 Hodgson captured 269 wickets for 2,694 runs, or an average of just 10 runs a wicket. He had altogether 575 wickets. He died in 1867.

Slinn's figures :—

Year.	Wickets.	Runs.	Year.	Wickets.	Runs.
1859 ..	31 ..	301	1865 ..	31 ..	—
1860 ..	100 ..	1002	1866 ..	65 ..	—
1861 ..	77 ..	752	1867 ..	35 ..	—
1862 ..	138 ..	1420	1868 ..	23 ..	—
1863 ..	57 ..	—	1869 ..	5 ..	—
1864 ..	28 ..	—	1870 ..	10 ..	—

That is, in the first four years given Slinn took 346 wickets for 3,475 runs, or an average per wicket of just 10 runs—the same as Hodgson. Were there ever two bowlers so evenly matched? Altogether Slinn had exactly 600 wickets in these matches.

But of far greater interest to us to-day, though probably not so important in the development of Yorkshire cricket, are the matches in which Yorkshire played England even-handed. That first happened in the third year of the existence of the present County Club. Unfortunately, owing to the “strike,” the five great Yorkshire cricketers, Anderson, Atkinson, Rowbotham, Iddison and Stephenson were not chosen; consequently the

match became painfully one-sided ; any odds on All England could be obtained ; whilst the "gates" were so small that a serious pecuniary loss resulted.

YORKSHIRE *v.* ALL ENGLAND.

At Bramall Lane, Sheffield, July 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1865

ALL ENGLAND.

W. Oserofter, hw, b Hodgson .....	54
J. Smith, c Holgate, b Walker .....	32
T. Bignall, c Holgate, b Dawes .....	27
T. Hayward, c Smith, b Hodgson .....	112
R. Carpenter, c Smith, b Hodgson .....	134
E. Whittaker, c Smith, b Hodgson .....	13
G. Parr, b Darnton .....	78
J. Jackson, c Smith, b Hodgson .....	15
G. Wootton, b Darnton .....	14
S. Biddulph, not out .....	16
R. C. Tinley, c Greenwood, b Darnton .....	12
Byes 9, leg-byes 7, no-ball 1 .....	17

524

YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Smith, c Hayward, b Tinley ..	0	b Wootton .....	0
J. Thewlis, st Biddulph, b Tinley ..	34	b Wootton .....	21
T. Darnton, c Parr, b Jackson ....	14	not out .....	81
G. Holgate, lbw, b Jackson .....	0	b Wootton .....	5
Ashley Walker, run out .....	2	b Wootton .....	6
L. Greenwood, c Hayward, b Tinley ..	0	c and b Wootton .....	3
W. Cuttle, c Biddulph, b Tinley ..	25	b Wootton .....	0
J. Dawes, c Whittaker, b Jackson ..	10	b Wootton .....	2
John Berry, c and b Wootton ....	18	c Carpenter, b Wootton ..	4
C. Appleton, not out .....	14	c Hayward, b Wootton ..	18
I. Hodgson, run out .....	2	c Oserofter, b Wootton ..	0
Byes 3, leg-byes 2, wide 1 ..	6	Byes .....	4

125

144

All England winning by an innings and 255 runs.

Had Yorkshire put their full strength into the field, the result would have been no different. The All England just then were a splendid combination—never a stronger perhaps. It was no disgrace for any county to be beaten by them. Hayward and Carpenter, the uncle and father respectively of the present-day Surrey and Essex cricketers of those names, were as great professional batsmen as I ever saw. When Hayward scored 112 in this match he made a new record for the Sheffield ground : Carpenter, however, wiped it out the next morning. Between them the score was raised from 122 to 301—a partnership of 179 runs. Wootton took all the Yorkshire wickets in the second innings, in which Tom Darnton carried his bat through. The bowling analysis seems to have been preserved neither in the score book nor in the local newspapers. I have inquired in vain for it in all directions. Not for nine years did Yorkshire feel justified in challenging England again. At that time the United South Eleven, which was started in 1865, had, owing to the pre-eminence of W. G. Grace, become more popular than the older Elevens. So Yorkshire in 1874 arranged a match with both these

teams, and with the happiest results. It was George Ulyett's second year in county cricket, when he was a greater bowler than batsman, as these matches show. His subsequent fame, however, rests upon his skill with the bat rather than with the ball.

YORKSHIRE v. UNITED SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

At Bradford, June 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1874.

YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. F. Smith, b Lillywhite.....	0	b Willsher .....	2
A. Greenwood, c H. Phillips, b Willsher ..	6	c Lillywhite, b Willsher..	14
Wm. Smith, st H. Phillips, b Lillywhite ..	11	b Lillywhite.....	17
E. Lockwood, c W. G. Grace, b Willsher .....	6	c H. Phillips, b W. G. Grace .....	38
E. Dawson, c Willsher, b Lillywhite ..	12	c Willsher, b Lillywhite..	1
G. Ulyett, c H. Phillips, b Willsher..	2	c J. Phillips, b Lillywhite	7
T. Armitage, c Humphreys, b Willsher ..	5	c Killick, b Willsher....	25
A. Hill, c Willsher, b Lillywhite .....	2	st H. Phillips, b Lillywhite	12
J. Rowbotham, c H. Phillips, b Lillywhite.....	5	b Lillywhite.....	16
Wm. Smith, not out .....	6	not out.....	6
B. Lister, c J. Phillips, b Willsher ..	1	c and b Lillywhite .....	0
Byes 6, leg-byes 2.....	8	Byes 6, leg-byes 4 ..	10
	64		148

UNITED SOUTH.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. G. Grace, b Hill.....	15	b Ulyett .....	15
H. Killick, b Ulyett .....	28	run out .....	5
R. Fillery, b Ulyett .....	1	c Wm. Smith, b Hill ..	0
G. F. Grace, b Ulyett .....	3	c Lister, b Ulyett .....	0
H. Charlwood, b Ulyett .....	18	b Hill .....	5
J. Phillips, lbw, b Hill .....	17	b Hill .....	3
W. Humphreys, b Ulyett .....	0	lbw, b Hill .....	1
W. Carter, b Ulyett .....	9	b Hill .....	5
H. Phillips, b Hill.....	5	b Hill .....	0
E. Willsher, b Ulyett .....	34	not out.....	0
J. Lillywhite, not out .....	10	c Wm. Smith, b Ulyett..	0
Bye 6, leg-bye 1.....	7	Byes 2, leg-byes 3 ..	5
	147		39

Yorkshire winning by 26 runs. Hill and Ulyett bowled unchanged, Hill taking 3 wickets for 58 runs, and 6 for 9; Ulyett, 7 for 82 and 3 for 25.

At Huddersfield, July 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1874.

YORKSHIRE.

A. Greenwood, b Shaw .....	1
E. Lockwood, b M. McIntyre .....	16
T. Emmett, run out .....	7
G. Savile, c and b M. McIntyre.....	38
G. Ulyett, b W. McIntyre .....	30
J. Rowbotham, run out .....	70
G. Pinder, c Carpenter, b W. McIntyre .....	3
R. Clayton, b M. McIntyre .....	17
Jos. Berry, lbw, b Howitt .....	30
A. Hill, b W. McIntyre.....	3
L. Greenwood, not out .....	15
Byes 6 .....	6

## ALL ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. Bignall, b Hill	2	c A.Greenwood, b Emmett	17
J. OsCroft, b Emmett	6	b Hill	0
W. McIntyre, c and b Emmett	7	b Ulyett	7
M. McIntyre, c L. Greenwood, b Ulyett	38	b Emmett	22
R. Carpenter, b Emmett	7	run out	15
F. Wild, b Emmett	0	(hurt) not out	0
G. Martin, b Hill	0	b Ulyett	0
T. Plumb, not out	53	b Emmett	14
R. C. Tinley, b Hill	2	b Ulyett	0
J. C. Shaw, b Clayton	0	not out	1
G. Howitt, b Hill	3	b Ulyett	6
Byes 11, leg-byes 2	13	Byes 6, leg-byes 5, wide 1	12
<hr/>		<hr/>	
131		94	

Yorkshire winning by an innings and 11 runs. In the two innings  
Ulyett's analysis was 5 wickets for 20 runs.

It is greatly to be regretted that since 1874 Yorkshire have never met the full strength of England, although matches under this name have been arranged in certain years, as we shall see. Time was when a county would throw down the gauntlet to the rest of the country. I can remember when Surrey did this year after year. My first visit to the Oval was in 1862, when England scored 503, and on the second evening of the match Willsher was no-balled six times running by John Lillywhite; on the former throwing down the ball in disgust and leaving the field, the game was broken off for that day. Gloucestershire also for a couple of seasons, 1877 and 1878, felt justified in measuring swords with England. Surely then Yorkshire since 1893, more particularly since 1900, might have done the same. It is not enough to play a sort of scratch England Eleven at the fag-end of a season—a match hurriedly got up. What should have been done—say in 1902 when Yorkshire's supremacy was beyond dispute—was to have played a match of this description at the height of the season, all the other counties being approached to release any of their players chosen for this special contest. Would Yorkshire have had any chance of victory? I think so. Look at the season of 1902. Yorkshire, when fully represented, beat the Australians at Leeds, and Australia won the rubber in the Test Matches. In those matches Yorkshire had the Hon. F. S. Jackson, Hirst and Rhodes taking part. Now nobody can question the value of the services these men rendered to their country; indeed, it is not saying too much to affirm that in the only victory gained by England the Yorkshiremen were worth any other six men on their side. It was their match, their victory. The Birmingham match would, had it been finished, have given England another point, thanks to Jackson's batting when things were looking queer, and the wonderful bowling of Rhodes and Hirst which dismissed the Australians for 36 in the first innings. Now deduct these great players from England, and at once you see a difference; we could never have won the fifth Test Match in their absence. Then let Yorkshire play England, the latter finding three substitutes for the players wanted by Yorkshire,

and I have no hesitation in saying that on the form of 1902, when Yorkshire beat the Australians once out of two matches, and England won only one Test Match out of five, Yorkshire would probably have proved more than a match for the rest of the counties fully represented. Of course, cricket, as we know, is so funny a game, full of surprises, that it is never wise to play the rôle of prophet. On form, however, Yorkshire had nothing to fear from such an encounter. The matches played against an England Eleven from time to time by Yorkshire are, I think, well worth reproducing here. Never forget that owing to the number of great cricketers to-day it is very difficult indeed to choose the actual best England team; at any rate, when you have done so to your satisfaction, a second, and even a third, eleven could be picked who would not lack backers if pitted against the eleven first selected.

At Scarborough, September 5th and 6th, 1895.

# YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hon. F. S. Jackson, lbw, b Mead	9	b Spofforth	8
J. T. Brown, b Mead	1	c Mead, b Spofforth	6
J. Tunnicliffe, c Jones, b Hearne	35	c Tyler, b Mead	3
R. Moorhouse, b Hearne	8	b Mead	9
E. Wainwright, c and b Mead	6	c Spofforth, b Mead	0
R. Peel, b Hearne	1	c Woodcock, b Spofforth	0
Lord Hawke, c Tyler, b Mead	5	c and b Mead	4
J. Mounsey, run out	0	b Mead	13
G. H. Hirst, b Mead	4	c Baker, b Mead	9
S. Haigh, c MacLaren, b Hearne	0	c Tyler, b Spofforth	18
D. Hunter, not out	0	not out	7
Byes	11	Byes 4, leg-bye 1	5
	80		82

# ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. C. MacLaren, c and b Haigh	24		
A. O. Jones, c Tunnicliffe, b Peel	2	not out	32
A. Hearne, c Peel, b Jackson	44		
W. G. Quaife, c and b Jackson	19	not out	6
G. L. Jessop, st Hunter, b Jackson	4		
G. R. Baker, c Tunnicliffe, b Jackson	0	run out	5
F. R. Spofforth, c Tunnicliffe, b Jackson	1		
W. Mead, c Hunter, b Wainwright	10		
E. J. Tyler, c Mounsey, b Jackson	1		
A. Woodcock, c Tunnicliffe, b Wainwright	0		
J. H. Board, not out	3		
Byes	13	Bye 1, leg-bye 1	2
	121		45

England winning by nine wickets.

This match, the third of the Scarborough Festival, was improvised at the last moment. It was the original intention for Yorkshire to play Lancashire, but the Hastings Carnival having attracted several of the "Red Rose" eleven, the above match

was substituted. Of course, the other match would not have been a genuine county engagement. Bad weather evidently told against Yorkshire cricket. On the first day an unpleasant incident marred the proceedings ; a portion of the holiday crowd took umbrage at the protracted delay through the condition of the wicket, and vented their displeasure chiefly on the England captain, H. T. Hewett, who was so much annoyed by their horse-play that he withdrew from the match. It was irritating, doubtless, but I thought at the time that it had been wiser to take no notice of it. Spectators should remember that, however necessary their presence may be to the financial success of sport, they are not masters of the situation. The umpires and the captains are the sole judges of the fitness of the ground. Let us applaud and criticise to our heart's content, but never let us trespass on another's domain. Ours always to mind our own business.

The match was repeated in 1900, the first of Yorkshire's greatest years, and resulted in the victory of the County. It was a glorious fight from start to finish, the result hanging in the balance until Ernest Smith began laying on the wood. When the seventh Yorkshire wicket fell at 157, the match was in England's favour. G. L. Jessop played a characteristic innings—his first success at Scarborough—scoring 95 runs in 50 minutes, W. L. Foster taking nearly three times as long on the second day to notch the same number of runs. Wainwright (117) was about this time almost the most reliable Yorkshire batsman, whilst Denton scored 88 at the rate of a run a minute.

This match, like that played the year before at Scarborough, was called Yorkshire *v.* C. I. Thornton's Eleven. The 1899 match the County won by 51 runs, thanks largely to a magnificent second innings by the Hon. F. S. Jackson, who for two hours and a quarter showed a perfect mastery of all the bowling in compiling 101. Rhodes's bowling in the first innings—7 wickets for 56 runs—was the best of the match. It was rather hard luck for the Notts captain, A. O. Jones, to be on the losing side, seeing that he was only 75 minutes in putting together one of the most dashing innings (105) ever played at Scarborough ; but he was indifferently supported.

In 1901 Yorkshire met an England Eleven no less than three times, at Scarborough, Hastings and Lord's. Considering that all the matches were played in the month of September and on perfect wickets, it is not surprising that heavy scoring on both sides prevented a definite result in two of them, the third ending in a tremendous defeat of the County. At Hastings the England Eleven could have been strengthened in only one or two respects, whilst the Lord's team was, as the result shows, quite representative enough for Yorkshire. This last match was hurriedly arranged as a benefit for the family of the late William Yardley, perhaps the most brilliant of all University batsmen, and the only batsman who scored a couple of centuries in the 'Varsity match. It is gratifying to record that it realised all expectations,

a sum of £350 being added to the Yardley Fund. Two features stand out prominently; Fry's 105 was the sixth successive century from his bat in first-class matches—a record which may never be beaten. Jessop's 233, however, carried off all the honours. Was there ever such an innings as this against bowlers of the class of Rhodes, Hirst, Wainwright and Ernest Smith? It lasted only two hours and a half, and contained two more fours than singles. He gave but one fair chance, and that, oddly enough, was the simplest of catches to the surest of fielders, Tunncliffe, when his score was 155. For England Trott bowled wonderfully well, taking in the match 13 wickets for 170 runs. Hirst's bowling—five for 92—was creditable against such a hitter as Jessop. This match was originally called Lord Hawke's Eleven *v.* W. G. Grace's Eleven, but owing to the brilliant season Yorkshire had enjoyed it was felt that a change of title would make it more attractive. With just a passing reference to the match played in 1902 at Lord's for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund, which was completely ruined by the weather, the first day being a blank, and play on the Friday lasting only two hours, I append the full scores of all these matches.

At Scarborough, September 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1899.

#### YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
F. Mitchell, b Cuttall	11	lbw, b Jones	31
J. Tunncliffe, b Trott	48	b Trott	13
D. Denton, b Trott	14	c Cuttall, b Trott	9
E. Wainwright, b Trott	23	lbw, b Jones	27
F. S. Jackson, b Trott	4	c and b Cuttall	101
G. H. Hirst, c Storer, b Trott	12	c W. L. Foster, b Jones	8
E. Smith, b Wynyard	15	b Trott	11
S. Haigh, c Wynyard, b Trott	5	c Attewell, b Cuttall	31
Lord Hawke, b Trott	7	not out	41
W. Rhodes, not out	0	b Trott	14
D. Hunter, b Trott	0	b Trott	3
Byes 7, leg-byes 10	17	Byes	13
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156		302	

#### C. I. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. O. Jones, b Smith	18	c Hirst, b Smith	108
W. L. Foster, c Jackson, b Rhodes	17	b Smith	12
W. Gunn, c Hunter, b Rhodes	0	b Smith	9
R. E. Foster, lbw, b Smith	0	st Hunter, b Rhodes	42
W. Storer, st Hunter, b Rhodes	0	b Smith	30
P. F. Warner, b Smith	23	b Smith	9
A. E. Trott, c Mitchell, b Rhodes	20	c Mitchell, b Smith	0
E. G. Wynyard, lbw, b Rhodes	7	c Hirst b Wainwright	10
H. D. Leveson-Gower, not out	1	lbw, b Rhodes	25
W. R. Cuttall, st Hunter, b Rhodes	13	not out	20
W. Attewell, c Hirst, b Rhodes	1	b Rhodes	19
Byes 2, leg-byes 4	6	Byes 7, wide 1	8
<hr/>		<hr/>	
115		292	

Yorkshire winning by 51 runs.



At Scarborough, September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1900.

## ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. L. Foster, b Brown .....	50	c Hunter, b Smith ....	95
P. F. Warner, c Board, b Brown ..	34	b Haigh .....	40
H. D. Leveson-Gower, b Smith....	47	st Hunter, b Rhodes ..	10
R. E. Foster, b Brown .....	0	b Rhodes.....	17
G. L. Jessop, c Tunncliffe, b Rhodes	95	c Hirst, b Smith .....	2
G. J. Thompson, c Denton, b Rhodes	17	c Smith, b Brown ....	3
S. M. J. Woods, c Hunter, b Smith ..	4	c Tunncliffe, b Brown..	4
A. E. Trott, c Wainwright, b Rhodes	2	b Brown .....	50
J. Gunn, not out .....	7	b Haigh .....	0
J. H. Board, c Hirst, b Rhodes....	0	b Haigh .....	42
H. Young, b Rhodes .....	10	not out .....	0
		Byes 8, leg-byes 5 ..	13
	266		276

## YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. T. Brown, c Board, b Young ..	30	c Board, b Young ....	54
J. Tunncliffe, c Board, b Trott ..	3	b Gunn.....	1
D. Denton, c W. L. Foster, b Woods	88	c and b Young .....	30
T. L. Taylor, c R. E. Foster, b Woods	2	c Board, b Young ....	11
G. H. Hirst, c Young, b Woods ..	0	lbw, b Jessop .....	12
E. Wainwright, c Gunn, b Jessop ..	117	c R. E. Foster, b Young	8
E. Smith, b Woods .....	2	not out.....	45
S. Haigh, c Trott, b Gunn.....	54	not out.....	11
Lord Hawke, c and b Gunn .....	10	b Woods .....	19
W. Rhodes, c Jessop, b R. E. Foster	16		
D. Hunter, not out .....	4		
Byes 4, wides 5, no-ball 1 ..	10	Byes 16, leg-bye 1 ..	17
	336		208

Yorkshire winning by three wickets.

At Scarborough, September 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1901.

## C. I. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. O. Jones, c Whitehead, b Brown..	146	c Tunncliffe, b Rhodes..	31
L. C. Braund, b Hirst .....	0	st Hunter, b Rhodes ..	36
J. T. Tyldesley, b Hirst .....	0	c Whitehead, b Rhodes..	31
R. E. Foster, b Hirst .....	13	not out.....	104
G. L. Jessop, b Hirst .....	10	c and b Smith .....	44
J. Gunn, c Hunter, b Brown ....	22	b Smith .....	22
S. M. J. Woods, c Hunter, b Smith..	17	not out.....	22
H. D. Leveson-Gower, not out ....	79		
G. J. Thompson, c Wainwright,			
b Rhodes.....	2		
C. Heseltine, c Taylor, b Rhodes....	2		
T. Oates, b Hirst .....	24		
Leg-byes 5, no-ball 1 .....	6	Byes 11, leg-byes 2 ..	13
	321		303

## YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. T. Brown, b Heseltine	0	c Foster, b Gunn	46
J. Tunnicliffe, c Heseltine, b Braund	5	b Heseltine	5
D. Denton, c Tyldesley, b Thompson	132	b Woods	7
D. Hunter, c Gunn, b Jones	29		
T. L. Taylor, c and b Woods	37	lbw, b Heseltine	77
G. H. Hirst, b Woods	8	b Heseltine	67
E. Wainwright, lbw, b Woods	5	b Heseltine	0
E. Smith, not out	46	c Oates, b Thompson	1
Lord Hawke, c Jessop, b Thompson	6	b Heseltine	6
W. Rhodes, c and b Braund	17	not out	23
L. Whitehead, b Thompson	7	not out	2
Byes 5, leg-byes 2, no-balls 3	10	Byes	6
	302		240

Drawn.

At Hastings, September 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1901.

## YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. T. Brown, c Vine, b Field	33	c Lilley, b Mason	15
J. Tunnicliffe, c Hayward, b Field	10	b Field	22
D. Denton, run out	0	c Jessop, b Mason	15
T. L. Taylor, c Vine, b Field	17	not out	135
E. Smith, b Mason	5	c Hayward, b Field	8
G. H. Hirst, lbw, b Mason	54	b Mason	72
E. Wainwright, b Mason	31	b Mason	1
W. Rhodes, c Lilley, b Mason	36	not out	17
Lord Hawke, b Mason	10		
L. Whitehead, c Vine, b Field	8		
D. Hunter, not out	2		
Byes 2, no-balls 6	8	Byes 10, leg-byes 8	18
	214		303

## ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R. Abel, b Hirst	5	not out	69
A. O. Jones, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	2		
T. Hayward, c Taylor, b Brown	56		
J. T. Tyldesley, b Hirst	13	c Smith, b Whitehead	46
J. R. Mason, c Hunter, b Rhodes	1		
K. S. Ranjitsinhji, c Wainwright, b Rhodes	115		
G. L. Jessop, c Hirst, b Rhodes	51		
W. G. Grace, st Hunter, b Rhodes	24	lbw, b Denton	24
A. A. Lilley, b Hirst	4		
J. Vine, not out	25		
F. E. Field, b Brown	0		
Byes 3, leg-byes 7	10	Byes 4, leg-byes 2	6
	306		141

Drawn.

At Lord's, September 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1901.

## ENGLAND.

A. O. Jones, c Tunnicliffe, b Smith	65
P. F. Warner, c Wainwright, b Rhodes	29
G. W. Beldam, c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	54
C. B. Fry, c Hirst, b Rhodes	105
G. L. Jessop, b Hirst	233
J. Gunn, b Whitehead	21
J. H. Sinclair, b Hirst	1
H. D. Leveson-Gower, b Hirst	0
A. E. Trott, b Hirst	0
G. Wilson, not out	4
R. B. Brooks, b Hirst	4
Byes 7, leg-byes 3	10

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## First Innings. YORKSHIRE. Second Innings.

J. Tunnicliffe, b Jones	27	b Trott	9
J. T. Brown, st Brooks, b Jones	12	lbw, b Trott	41
D. Denton, lbw, b Trott	12	c Wilson, b Trott	2
T. L. Taylor, lbw, b Trott	1	st Brooks, b Trott	0
Lord Hawke, b Trott	28	lbw, b Trott	1
G. H. Hirst, c Brooks, b Sinclair	48	b Trott	5
E. Smith, b Trott	52	not out	59
W. Rhodes, c and b Sinclair	26	c and b Trott	15
L. Whitehead, not out	14	b Wilson	6
D. Hunter, c Warner, b Trott	1	c Warner, b Trott	2
E. Wainwright, absent, hurt	0	b Sinclair	30
Byes 6, leg-byes 2	8	Byes 9, leg-byes 2, wide 1	12
	229		182

England winning by an innings and 115 runs.

At Lord's, September 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1902.

## First Innings. YORKSHIRE. Second Innings.

J. Tunnicliffe, st Findlay, b Braund	51	c Abel, b Warner	11
J. T. Brown, c Hearne, b Braund	4		
I. Washington, c Thompson, b Trott	27		
D. Denton, c Trott, b Hargreave	13	not out	9
F. S. Jackson, st Findlay, b Braund	57		
G. H. Hirst, c Abel, b Braund	27		
S. Haigh, c Hearne, b Braund	2		
E. Smith, b Braund	4		
Lord Hawke, c Burnup, b Braund	3	not out	36
W. Rhodes, b Hargreave	0		
D. Hunter, not out	10		
Byes	6	Byes	4
	204		60

## ENGLAND.

C. J. Burnup, c and b Rhodes	2
R. Abel, b Haigh	0
J. T. Tyldesley, b Brown	62
W. Findlay, b Haigh	8
P. F. Warner, st Hunter, b Rhodes	12
L. C. Braund, b Haigh	2
A. E. Trott, b Rhodes	1
W. G. Grace, c Smith, b Jackson	29
G. J. Thompson, not out	33
J. T. Hearne, b Jackson	3
S. Hargreave, b Smith	28
Byes 12, leg-bye 1	13

Drawn.

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At Scarborough, September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1903.

## YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. T. Brown, c Spooner, b Tarrant..	6	c Bosanquet, b Thompson	0
J. Tunnicliffe, c Headlam, b Trott ..	33	c Evans, b Thompson ..	4
D. Denton, b Trott .....	24	c Tarrant, b Gunn ....	50
E. Smith, b Tarrant.....	21		
G. H. Hirst, b Thompson .....	47	not out .....	61
J. W. Rothery, c Evans, b Thompson	5	c Bosanquet, b Thompson	19
W. Rhodes, c Bosanquet, b Tarrant..	13	not out.....	35
S. Haigh, c Bosanquet, b Tarrant ..	10		
Lord Hawke, not out .....	13		
L. Whitehead, b Tarrant.....	0		
D. Hunter, run out .....	0		
Byes 8, leg-byes 3 .....	11	Byes 15, leg-byes 3..	18
	<hr/> 183		<hr/> 187

## C. I. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.

W. L. Foster, c Hunter, b Whitehead .....	58
R. H. Spooner, c Hunter, b Hirst.....	10
J. Douglas, c Hirst, b Smith .....	9
J. Gunn, b Rhodes.....	13
P. F. Warner, c Hunter, b Hirst .....	1
B. J. T. Bosanquet, b Haigh .....	47
W. H. B. Evans, lbw, b Haigh .....	8
G. J. Thompson, c Hirst, b Rhodes .....	17
A. E. Trott, c Rothery, b Whitehead .....	4
F. Tarrant, not out .....	7
C. Headlam, b Rhodes .....	0
Byes 13, leg-byes 2.....	15
	<hr/> 189

Drawn, owing to rain on the last day.

## CHAPTER XI.

### YORKSHIRE *versus* AUSTRALIA.

#### I.—AUSTRALIANS IN YORKSHIRE.

THE Australians paid their first visit to England in 1878 ; they came again every alternate year up to 1890 ; but since then an interval of three years has separated their successive appearances. Eleven teams in all have come, and each team has, with the exception of that in 1884, played Yorkshire more than one match. In 1878 and 1880 the Australians took part in more matches against odds than in eleven-a-side engagements, and for the former they, following the example of the old All England Eleven, found in Yorkshire a happy hunting ground. Since 1880 this class of match has been abandoned. How they have fared in the Scarborough Festival we shall see in the next chapter.

In 1878, out of a total of 40 matches no less than 10 were given to Yorkshire. Of these the County Club had two, seven were arranged against local eighteens, whilst the Gentlemen of England met them at Scarborough. The matches against odds took place at Elland, Batley, Hunslet, Hull, Keighley, Yeadon and Scarborough. The Colonials lost the Elland match, thanks to the bowling—8 wickets for 24 runs—of W. Bosomworth, who had previously played a few times for the County. They drew at Batley and Hunslet, the rest they won. It was in the match at Hunslet that Louis Hall scored an innings of 79 runs which brought him back again into the County Eleven from which he had for several seasons been dropped. In these matches sundry disputes arose, and all from the same cause—certain bowlers had a doubtful delivery. This is the after-reference to this matter by John Conway, their manager : (Elland) “ Osborne shyed in a manner which astonished the Australians, but far more latitude seems to be allowed to bowlers in England than in the Colonies, where unfair bowling is at once put down.” (Batley) “ The bowling of A. Ackroyd was deliberate shying.” Again, in the tour of 1880 when they played eighteen of Scarborough, the following comment was made : “ Spofforth had one of his fingers broken by one Franks, who went on to bowl, but literally threw the ball. The Australians remonstrated against this ‘ Aunt Sally ’ style of cricket, and the umpire threw out a caution ; but all to no purpose. Bannerman, declining to play him, stood on one side and so lost his wicket ; this amid unseemly jeering and rude remarks from the crowd, who evidently seemed delighted that the Australians were for once completely nonplussed.” Those of us who can recall these early tours will not need to be told that in those days our visitors were shocking bad losers,

and this Scarborough match they lost by 90 runs. Still it was an unfortunate accident to their "demon" bowler, who was unable to take part in the first Test Match played in England soon after. In this, their second tour, they played eighteen of Keighley, Malton, Harrogate, Middlesbrough, Hull, Hunslet, Bradford, Scarborough and Yeadon—or nine in Yorkshire out of a full programme of 26 matches. Of these they lost the match at Scarborough, to which I have just referred; the rest they won with the exception of those at Keighley and Hull which were not finished.

But our business is with their matches against the County Club. It cannot be urged that Yorkshire have come out of these contests with distinction, having won only five; twelve times have they lost, whilst no less than ten matches have been left unfinished. George Ulyett failed most unaccountably; never once did he score an innings of 50, although when in Australia he was almost our heaviest run-getter. The Hon. F. S. Jackson reserved his greatest batting triumphs for Test Matches: the better the match, the better his play. Watching Ulyett bat on several occasions, it always struck me that he never once thoroughly mastered Spofforth's bowling, just as it was equally true later on that Lyons, the Australian, never took the measurement of Peel's bowling.

In 1878, the third match in England came off at Huddersfield. Here the Australians "caught the first glimpse of the sun." In the Yorkshire eleven were five men who had visited Australia the previous year—G. Ulyett, A. Greenwood, T. Emmett, A. Hill and T. Armitage. Yet Conway said that "Lockwood was the only man to play the bowling well." Not to disappoint the vast crowds, who had been excited by the sensational victory of the Australians over a very powerful M.C.C. eleven in the early days of the same week, a scratch match was improvised for the third day, the result of which confirmed the result of their first match with Yorkshire. No apology is needed for inserting the full score:—

#### YORKSHIRE v. AUSTRALIA.

At Huddersfield, May 30th and 31st, June 1st, 1878.

#### YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E. Lumb, b Spofforth	10	b Spofforth	3
G. Ulyett, c Garrett, b Boyle	1	c Boyle, b Garrett	13
B. Lister, run out	0	b Boyle	4
E. Lockwood, b Boyle	33	c A. Bannerman, b Spofforth	16
C. J. Armitage, b Boyle	2	c Gregory, b Midwinter	5
A. Greenwood, c and b Spofforth	0	c C. Bannerman, b Spofforth	3
T. Emmett, c Blackham, b Spofforth	2	b Spofforth	0
T. Armitage, c Garrett, b Boyle	2	c and b Midwinter	9
J. Beaumont, c Garrett, b Boyle	4	not out	0
A. Hill, b Spofforth	4	c C. Bannerman, b Spofforth	7
G. Pinder, not out	12	b Boyle	6
Bye 1, leg-bye 1	2	Bye 6, leg-bye; 1	7

## AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. Bannerman, b. T Armitage	22	c Ulyett, b Hill	3
W. Midwinter, c Lumb, b Emmett	1	b Emmett	1
T. Horan, b Hill	25	c Ulyett, b Emmett	6
A. Bannerman, b Hill	10	not out.	7
T. Garrett, b Emmett	25	b Hill	1
F. Allan, b Hill	3	not out.	8
F. R. Spofforth, run out	10		
D. Gregory, c Hill, b Emmett	0		
W. Murdoch, not out	9		
H. F. Boyle, c and b Emmett	2		
J. McC. Blackham, b Emmett	1		
Byes 6, leg-byes 3, wide 1	10	Wides	2
	118		28

Australia winning by six wickets.

Sheffield was the battle-ground of the second match, in which the Rev. E. S. Carter, who had recently been in Australia for the benefit of his health, captained Yorkshire, who won easily by nine wickets. The popular Yorkshire parson made so deep an impression on the Colonials that he was actually asked to play in the Inter-Colonial match of 1869, in which he scored the leger innings (63) which sent Victoria home with 78 runs to the good, and for which he received a presentation bat duly inscribed. In the match against the Australians, Lockwood again led the Yorkshire batsmen, Bates and Ulyett looking after the bowling. Said the Australian critic, "the fielding of the Yorkshiremen was very good, the reverend gentleman especially doing some first-rate work." That was the secret of the County's victory. How many matches are ever lost when the fielding is of a high order? Oddly enough, Yorkshire did not again beat the Australians until 1890, or after an interval of twelve years.

In 1882 five matches were arranged, two at Bradford, and one each at Sheffield, Dewsbury and Middlesbrough. The results were most disappointing to Yorkshire, three defeats and no win being sustained. In this series bowlers were in evidence, not batsmen; indeed, there was only one innings of 200 by either eleven in the five matches, viz., 222 by the Australians in the closing encounter. Ephraim Lockwood batted uncommonly well in the first three matches with innings of 66, 16 not out, 20 not out, 22 and 61; then, to the amazement of everybody he got the "spectacles" in each of the remaining matches which took place in the same week. He had a similar experience when touring in America with R. Daft's eleven in 1879, failing time after time up to a certain stage, and then recovering himself so completely that he stood first in the batting averages when the tour was completed. But out in the States there was a valid excuse for his failure, as the mosquitoes stuck to him everywhere, and prevented his getting rest night or day. I need hardly say that, on Yorkshire's form in 1882, five matches with Australia in one season possessed but small attractions for the public, and the experiment was not repeated. Tom Emmett had one memorable bowling triumph; in the second Bradford match, although

the Colonists won by 47 runs, he took 5 wickets for 10 runs in the first innings, and 6 for 22 in the second.

In 1884 only one match was arranged. The scoring on both sides was wretched, 24 being the highest individual innings. Spofforth and Palmer bowled unchanged through Yorkshire's two innings of 55 and 72. This is the only occasion on which this has been done in this series of matches. Two other matches took place in Yorkshire; the Australians beating the Players of England at Sheffield by six wickets, thanks to a remarkable partnership of 153 runs in the second innings by Bannerman and Bonnor, who were both not out at the finish. In this match George Ulyett played an innings of 76—his highest in any Australian match in this country. At Huddersfield time saved the Australians from a crushing defeat at the hands of an Eleven of England, for whom the Yorkshiremen, I. Grimshaw (77) and E. T. Hirst (71) were prominent scorers in an innings of 453.

In 1886 the Australians played two matches with Yorkshire, at Sheffield and Huddersfield. The finish of the first, which the Australians won by six wickets, was sensational in the extreme. Saul Wade was the bowler, the Australian captain the batter. When the last over commenced 19 runs were wanted to win; "Wade bowled very slowly with a big break from the off, and Scott stood back and waited for the first ball, hitting it tremendously hard in front of square-leg for six. The second ball, a very similar one, was sent to the same quarter of the ground for four, and then for the third time Scott waited for the break to take effect, and lashed out, hitting the ball clean over the seats for another six. There was some little delay, as several of the fieldsmen changed places in the belief that the over was finished. When the umpire had set them right, Wade unwisely again bowled a very slow ball with a big break, and Scott, opening his shoulders, hit it also clean out of the ground for the third six—or 22 runs in one over!" Yorkshire's second innings of 249 runs was the largest they had up till then scored against Australia, their next and only innings at Huddersfield shortly after reaching 258.

They went one better in 1888: not in Ulyett's benefit at Sheffield in which they were defeated by an innings, but at Bradford where their scores were 228 and 344 for six wickets. Louis Hall, E. T. Hirst and Fred Lee scored a talent-money innings apiece, but *the* innings of the match came from the bat of a colt, Edward Wainwright, who notched the first of the two centuries scored by Yorkshiremen during the twenty-five years over which this match has extended. I see it stated in the Yorkshire Members' Year Book that Wainwright first appeared for the County in 1886, but he certainly took part in no County fixture before 1888. So that in his first year his innings of 105 against Australian bowling gave promise which was abundantly fulfilled later on. After this heavy scoring it will be a surprise to learn that in the third match of the same year Yorkshire went down for 49—the smallest innings they had up till then played against Australia, and which was one run in excess of their score at Leeds in 1893.



In 1890, as we have stated, the tables were turned for the first time since 1878, and Yorkshire won both matches—a feat they have not since repeated. The first match, at Sheffield, they secured by seven wickets; the second, at Bradford, by eight wickets. Decisive enough. R. Peel was the hero of the first, scoring the highest innings of the match, 39 and 5 not out, and taking 12 wickets for 69 runs. Lord Hawke, with 28 and 16, ran him very close. It was Ulyett, however, whose bowling—10 wickets for 85 runs—had most to do with the second victory, although here Peel again notched the highest individual innings (73). Yorkshire were fortunate in the weather on the last day, the wicket being kept easy by frequent showers. For all that it was no mean accomplishment to score 148 runs for the loss of two wickets only in a match where the previous largest completed innings was 177. Fred Lee and his noble captain were unconquered with scores of 67 and 31 respectively. The famous Australian bowlers, Turner and Ferris, were just then at the top of their form, and Australia ran England very hard in both the Test Matches of that year.

In 1893 brilliant fielding gave Yorkshire a victory in the opening engagement at Sheffield, and bad fielding by the Colonials certainly lost both this and the second match at Bradford. Fancy five catches being missed off one bowler in one innings! This was Yorkshire's first great year in the County Championship, and it was confidently expected that they would win two out of the three Australian contests. The third they lost by 145 runs, scoring only 95 and 48—a result “which was a terrible blow to their reputation.” It was not Peel's fault; in bowling he had 9 wickets for 83 runs, whilst his bat yielded 28 and 13 not out. At Sheffield he was in evidence with the ball—8 for 62; whilst at Bradford, where George Giffen scored one of the finest innings I ever saw—171 out of Australia's gross total of 470—Peel had the remarkable analysis of 7 wickets for 116 runs. This innings by Giffen holds the record for Australia against Yorkshire.

In 1896, matches were arranged for the same three grounds. At Sheffield Yorkshire were literally frightened out by Jones's terrific bowling; it was dangerous to face him on the bad wicket. In consequence the *venue* of the Surrey match was changed to Bradford soon after the conclusion of the Australian match. The second match, at Leeds, was “anybody's,” but the final, at Bradford, gave Australia another substantial victory by 140 runs. And yet this match had one delightful feature in the *début* of Schofield Haigh, who, by taking 8 wickets for 78 runs, was immediately drafted into the County Eleven, for which he has subsequently done yeoman service. It was the silver lining to the cloud.

As Yorkshire were honoured with a Test Match in 1899 and 1902 they had to be satisfied with a couple of County contests with the Australians in each of those years. In 1899 there was virtually only one match, rain preventing more than an hour and a half's play in the opening fixture at Sheffield, in which both

the Hon. F. S. Jackson and D. Denton seemed to be full of runs. The other match, at Bradford—also unfinished—was J. T. Brown's, whose contributions to the totals of 235 and 278 were 84 and 167. Never before had any batsman on either side amassed an aggregate of 251 runs in one match. As long as he stayed at the wickets in the second innings Yorkshire looked like winning. At the outset J. Tunnicliffe (36) helped him to compile 119 runs for the first wicket, but in the second innings Tunnicliffe and Denton were dismissed before a run was scored. The second highest Yorkshire innings was Tunnicliffe's 36. J. Worrall was missed when his score was three, then he added 101 without giving another chance. Hirst bowled better in this match than in any other that season—8 for 48, and 5 for 101. Yorkshire were still 43 runs to the bad with only one wicket in hand. This is the only Yorkshire v. Australia match in which a thousand runs have been scored.

The Leeds match of 1902 was historic for more reasons than one. The opening day, being "Peace Rejoicing" day, witnessed probably the largest crowd ever drawn to a cricket match. The turnstiles showed that 35,705 persons were on the ground. It was a holiday crowd bent on pleasure, as for instance during the interval when the reserved seats were successfully stormed, and when throughout the day the multitudes seriously encroached on the field of play. Some of us sighed for the "good old times" when you could leave your seat and feel certain that it would not be occupied on your return. But even more memorable than the crowd was the cricket of the second day. As the wicket was soft, everybody felt certain that Rhodes would bowl first. Surprise was excited when Jackson and Hirst were called upon. Never was the wisdom of a captain more fully justified. Only one batsman—Gregory—could look at the bowling. It was verily a procession to and from the stumps. A magnificent batting eleven, almost the very finest from Australia, were more helpless against the attack than possibly a juvenile school team would have proved. The fourth, fifth and sixth Australian wickets fell at 20. Then at 23 the rest were dismissed. That last over of the Hon. F. S.'s must be given *in extenso*. From the first ball Gregory got a single, Hopkins was lbw to the second, the third clean bowled Kelly, the fourth was played by Jones, the fifth bowled him, whilst off the sixth and last Howell was caught at the wicket. One could not realise at once what had happened; it seemed too good to be true. As a tangible memento of a wonderful match the ball used in that innings was cut into two parts, a half being presented to each of the successful bowlers with this inscription: "Yorkshire v. Australians, Leeds, June 2nd and 3rd, 1902. Hirst five for nine, Jackson five for twelve. Yorkshire won by five wickets." In the return match at Bradford Jackson unfortunately could not take part, and Lord Hawke was also away, else Yorkshire might not have lost by 44 runs. It was a small-scoring match, the highest of the four innings being 106. Once again Gregory was the top scorer, with 6 and 42 not out to his credit. Rhodes took 9 wickets for 71 runs, Haigh 9 for 67.

but the best bowling of all came from the Australian veteran, Hugh Trumble—12 for 44. I wish it had been possible for Yorkshire to have arranged at least three matches with Australia in 1902, or, better still, five. Cricket so frequently defies accurate forecast; one never knows what will happen; but it is surely a reasonable judgment which maintains that the rubber might have fallen to the County, who had probably in that season the finest all-round eleven that has ever done battle for any English county. The full score of this famous match, which will be discussed again and again to our grandchildren, will fitly round off the first portion of this chapter:—

## YORKSHIRE v. AUSTRALIANS.

At Leeds, June 2nd and 3rd, 1902.

## AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
V. Trumper, c Denton, b Jackson ..	38	b Hirst.....	7
R. A. Duff, b Hirst .....	12	c Jackson, b Hirst ..	0
C. Hill, c Brown, b Rhodes .....	7	st Hunter, b Jackson ..	1
S. E. Gregory, c Jackson, b Hirst ..	4	not out.....	10
J. Darling, c Washington, b Hirst ..	3	b Hirst .....	1
M. A. Noble, c Tunnicliffe, b Jackson	0	b Hirst .....	2
W. W. Armstrong, c Denton, b Jackson	3	b Hirst .....	0
A. J. Hopkins, b Jackson .....	17	lbw, b Jackson .....	0
J. J. Kelly, b Hirst .....	23	b Jackson .....	0
E. Jones, c Haigh, b Rhodes .....	20	b Jackson .....	0
W. P. Howell, not out .....	1	c Hunter, b Jackson ..	0
Bye 1, leg-bye 1, wide 1 ....	3	Byes .....	2
	131		23

## YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. T. Brown, b Noble .....	13	c Howell, b Noble .....	9
J. Tunnicliffe, c Armstrong, b Howell	1	b Howell .....	3
D. Denton, c Hill, b Noble .....	32	c Gregory, b Noble .....	5
T. L. Taylor, b Noble .....	22	b Noble .....	11
Hon. F. S. Jackson, b Howell .....	0	c Kelly, b Howell .....	6
G. H. Hirst, lbw, b Howell .....	12	not out .....	0
I. Washington, b Howell .....	5	not out .....	9
S. Haigh, c Kelly, b Noble .....	0		
Lord Hawke, c Armstrong, b Howell	3		
W. Rhodes, c Trumper, b Howell ..	12		
D. Hunter, not out .....	0		
Byes .....	7	Byes .....	7
	107		50

Yorkshire winning by five wickets.

## II.—YORKSHIREMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

Yorkshire cricketers have been invited to join every English team touring in Australia, and on every occasion save one the invitation has been accepted. That exception was A. C. MacLaren's team at the end of 1901. W. Rhodes and George Hirst, after a season of severe work, were prevailed upon by the County Committee to send back a refusal. Most likely, had this tour been undertaken by the M.C.C., the consent of the Committee would have been readily given. Hirst and E. Wainwright, however, had proved so absolutely ineffective as bowlers in the preceding

tour of 1897-8, that the inclusion of the two Yorkshiremen in MacLaren's combination might have resulted in a loss of prestige if not of form. Only one Yorkshire amateur has been on a cricket tour in Australia, Lord Hawke going with Vernon's team in 1887. The death of his father brought him home again before the tour was completed. In this connection I do not include Lord Hawke's team which, without his lordship, who at the last moment was unable to go, toured through New Zealand, and subsequently played a few matches in Australia, during the winter of 1902. That party included T. L. Taylor. But Yorkshire professionals have been largely in evidence on Australian cricket grounds : indeed, with the exception of John Briggs of Lancashire, George Ulyett and William Bates have made the trip oftener than any other English cricketer, viz., on five different occasions, Robert Peel's record being one less.

When Edwin Stephenson and Roger Iddison landed at Melbourne in December, 1861, cricket in the Colony was in a very primitive condition. That trip (the first) was set on foot by Messrs. Spiers & Pond, the well-known refreshment contractors, who, it has been said, reaped a splendid pecuniary harvest from it—some £11,000—and no wonder. Never subsequently was the arrival of any team awaited with equal enthusiasm. Preparations on the most lavish scale were made for this visit. Subscriptions were canvassed so that the best Australian players could be engaged. Distance was no object : cricketers chosen thought nothing of travelling hundreds of miles for a match. Thus, in the second tour of 1863-4 T. W. Wills, an old Rugby boy, actually journeyed 1,800 miles to play in the opening match on New Year's day at Melbourne, but arrived too late. Public holidays were proclaimed in every town they visited. All classes, from the Governor downwards, vied to do them honour. At the close of the first match at Melbourne in January, 1862, an immense balloon, called "The All England," was sent up from the ground. Flags were flying everywhere, church bells ringing, whilst breakfasts, banquets and balls followed with almost painful regularity. No less than 25,000 persons paid half-a-crown apiece to watch the first day's play. If the Englishmen appeared at a theatre, they had to mount the stage, and their captain (Surrey Stephenson) was called upon for a speech. It is most satisfactory to learn that our boys did not lose their heads, and that "their demeanour on all occasions has been worthy of the representatives of old England, and they have acted throughout as if fully convinced of the truth of their captain's remark that the 'eyes of England and Australia were upon them.'" Iddison wrote home in these words, "we are made a great fuss of ; the Queen herself could not have been treated better." Things have changed since then ; the novelty of these tours has worn off. We no longer welcome our cricketers back home with a banquet such as the Surrey Club gave them at the London Bridge Hotel, nor with a benefit at a famous Metropolitan music-hall ; nor does a modern poet sing their praises in stanzas like the following :—

E is for Edwin Stephenson—not easily got out,  
 A Yorkshireman, and like the rest, he knows his way about.  
 I stands for Iddison, a cricketer all round,  
 And gladly will they welcome him upon the Broughton ground.

A similar effusion, called "The Australian Twelve," greeted the return of the second team in 1864 :—

Next Anderson, of Yorkshire the pride,  
 Whose bat's a mighty help to any side ;  
 His county of him always has been proud,  
 And greets his play with acclamation loud.  
 No doubt the bowlers, to their cost, will find  
 To drive the ball he's 'mazingly inclined.

The names of these poets were modestly withheld.

Both Iddison and Stephenson did well. No eleven-a-side matches were played, only matches against twenty-twos. It was not until the third tour in 1873-4 that a single Colony ventured into the field with eighteen men, Victoria and New South Wales combining to play England with only fifteen men. We had to wait until 1877 before combined Australia felt strong enough to play England even-handed. Yorkshire enthusiasts will be interested to learn that Iddison was the most successful bowler—103 wickets for 679 runs. In one match, against Victoria, he took twenty-two wickets. Batting averages were naturally small on the rough wickets that obtained then. Stephenson's highest innings was 60 against twenty-two of Tasmania, Iddison's 36 against twenty-two of Castlemaine. A Colonial paper said, "Iddison played remarkably well in both innings on the rough and bumpy wicket ; in fact it looked as if he had been getting his hand in on the quiet on some rough spot in anticipation of this ground, which the Eleven said was the worst they had ever played on without one exception." At Melbourne "Stephenson's innings (34) was very fine." In the end, in a very strong batting side, Iddison had the fourth highest average, Stephenson coming next. Their figures were :—Iddison 314 runs in 17 innings, Stephenson 203 runs in 15 innings. Stephenson, it may be added, was the England wicket-keeper. England won six matches, lost two, and drew four.

The team of 1863-4 was more successful, as they did not lose a match, whilst they won ten out of the sixteen played. George Parr was the captain of as great a combination as ever left the old country. Parr had refused to accompany the first lot, maintaining that £150, over and above expenses, was inadequate remuneration. E. M. Grace was the only amateur in the second trip. Yorkshire were represented by George Anderson, famous for his powerful batting. Some four years ago, when I visited Anderson at Bedale, he kindly made me a present of the diary he wrote of the passage and subsequent cricket. It is written in the most faultless hand. Never did a cricketer suffer more on the sea and on the land. He was never well from start to finish. In several matches he stood umpire, and from more than one had to be absent altogether. Consequently he never did himself justice ; his highest innings was 26, and his average  $9\frac{1}{2}$  runs an innings. Anderson had for many years established a great

reputation in the All England Eleven, whose matches, as we have seen, were against odds. But for indifferent health, we may be tolerably certain that he would have been equally successful in a similar series of matches in Australia. During this tour five of the Australian professionals struck for increased pay. Their places were immediately filled by amateurs. In a letter they stated that in the return match "we do not intend to play for payment, but will play for the honour of the Colonies should we be chosen." But as they were likely to be dropped altogether, their offer was not so disinterested.

The third team was organised by W. G. Grace ten years later. Neither Tom Emmett nor George Pinder was able to make the trip, consequently Andrew Greenwood was Yorkshire's sole representative. All the interest of this tour centred in the performances of the captain and his brother, G. F. Grace; indeed, so eager were the Colonials to see our "champion" that in the first match, against eighteen of Victoria, as many as 40,000 persons paid half-a-crown each for admission in the course of three days. Australian cricketers had profited by the experience gained by the previous visitors from the old country and from the coaching received from Caffyn, the old Surrey cricketer, who stayed behind at the close of Parr's tour. Grace's men lost three out of the first four matches, but these were their only failures out of a total of 15 matches. Greenwood did moderately well, standing fourth in the batting column with an average of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  runs. Every match was played against odds. The Englishmen were scarcely a happy family, the Australian Committee most invidiously dividing them into two parties which were lodged at different hotels and accommodated in separate tents on the cricket field. That experiment, one is thankful to say, has never been repeated, and it would never have been sanctioned by *boni fide* amateurs.

In 1876-77 A. Greenwood, G. Ulyett, T. Emmett, A. Hill and T. Armitage responded to James Lillywhite's call. It was an exclusively professional team, the tour being a speculation on the manager's part, as indeed every other tour has been save that organised by the Earl of Sheffield five years later. For the latter, I believe, the cricket associations of Australia undertook a portion of the risk. It was during the tour of 1876-77 that the first Test Match took place, when England and Australia met at cricket on even terms. The result was a surprise to the followers of the game all over the world, and was doubtless the chief cause of the first visit of the Australians to England in the year 1878.

As the Australians won this match by 40 runs, a return match was immediately arranged, and played on the same ground a fortnight later. The tables were turned, England winning by four wickets, thanks mainly to Ulyett's splendid innings of 52 and 63. The other Yorkshiremen followed Ulyett in order of merit, Greenwood, Emmett and Hill scoring more than 40 apiece in the first innings, Armitage with 21 being the next largest scorer. All the Englishmen admitted that Bannerman was the

finest professional batsman in the world. Out of three eleven-a-side matches one each was won, lost and drawn, the last being an even-handed contest with new South Wales, for whom Bannerman and Spofforth were the leading batsmen and bowler respectively. It was on the whole a very pleasant tour, although certain of the visitors were not averse to joviality by night or day. After their first match with twenty-two of South Australia, it was openly stated by the English captain that they would not taste defeat; yet in the very next match they went under to New South Wales. As in the next three tours, so here, Ulyett was the best batsman; he scored the most runs (768), the biggest innings (95), whilst his average was 22. But I will give all these statistics at the close of this chapter.

The fifth team—1878-9—was under the control of Lord Harris and included only two professionals (both Yorkshiremen), Emmett and Ulyett. For the first time Tasmania was visited, of which Emmett in a letter wrote: "The Tasmanian climate is one of the finest I ever enjoyed; you don't experience the hot winds, nor the dust, nor the sandstorms, as you do in Victoria and New South Wales, nor do they suffer from the quantity of rain they have in New Zealand. Fruit grows in abundance, and as we were leaving Hobart Town a gentleman got into the train with a basket of cherries such as I never saw before for size, and of a flavour as good as any I ever tasted." The one prominent incident of this tour was the disgraceful scene at Sydney when Murdoch was given run out in the second innings after having scored 82 not out in the first. The scene beggars description: happily it has no parallel in the annals of English cricket. The Australian captain immediately objected to the umpire, who had been recommended by the Melbourne Club and was "a good and trustworthy umpire." A free fight ensued, the game was broken up. Lord Harris very properly refused to change the umpire. On the players coming out again, the crowd, led on by the betting gang, twice stopped play. In consequence the match was postponed until the following Monday morning, when, after a heavy fall of rain, New South Wales scored only 49 runs, and so were beaten by an innings and 41 runs. As the outcome of this *melée* Ulyett declined to take part in any match at home against the next Australian team. In this notorious innings he secured four wickets in four consecutive balls, two with the last two balls of one over, and two with the first two balls of the next over. So far as I can learn, no other cricketer, Australian or English, can make a similar boast in any match in which the mother country and the Colony have been pitted against each other. In this same tour Emmett took more than twice as many wickets as any other bowler; indeed, he and Ulyett practically did all the bowling.

Four Yorkshiremen toured with Alfred Shaw's team in 1881-2, viz., G. Ulyett, T. Emmett, W. Bates and E. Peate. Ulyett's batting lent character to this tour, his scores in the Test Matches being 87, 23, 25, 67, 0, 23, 149, 64, the last two innings coming in the same match. This three-figure innings, which was up till



*Photo by Scott & Wilkinson, Cambridge.*

E. LOCKWOOD, E. PEATE.

G. U'LYETT, T. ENNETT.





then the highest ever scored against Spofforth's bowling, was more than five times as large as the score of any of his mates in the same innings, and was most happily rewarded by the gift of a Maltese cross, set with diamonds. Never before nor since did Ulyett enjoy so memorable a triumph at the expense of the Colonials. His County colleague, Bates, did well in the first and last of the same matches with scores of 58, 47, 23 and 52 not out. The Australians, however, won both the matches that were finished. Peate's only trip to Australia added nothing to his fame; slow bowlers nearly always fare badly on Australian perfect wickets. He was by no means a failure, as 30 wickets for 552 runs in eleven-a-side matches abundantly proved.

W. Bates was the only Yorkshireman in the Hon. Ivo Bligh's (now Earl Darnley) team of 1883-4, and right bravely did he uphold the sporting reputation of his County. Nothing finer than his bowling—7 wickets for 28 runs—against the full strength of Australia has ever been done. A. G. Steel thus refers to it in the *Badminton* cricket: "The Australians were batting, and Bates, the Yorkshireman, had just dismissed two of their best bats, McDonnell and Giffen, in two consecutive balls. Bonnor, who used to congratulate himself, and not without a certain amount of justification, that he could make mincemeat of our slow bowling, was the next man in. Somebody suggested that, in the faint hope of securing a "hat" for Bates, we should try a silly mid-on. Bates faithfully promised to bowl a fast shortish ball between the legs and the wickets, and said he was quite certain Bonnor would play slowly forward to it. Acting on the faith of this, W. W. Read boldly volunteered to stand silly mid-on for one ball. In came the giant; now would the ball soar over the green trees higher than yonder flock of twittering parrots. As Bates began to walk to the wickets to bowl, nearer and nearer crept our brave mid-on; a slow forward stroke to a fast shortish leg-stump ball landed the ball fairly in his hands not more than six feet from the bat. The crowd would not believe it, and Bonnor was simply thunderstruck at mid-on's impertinence; but Bates had done the hat-trick for all that, and what is more, he got a very smart silver tall hat for his pains." In this match Bates took 13 wickets for 102 runs, scored an innings of 55 and was presented with £31, the result of a collection made on the ground. The date was January 19-23, 1883.

Ulyett and Bates went in the next team, 1884-5, which, with that got together two years later, was a venture on the part of Shaw, Shrewsbury and Lillywhite. R. Peel and Joseph Hunter also accompanied the first batch. The trip was marred by the attitude of Murdoch and the men who had recently been in England, and who boycotted our men. Murdoch would not play once against them. I never could fathom his purpose, nor ascertain the cause of his animosity; but the effect of his attitude spoiled some of the most important matches of this tour. Peel took 18 of the Moss Vale wickets for 7 runs! Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the cricket was the complete failure of Ulyett

with the bat ; he was actually last in the eleven-a-side matches with the miserable average of eleven. He had bad luck certainly on some occasions, but that will not wholly account for his wretched show. When in the opening match of the tour against fifteen of South Australia he scored a century, and later on got 53 and 106 not out—or, just half the runs—against twenty-two of Maryborough, he seemed certain to stand high in the averages. It is satisfactory, however, to report that, spite of his failure, our boys won no less than six of the eight first-class fixtures, losing the remaining two. The best bowling performances in those matches came from Bates, who in the Test Matches at Adelaide and Sydney had 5 wickets for 31 runs, and 5 for 34. The distressing accident to Bates during the next trip, when at the nets a ball driven with great violence struck him in the eye, destroying his sight, brought to a sadly premature termination the cricketing career of one of the greatest all-round cricketers that ever played for Yorkshire.

But I must hasten to a close. R. Peel was the only Yorkshireman invited by Lord Sheffield in 1891, who put the captaincy of his team into the hands of W. G. Grace. Peel came out fourth in the batting averages—a splendid position for a man who was primarily a bowler, and in such a side of great batsmen : his best innings (83) was played in the only Test Match—the third—won by England. He bowled less than usual, Briggs, Lohmann and Attewell being included in the English team.

Peel made his last visit to the Colony with A. E. Stoddart's first combination in 1894-5, another Yorkshireman, J. T. Brown senior, going as well. Five Test Matches were played in the course of that tour, the most remarkable being the first and the fifth. Peel was the hero of the former, Brown of the latter. Was there ever a more extraordinary match than that played at Sydney ? 1,514 runs were scored, and yet so evenly matched were the sides that England won by only ten runs. We were certainly indebted to rain and sun for that unexpected victory, as at the close of the fifth day Australia wanted only 63 to win and had eight wickets in hand. The next morning Peel on a caked wicket literally mowed down his opponents, his complete record for the innings being 6 wickets for 67 runs. Fancy an eleven being beaten after running up a first score of 586 ! In the final Test Match which decided the rubber J. T. Brown played what was probably the finest innings of his long and distinguished career. England had 278 runs to get in the fourth innings, and Stoddart and Brockwell were both sent back at 28. Brown then joined Albert Ward, the ex-Yorkshireman who had scored 75 and 117 in the first match which Peel's bowling won. Ward played steadily, whilst Brown batted brilliantly ; the latter reached 80 whilst the former was scoring 29. Altogether their partnership realised 210 runs, which was a record in Test Matches and exceeded by three runs the stand made by the Australians, Murdoch and McDonnell, at the Oval in 1884. Brown's share was 140, the largest innings ever scored by a Yorkshireman in

a Test Match. As a proof of the attractiveness of the match, no less than £4,002 were taken at the gates, the crowd during the five days being estimated at 100,000.

The last representatives of Yorkshire in Australia in 1897-8 scarcely upheld the honour of the White Rose, both G. H. Hirst and E. Wainwright failing completely as bowlers. Thus, in the five Test Matches Hirst secured only two wickets, and each of them cost 152 runs; whilst Wainwright got none. In all eleven-a-side matches the latter's record was one wicket for 240 runs. It was really too ridiculous. No wonder England lost four Test Matches. It should be said that Hirst was severely handicapped by a strain. In batting he did himself justice, scoring an innings of 85 in the third Test Match, whilst in the complete series he stood fourth among the batsmen. When those matches were concluded Wainwright woke up, and scored, among other innings, a delightful century against South Australia.

George Hirst and Wilfred Rhodes were invited to join A. C. MacLaren's team in 1902-3, but the Yorkshire County Club, in view of the hard work they had done at home during the season of 1902, and having regard to their future services to the County, expressed a wish that the invitation should be declined. Consequently Yorkshire had for the first time no representative in an England team in Australia. It is perhaps quite unnecessary to state here that a sum of money was immediately granted to these cricketers sufficient to recoup them for any financial loss incurred by stopping at home. In the course of last summer another trip was set on foot, under the control of the Marylebone Club. The Hon. F. S. Jackson was fittingly honoured with the offer of the responsible post of captain, but unfortunately, and to the general regret, he had to send back a refusal. Hirst and Rhodes were among the first to be invited. Hirst was a certain choice, his batting and bowling having been so extraordinary all the summer that popular opinion pronounced him the greatest cricketer in the world. Rhodes, on the other hand, had not, up to the date of the invitation, been quite as successful as formerly with the ball, but his batting had shown a marked advance, whilst his fielding was well nigh-perfect. Consequently he had no peer or rival among medium-paced bowlers. As if to show his appreciation of the compliment thus paid him, he immediately recovered all his old genius with the ball. I regret to be unable to give any particulars of this trip, these columns being set up in print at the date arranged for the decision of the opening match.

#### YORKSHIRE AVERAGES IN AUSTRALIA. I.—BATTING.

ELEVEN-A-SIDE MATCHES.					ALL MATCHES.					
	Year.	Completed Innings.	Highest Runs.	Highest Score.	Avg'ge.	Completed Innings.	Highest Runs.	Highest Score.	Avg'ge.	
G. Anderson ..	1863-4	—	—	—	—	12	116	26	9·66	
T. Armitage ..	1876-7	4	33	21	8·25	29	286	38	9·86	
W. Bates ....	1881-2	12	349	84	29·08	39	1069	84	27·41	
"	....	1882-3	10	271	55	27·10	19	432	55	22·73
"	....	1884-5	12	363	68	30·25	38	979	111	25·76
"	....	1886-7	17	379	86	22·29	36	870	86	24·16
"	....	1887-8	5	59	28	11·80	13	255	54	19·61

YORKSHIRE AVERAGES IN AUSTRALIA. I.—BATTING—*continued*.

ELEVEN-A-SIDE MATCHES.					ALL MATCHES.				
	Year.	Completed Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Avg.	Completed Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Avg.
J. T. Brown ..	1894-5	19	825	140	43·42	32	1096	140	34·25
T. Emmett ..	1876-7	5	91	48	18·20	32	420	48	13·12
..	1878-9	6	110	41	18·33	13	226	41	17·38
..	1881-2	12	109	27	9·08	36	337	39*	9·36
A. Greenwood	1873-4	—	—	—	—	21	340	62	16·19
..	1876-7	5	86	49	17·20	34	530	66	15·58
A. Hill .....	1876-7	3	103	49	34·33	28	312	49	11·14
G. H. Hirst ..	1897-8	16	338	85	21·12	23	767	139	33·37
J. Hunter .....	1884-5	7	96	39*	13·71	27	257	42	9·51
R. Iddison .....	1861-2	—	—	—	—	17	314	36	18·47
E. Peate .....	1881-2	6	104	33*	17·33	25	185	33*	7·40
R. Peel .....	1884-5	7	84	21*	12·00	28	308	21*	11·00
..	1887-8	11	437	55	39·72	30	1011	119	33·70
..	1891-2	9	228	83	25·33	22	683	83	31·04
..	1894-5	20	421	73	21·05	26	470	73	18·07
J. M. Preston	1887-8	9	81	27	9·00	32	398	78	12·43
E. Stephenson	1861-2	—	—	—	—	15	203	60	13·53
G. Ulyett .....	1876-7	5	244	95	48·80	34	768	95	22·58
..	1878-9	9	306	71	34·00	18	454	71	25·22
..	1881-2	14	549	149	39·21	43	1424	167*	33·11
..	1884-5	12	136	68	11·33	40	888	106*	22·20
..	1887-8	9	201	72	22·33	28	711	63	25·39

N.B.—The 1881-2 tour comprised five matches in America. It was against 22 of San Francisco that Ulyett scored 167 not out.

E. Wainwright .. 1897-8 17 460 105 27·05 26 698 105 26·84

## II.—BOWLING.

ELEVEN-A-SIDE MATCHES.					ALL MATCHES.			
	Year.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avg.	
T. Armitage .....	1876-7	42	1	42·00	119	13	9·15	
W. Bates .....	1881-2	520	30	17·33	915	102	8·97	
..	1882-3	430	23	18·69	701	59	11·88	
..	1884-5	206	14	14·71	634	80	7·92	
..	1886-7	445	21	21·19	1038	109	9·52	
..	1887-8	194	9	21·55	330	27	12·22	
J. T. Brown .....	1894-5	47	1	47·00	—	—	—	
T. Emmett .....	1876-7	52	0	—	303	58	5·22	
..	1878-9	521	45	11·57	1164	137	8·49	
..	1881-2	274	10	27·40	451	40	11·27	
A. Hill .....	1876-7	190	11	17·27	597	113	5·28	
G. H. Hirst .....	1897-8	682	9	75·77	876	20	43·80	
R. Iddison .....	1861-2	—	—	—	679	103	6·59	
E. Peate .....	1881-2	552	30	18·40	1544	264	5·84	
R. Peel .....	1884-5	673	35	19·22	2030	356	5·70	
..	1887-8	764	40	19·10	1604	213	7·53	
..	1891-2	283	15	18·86	582	65	8·95	
..	1894-5	1441	57	25·28	1655	81	20·43	
J. M. Preston .....	1887-8	310	17	18·23	711	75	9·48	
G. Ulyett .....	1876-7	133	7	19·00	312	30	10·40	
..	1878-9	301	10	30·10	767	65	11·80	
..	1881-2	257	10	25·70	324	15	21·60	
..	1884-5	361	20	18·05	610	55	11·09	
..	1887-8	49	1	49·00	205	18	11·38	

N.B.—The bowling averages in "All Matches" are somewhat misleading. In the earlier tours there were few Eleven-a-Side matches, consequently the best bowlers took part in the matches against odds. But in the later tours, owing to Test and other important matches, these bowlers played in very few other matches, and so had no chance of rivalling the bowling triumphs of some of their predecessors in the minor engagements.

\* Signifies not out.

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE SCARBOROUGH FESTIVAL.

SCARBOROUGH and its Cricket Festival are almost inseparable in the minds of many persons ; we scarcely know whether the place or the game is the more attractive to us. Certain it is that either enhances the fascinations of the other. True, the matches may have not been arranged by the County Committee, and yet the Festival has come to be regarded as an essential feature of Yorkshire County cricket. After more than thirty years of continuous existence, the nine days' cricket is more popular than ever. Scarborough is the only town where more than two first-class matches of three days apiece are arranged. At Canterbury, during its " week," which started in 1841, three matches used to be drawn up, and they followed close upon each other ; but this was done so that there might be no pauses in the cricket.

The origin of the Festival was very simple. Sundry visitors from the south, including well-known cricketers, taking a summer outing in Scarborough, naturally were eager for a game of cricket. Could not the local eleven play the visitors ? Of this number were the well-known brothers Walker, R. D. and I. D., and C. I. Thornton, among many others. In 1871, the late captain of the Middlesex County Club had arranged to pit a team against the Scarborough Cricket Club, but the late Lord Londesborough suggested that he should bring an eleven instead. As that was unquestionably the origin of the Festival, the full score of the first match may be scanned with interest. The local team was practically Yorkshire. In a later reference to this match, C. I. Thornton has been reported as saying that the visitors won by 34 runs. Nothing of the kind. The match was drawn, the local eleven having three wickets upstanding.

That match was played in the Castle Yard, the Castle Hill ground being placed at the disposal of Lord Londesborough by the War Office, a condition, I believe, being attached that there should be no charge for admission. When the All England played twenty-two of Scarborough in 1864 on the same ground, the wind was so strong that the use of bails had to be dispensed with. As recently as 1902, on the closing day of the Festival, the same thing happened.

It was on the Castle Hill that the Scarborough Club, which seems to have started in 1849, played its matches. Of course cricket was played at Scarborough at a much earlier date, probably in the first quarter of the last century, but the records have perished. The present club was formed in 1863, and on a very modest scale, the ground in the North Marine Road being rented from the proprietor of the Queen Hotel which is immediately opposite its entrance gate. Lord Derwent (then Mr. Harcourt Johnstone) was its first President, Mr. Hugh Wharton, Secretary, and Mr. Charles Haigh (the present Recorder of Scarborough), Treasurer. A turning-point in the fortunes of the club was

the election of the late Robert Baker as Secretary in 1869 ; he was both a capital cricketer and an ardent enthusiast, " practically lived for the game and club, and the present ground will ever remain a memorial of his work and forethought and devotion." For 26 years he continued in office, his early death in 1896 being regretted by cricketers and visitors to the Festival, as well as by the members of his club. The club has been wonderfully fortunate in its patrons and presidents. Foremost among the former will ever stand the name of the first Earl of Londesborough, whose generous support enabled both the club and Festival to be firmly established. For years he entertained the teams during the Festival both on and off the cricket field, many of them being his own guests ; the Countess taking an equal interest not only in local cricket but in the game generally. One will never forget the Londesborough " drag " at Lord's, close against the north end of the pavilion, during all important matches. An incident comes back to memory. The Gentlemen were playing the Players there in 1878 ; one of the latter, who had just been caught in the long-field, passing in front of the " drag," was saluted by her Ladyship, he being a well-known Yorkshireman, in these words, " how did you manage to get out from that ball ? " In the broadest Yorkshire, and in the most respectful tone, and evidently without the smallest sense of impropriety, the answer was returned, " I meant to put the b—— over the pavilion." Nobody enjoyed the answer more than the lady to whom it was spoken.

Other honoured names in Scarborough cricket must be mentioned, prominent among them being that of Mr. C. W. Woodall, President for seventeen years, and to whose friendly interest and tact the club was indebted for the excellent terms on which the freehold of the ground was secured. His successor to the presidency was Mr. Henry Darley, described to me as " the most popular man in the borough, and the most enthusiastic supporter of every town movement including our club." Lord Hawke's connection with the club and his constant interest in it must not be passed over. As we shall see, it was at the Scarborough Festival that his Lordship made his *début* as a County cricketer. The banquet given at Scarborough when Yorkshire regained the Championship was a remarkable evidence of the obligations felt by the local club to the Yorkshire captain. The speakers on that occasion formed a distinguished group, including the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Londesborough, Lord Hawke, Sir George Sitwell, Hon. F. S. Jackson, Captain Wynyard and C. I. Thornton.

No name is more conspicuous in the annals of the Festival than that of C. I. Thornton, the organiser of the matches for more than thirty years. It was he who got permission from the M.C.C. to bring down an eleven in 1875, and that match has been an annual fixture ever since. Taking part in most of the earlier matches, the old Eton and Cambridge cricketer, the prince of big hitters, has been responsible for the Festival



*From an Oil Painting.*

THE FIRST EARL OF LONDESBOROUGH.





programme year after year. When he had completed twenty-five years of service in this capacity, a silver loving-cup was publicly presented to him during the Festival of 1894. Mr. Thornton remembered the day of small things, when the cricket ground was very different from its present attractive appearance. Then it had a sharp slope all the way from the North Marine Road, being enclosed on that side by a rough-cast stone wall, in which was a rickety wooden gate approached by dilapidated stone steps. The field was bounded on the west side by a quick-set hedge of no very luxuriant growth. The pavilion was of wood and of limited accommodation. To-day all is changed. In 1878 the ground, as we know it to-day, was opened, the cost incidental to the preparing of it being £7,000, as a memorial slab on the east wall witnesses; the present substantial pavilion was formally opened in 1895. Given genuine summer weather, and I know of few greater enjoyments than watching a match in the Scarborough Festival. Everybody can see every ball. The handsome terrace on the east side is unique. First-class cricket is always played, less keen perhaps, and so, to old fogies like myself, more enjoyable than County Championship cricket; you feel that it is holiday time, an irresponsible gaiety is abroad, the cricketers for the most part adopting a freer style of batting; and yet the strict game is played. A few years ago I began to fear that the Festival was likely to be imperilled, so little respect being paid to punctuality. To-day it is different; the laws of the game are observed, and the £5 gate which thirty years ago was the gross receipts of the Festival has grown by leaps and bounds, thanks to the splendid response on the part of visitors to the successful efforts made by the Scarborough authorities to provide nine days of really first-class sport.

I will give here the full score of the first match; and after it follows the only Championship match that has taken place during the Festival, although since 1896 (excepting 1897 and 1902) a county match has yearly been played at Scarborough, but not as a Festival fixture. This match with Middlesex in 1874 was arranged and financed by Lord Londesborough, and he also made himself responsible for the return match on Prince's ground in the same year.

In the Castle Yard at Scarborough, September 11th and 12th, 1871.

#### SCARBOROUGH VISITORS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. J. Wilkinson, b Hill	26	b Hill	11
P. M. Thornton, lbw, b Hill	2	b Emmett	1
R. D. Walker, c and b Hill	30	b Hicks	3
J. W. Dale, b Emmett	2	b Iddison	3
C. I. Thornton, c Greenwood, b Dewse	29	b Dewse	23
I. D. Walker, b Emmett	16	b Hicks	42
W. Law, b Hill	5	b Hill	0
A. F. Smith, lbw, b Emmett	0	lbw, b Hicks	2
H. J. Wheeler, lbw, b Emmett	0	c Emmett, b Hill	0
T. G. Dale, not out	0	b Hicks	3
E. J. Michell, b Hill	5	not out	0
Byes 11, leg-byes 6	17	Leg-byes	2

## LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D. Eastwood, c Michell, b Wilkinson	26	c Law, b Wilkinson	8
H. Dewse, c Wheeler, b R. D. Walker	1	not out	0
J. Mathison, c I. D. Walker, b Wilkinson	13	b C. I. Thornton	1
E. Lockwood, c T. G. Dale, b Wilkinson	0	b Wilkinson	13
A. Greenwood, c T. G. Dale, b Wilkinson	1	b C. I. Thornton	24
R. Iddison, c C. I. Thornton, b Wilkinson	4	c Wheeler, b Wilkinson	8
J. Hicks, b C. I. Thornton	27	b Law	16
A. Hill, c Wilkinson, b R. D. Walker	3	st I. D. Walker, b Wilkinson	0
T. Emmett, b Wilkinson	0	not out	8
G. Lynas, c Law, b Wilkinson	17		
J. Robinson, not out	5		
Byes 6, no-ball 1	7	Byes 5, wide 1	6
	104		84

Drawn.

At Scarborough, September 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1874.

## YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Hicks, c Smith, b Wilkinson	7		
A. Greenwood, c R. D. Walker, b Wilkinson	10		
E. Lockwood, c Smith, b Howitt	25		
A. F. Smith, c Rutter, b R. D. Walker	51	c Dale, b Wilkinson	2
T. Emmett, c I. D. Walker, b R. D. Walker	2		
E. B. Rawlinson, b Howitt	3		
J. Rowbotham, c Wilkinson, b I. D. Walker	26		
R. Baker, c Lambert, b R. D. Walker	22		
G. Pinder, c Turner, b Rutter	14		
W. E. Bosomworth, c and b R. D. Walker	7	st Turner, b Wilkinson	5
W. Oates, not out	0	not out	1
Byes 1, wides 4	5	Wide	1
	172		9

## MIDDLESEX.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. J. Ottaway, c Pinder, b Lockwood	6	lbw, b Bosomworth	7
I. D. Walker, b Emmett	9	b Emmett	9
A. J. Wilkinson, c Pinder, b Lockwood	0	b Emmett	1
J. W. Dale, b Emmett	3	c Hicks, b Emmett	0
R. D. Walker, c Baker, b Bosomworth	12	b Bosomworth	46
T. Hearne, not out	21	c Smith, b Emmett	20
A. F. Smith, b Emmett	2	c Pinder, b Emmett	28
W. Lambert, b Emmett	0	lbw, b Emmett	28
E. Rutter, b Emmett	0	c Emmett, b Lockwood	35
M. Turner, b Bosomworth	2	not out	37
G. Howitt, b Emmett	0	c Hicks, b Lockwood	7
Byes 3, leg-bye 1, wide 1	5	Byes 6, leg-byes 10, wides 3	
		no-balls 3	22
	60		240

That the programme for the Festival has been attractively varied let the following matches testify :—

Yorkshire v. M.C.C.—every year since 1875.

The Australians—each visit since 1878.

Gentlemen v. Players—7 matches.

North v. South—7 matches.

Yorkshire v. I Zingari—6 matches.

Yorkshire v. Thornton's Eleven—3 matches.

Gentlemen v. I Zingari—7 matches.

Besides occasional matches as Over 30 v. Under 30 ; Notts and Lancashire v. England ; Thornton's XI. v. Surrey ; Yorkshire XI. v. Lancashire XI. ; Yorkshire v. South of England, and v. an England XI. ; Gentlemen v. a Notts XI. ; &c. For many years I Zingari proved a great attraction, as, with the exception of W. G. Grace and a few others, its membership included the best amateur cricketers of the day. Lord Londesborough was a Zingaro, and so is the Rev. E. S. Carter ; perhaps it was to them that Scarborough was indebted for the introduction of the famous " Black, Red, and Gold " Club, which was established in 1845, and yet has never had a ground of its own ; its entrance fee is nothing, and the annual subscription must not exceed the entrance fee. The farewell instruction to its members might well be adopted by all clubs—" Keep your promise—keep your temper—keep your wicket up."

As I have already passed under review the match played annually by Yorkshire against the M.C.C. at Scarborough, and as the other earlier matches could scarcely be called first-class, we may fitly start with the year 1878, the year when the present ground was opened, and the Australians paid us their first visit. One of the matches, played until 1884, was of purely local interest only, and so falls out of this *resumé*—Yorkshire Gentlemen v. Scarborough. Every Carnival programme has included one and sometimes two matches in which the County eleven have taken part.

What happier start could be imagined than that of 1878, Yorkshire meeting both the I Zingari and M.C.C., whilst an amateur eleven was mustered by Lord Londesborough to oppose the Australians ? Let me, as briefly as possible, summon up the characteristic features of each successive carnival.

1878.—The inaugural match on the new ground—Yorkshire v. I Zingari—very fitly resulted in a handsome victory for the County by nine wickets, spite of a three-figure innings for the visitors by the future Middlesex captain, A. J. Webbe. In the second match—Yorkshire v. M.C.C.—C. I. Thornton played the first of his hard-hit innings at Scarborough, putting the ball four times out of the ground in his contribution of 79. A fine bowling performance by W. Bates in the second innings—7 wickets for 46 runs—would doubtless have given his County another victory had not " time " interposed.

1879.—The weather prevented all the matches being finished. W. G. Grace's presence in the first match proved a great attraction. W. F. Forbes, the old Etonian, played for the Southern Gentlemen, and bowled at so terrific a speed that, although two splendid fielders, A. N. Hornby and Rev. E. S. Carter, were placed behind the stumper, no less than 43 extras (mostly byes) were given away in the Northern Gentlemen's first innings.

1880.—A modest programme, Yorkshire meeting the I Zingari and M.C.C., whilst Scarborough played the Yorkshire Gentlemen. Low scoring prevailed, none of the eight innings in the County's engagements reaching two hundred; four batsmen (names I will not disclose) failed to get a run in either innings of the M.C.C. match, in which G. Ulyett's first score of 40 made a very brave show. E. Peate's bowling for Yorkshire—11 wickets for 73 runs—makes far more delightful reading to me than a crop of centuries.

1881.—Yorkshire lost both their stock matches. Two incidents are worth recording: a remarkable innings for the M.C.C. by A. G. Steel—106 not out in 80 minutes, and the first appearance for Yorkshire of the cricketer who has played the leading part in the subsequent fortunes of the County. To the Rev. E. S. Carter, who has spoken to me with natural pride of the fact, we owe the introduction into county cricket of the Hon. M. B. Hawke, who in the second match of the Carnival "made a plucky effort to stem the tide of defeat." Of course Mr. Carter would be the last man to suggest that, if he had not asked Lord Hawke to play for Yorkshire at this particular time, nothing more would have been heard of him. The fact remains, however, that Scarborough gave the first chance to the great sportsman who from the year 1881 down to the present day has won an honoured place in the respect and affection of all followers of cricket all over the world.

1882.—Yorkshire's revenge, both matches being won in a single innings. Yorkshire notched their first big score in the Festival—407 against I Zingari, Ephraim Lockwood's delightful innings of 104 not out resulting in a collection round the ground which netted £11. The programme was concluded by a meeting between the Australians and I Zingari. There was plenty of excitement on the second afternoon, Giffen spraining his knee, Garrett being taken suddenly ill, whilst Blackham, their stumper, had a couple of teeth broken. But the last stage was the most sensational, Bonnor, the Australian giant, hitting the ball six times out of the ground, scoring 20 runs off one over (four balls then), and being not out 122 when time was up. Bannerman also stayed to the close, with 120 runs to his credit, Australia's total being 423 runs for six wickets.

1883.—Yorkshire played only the M.C.C., whilst Lancashire and Notts united to play England. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the week was the manner in which E. Peate laid on to the M.C.C. bowling, knocking up 60 runs in double quick time.

1884.—I Zingari, for the last time in the Festival, were the opponents of Australia, and after this year the match between Scarborough and Yorkshire Gentlemen was not revived. G. Ulyett was the shining light this year: his 146 not out against M.C.C. including three sixes—tremendous hits all of them—fourteen fours, three threes, twenty-two twos and twenty singles; he deserved more than £6 16s. 3d.—the result of an appeal to the spectators.

1885.—The best carnival up to date, and the first in which the Gentlemen and Players met in friendly rivalry. W. G. Grace took part in each of the three matches, and although he had only three innings, he scored 246 runs. The second match showed his unequalled supremacy with the bat. In the three matches 1,948 runs were scored for the loss of 78 wickets, each wicket yielding an average of close upon 25 runs. The full score of of W. G.'s match must be inserted:—

At Scarborough, September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885.

GENTLEMEN.

W. G. Grace, c Emmett, b Attewell .....	174
C. W. Wright, c Scotton, b Barnes .....	4
F. M. Lucas, b Attewell .....	7
Sir T. C. O'Brien, c Hunter, b Ulyett .....	21
F. Townsend, b Ulyett .....	2
H. W. Bainbridge, b Attewell .....	14
K. J. Key, lbw, b Attewell .....	4
H. V. Page, b Flowers .....	1
A. H. Evans, lbw, b Ulyett .....	14
S. Christopherson, not out .....	9
E. W. Bastard, c and b Attewell .....	7
Byes 5, leg-bye 1 .....	6

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PLAYERS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. Ulyett, c Christopherson, b Grace	14	c Grace, b Evans .....	3
L. Hall, c Page, b Christopherson ..	7	not out .....	30
W. Gunn, b Christopherson .....	6	st Wright, b Grace .....	82
W. Barnes, b Christopherson .....	6	c Grace, b Page .....	3
W. Flowers, b Christopherson ....	10	c and b Christopherson ..	6
W. Scotton, not out .....	4	b Page .....	26
W. Bates, c Page, b Christopherson	0	b Evans .....	3
W. Attewell, c Page, b Christopherson	4	b Evans .....	0
T. Emmett, b Christopherson .....	0	b Evans .....	0
J. Hunter, b Evans .....	3	c Grace, b Evans .....	0
E. Peate, b Evans .....	0	c Key, b Grace .....	4
Byes 3, leg-byes 2 .....	5	Byes 17, leg-byes 2,	
		wides 3 .....	22
	59		179

W. G. Grace scored 174 out of 247. This is the largest individual innings ever scored in the Scarborough Festival. In the first first innings S. Christopherson took 7 wickets for 12 runs; in the second innings A. H. Evans took 5 wickets for 20 runs. L. Hall did not carry his bat through the second innings, as he went in after the fourth wicket had fallen.

1886.—Faultless weather, and in consequence more huge scoring—2,473 runs for 93 wickets, or an average of  $26\frac{1}{2}$  runs a wicket. For the first time Australia played Lord Londesborough's Eleven, which might have been called "England." "A match with a history," the Englishmen scoring 558 in their only innings. This remained a record England score against Australia until the fifth Test Match at the Oval in 1899 when our men notched 576 runs. In one particular it is unique, no batsman scored a century, nor a single-figure innings. The first wicket put on 156 runs, the tenth wicket 89. It was very rough on the Australians that after a long journey from Gravesend where they had been out in the field the day before against the South of England, they should be kept fielding at Scarborough for more than a day and a half. It was in the opening match of this Carnival that I witnessed the most dazzling display of continuous hard hitting I ever saw, C. I. Thornton hitting eight sixes and twelve fours in his wonderful innings of 107 against I Zingari. Was there ever such a hit as that which drove the ball sent down by A. G. Steel clean over the houses that separate the ground from Trafalgar Square? I recall his coming into the Press tent later on and telling us that he had never previously done this although he had often got all kinds of bowlers in practice to give him a chance of clearing the houses; he had hit them often enough and broken sundry windows. I offer no apology for giving the record innings *in extenso* :—

At Scarborough, September 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1886.

#### ENGLAND.

W. G. Grace, c Jarvis, b Giffen .....	92
W. Scotton, c Palmer, b Trumble .....	71
W. Bates, c Bruce, b Spofforth .....	53
W. Barnes, c and b Garrett .....	45
R. G. Barlow, b Palmer .....	16
G. Ulyett, b Palmer .....	48
C. I. Thornton, st Jarvis, b Palmer .....	22
W. Flowers, c M'Ilwraith, b Garrett .....	82
J. Briggs, c Jarvis, b Garrett .....	21
E. F. S. Tylecote, c Palmer, b Giffen .....	31
W. E. W. Collins, not out .....	56
Byes 14, leg-byes 7 .....	21
	558

#### AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. E. Palmer, c Briggs, b Barnes ..	22	st Tylecote, b Briggs ..	75
S. P. Jones, c Tylecote, b Barlow ..	24	not out .....	108
G. Giffen, c Thornton, b Barnes ....	18	not out .....	7
G. J. Bonnor, retired hurt .....	46		
J. W. Trumble, b Flowers .....	24		
A. H. Jarvis, b Briggs .....	18		
W. Bruce, c Briggs, b Barnes .....	23		
T. W. Garrett, c Ulyett, b Briggs ..	1		
I. M'Ilwraith, b Barnes .....	4		
H. J. H. Scott, not out .....	8		
F. R. Spofforth, b Briggs .....	31		
Byes 7, leg-byes 3, no-balls 2 ..	12	Bye 1, no-ball 1 ....	2
	231		192

1887.—Indifferent weather—rain and cutting wind—spoiled two of the matches, as it prevented all the matches being played out. Centuries came from the bats of C. I. Thornton (107, as in the previous year, but a less fiery innings), A. E. Stoddart, A. J. Webbe and Louis Hall. Hall's innings was the best feature of the first North *v.* South played in the Festival, as he carried his bat through the innings, just as he so often did when playing for Yorkshire.

1888.—More bad weather, and some delightfully small scores. 120 wickets fell, but only 1,518 runs were made, which works out to some 12 runs a wicket. There were as many "spectacles" (four) as there were centuries in 1887. C. I. Thornton was for once in this select circle, nor was he allowed to forget it, a monster pair of spectacles being delivered whilst he and his chums were guests at Lord Londesborough's dinner table. This happened in the closing match when the Australians were once more pitted against Lord Londesborough's team. Winning the toss on a soft wicket doubtless sent the Englishmen home first with 155 runs in hand. The Australians were dismissed by J. Briggs and R. Peel for the paltry scores of 96 and 57, Peel's double analysis being 6 for 70, Briggs' 13 for 40! No batsman on either side got a talent-money score. It was in the opening match of this Festival that the famous Australian, F. R. Spofforth, possibly the greatest bowler of our time, played for the first time as a naturalised Englishman.

1889.—Another North and South match, each side being fully represented. Scoring reigned high throughout the Carnival, 2,116 runs being totalled for the loss of 98 wickets. For once the M.C.C. dispensed with the help of professionals in their contest with Yorkshire, and as they won by 35 runs the experiment must be pronounced successful. It has, however, never been repeated. The final match—North *v.* South—yielded some splendid batting. The North had first innings and compiled 360, the Yorkshiremen, Lord Hawke, Louis Hall and G. Ulyett doing well. The South stopped short at 197, but in the follow-on W. G. Grace and R. Abel stayed together for three hours and three quarters whilst 226 runs were put on for the first wicket; Grace's score was 154, Abel's 105. With the fall of W. G.'s wicket the stumps were drawn and the Festival closed.

1890.—No century this year owing to sodden wickets, though H. T. Hewett, the Somersetshire captain, got as far as 99 for the Gentlemen *v.* I Zingari. The sensation of the Festival came with the third match, Australia *v.* Lord Londesborough's Eleven. Play did not begin until after lunch, Australia scoring only 77. But what of the Englishmen? Turner, the Australian "terror," dismissed six of them for 11 runs, and the lot for 39 runs. Australia's response was 60, which left England 99 to get to win. 9 for 65 pointed to but one issue. However, Sam Woods and G. McGregor then became partners, and batting with care and judgment the score slowly reached 90, when the Middlesex stumper was given out on an appeal for obstructing the wicket, he being



the eighth batsman that shared a similar fate in this match ; five batsmen were stumped. W. G. was our highest scorer—14 and 19, but the most conspicuous item of all was the bowling of J. Briggs, 9 for 31, and 6 for 26 !

1891.—For the first and only time in the history of the Festival the match between Yorkshire and M.C.C. had to be abandoned without a ball being bowled. For some reason or other I Zingari failed to send down a team, and in consequence their place was filled by a scratch eleven of Notts, against whom, and playing for the Gentlemen, Walter Read, the Surrey “crack” batsman, did the hat-trick with his innocent-looking lobs. That feat was also performed by J. Briggs in the remaining match, North *v.* South. The finish was a curiosity ; North wanted 51 to win when their second innings opened. 30 was on the scoring board and only one wicket down ; the match was as good as over. But one never knows what may happen at cricket, especially when a bowler of the stamp of poor George Lohmann is at his best. Anyhow the North innings closed at 46, and so the South won by six runs. Lohmann’s analysis against such a batting side was quite out of the common—7 wickets for 25 runs—the catch with which he dismissed G. Ulyett being one of the best I ever saw.

1892.—Another novelty, the Scarborough authorities availing themselves of the services of Surrey, just then the champion county. A large crowd witnessed their struggle against Thornton’s powerful combination. Ernest Smith, of Yorkshire, had almost as many “lives” as the proverbial cat, being missed six times ; he testified his appreciation by scoring at the rate of a run a minute for just over a couple of hours. He showed Lohmann how his bowling should be played. It was a glorious innings to watch, as, say what you will, everybody admires a “gentle tapper.” Surrey had the whole of the last day before them to get 279 to win, but the floods descended, and consequently not a ball was bowled.

1893.—Another fresh attraction, Yorkshire *v.* South of England, and a splendidly contested match ; “anybody’s match” at the finish, the South having obtained 75 (for four wickets) out of 163. Only five runs separated the teams when the match was half over. Lord Hawke led the way for his County with a capital 53. E. Wainwright was so seriously damaged by a quick rising ball from Tom Richardson hitting him on the head that he took no further part in the Festival. It was a pity that one day was a blank, owing to the early finish of Yorkshire’s match with M.C.C. Never in the history of this match has there been more brilliant batting than that shown by the Hon. F. S. Jackson (111 not out) and E. Smith (40 not out), who by this victory fittingly concluded Yorkshire’s first Championship season. F. S. Jackson was also the star of the closing match, Australia *v.* Thornton’s XI., with two splendid innings of 62 and 68. His partnership with A. E. Stoddart (127) of 176 runs for the first wicket has only once been exceeded by Englishmen in an

Australian match, and that was when he and Hayward scored 185 runs in the closing Test Match in 1899. Brilliant batting on both sides caused this Scarborough match to be drawn, although England had slightly the advantage.

1894.—K. S. Ranjitsinji's first appearance at Scarborough, and C. I. Thornton's testimonial lent distinction to this Festival. Nobody was excited by this season's novelty—An Eleven of Yorkshire *v.* An Eleven of Lancashire. If it had only been Yorkshire *v.* Lancashire! The Championship matches were a thing of the past, and of course there was nothing serious about this mock contest between the rival Roses. The honours were easy when rain on the third day knocked cricket on the head. It must be stated that it was getting very difficult for the Festival authorities to choose thoroughly representative teams as County matches are not usually over when the Festival opens, and its closing match generally clashes with the first match of the equally popular Hastings Week. This was manifested in the following year.

1895.—M.C.C. seemed about this time to lack the strength they could once command. The South sent a poor team to try conclusions with the North, and the cricket lacked "go" in spite of a capital century from J. Tunnicliffe. Then the third match, Yorkshire *v.* Thornton's XI., was marred by an unfortunate incident. I don't like "scenes," especially on a cricket field; but I said at the time that there was a certain justification for the hostile demonstration of the spectators during this match because of the time that was wasted. Thus, on the first day of the Festival there were less than four hours' play, whilst the lunch interval, as I timed it, covered 75 minutes, and a full half hour separated successive innings. Again, of the twenty-two cricketers whose names were advertised all over the town for the North and South match, only eleven took part. Is it to be wondered if the public were in no humour quietly to endure an unnecessary delay in the third match? I regretted that many of them gave vent to their feelings in so pronounced a manner, but I regretted most of all that the captain of Thornton's XI. felt so outraged that he decided immediately to withdraw from the match. There can be little doubt, however, that this ebullition on the part of the crowd had a beneficial result on recurring Festivals; anyhow one has not heard any complaints recently.

1896.—The batting of G. L. Jessop was disappointing after his mammoth hitting elsewhere; his scores in the first match, Yorkshire *v.* South, being only 5 and 12, and he did not take a wicket. Yorkshire won easily by five wickets. Peel was their premier scorer with innings of 33 and 7, both not outs; and it was his bowling—8 for 27—which was the chief cause of the South's dismissal for 76 runs in the second "hands." F. R. Spofforth, with 9 wickets for 82 runs, showed that he had not quite lost his old bowling skill. Peel also routed the Australians, his twelve wickets costing but eight runs apiece, and thus enabling Thornton's Eleven to claim a single innings' victory. The

Hon. F. S. Jackson once more made light of the Australian bowlers, his partnership with Lionel Palairet yielding 119 for the first wicket.

1897.—A strong programme was partially ruined by the weather, only Yorkshire's fixture with M.C.C. being concluded, and in favour of the County. F. S. Jackson's second innings (72) was the highest of the match. In the second match, Gentlemen *v.* Players, the batting honours fell to Yorkshire, Jackson getting 79, Hirst 73, Brown 68. The third match, North *v.* South, was limited to one day, the second.

1898.—Plenty of runs throughout; consequently two out of the matches were not played out. 87 wickets fell for 2,082 runs, or an average of about 24 runs a wicket. The extra matches were Yorkshire *v.* Thornton's Eleven, and Gentlemen *v.* Players. Yorkshire had slightly the worst of the first deal, but were rescued from defeat by the second partnership of S. Haigh and D. Hunter, which added 59 runs for the last wicket. Only one Yorkshireman passed the "50" limit—a proof of the evenness of the batting in their gross double-total of 517 runs. Yorkshire tried no fewer than nine bowlers, this being one of very few occasions on which Lord Hawke bowled. The novelty of his bowling did not meet with any reward. W. Gunn was the "leger" scorer with a fine (up to a certain stage) century. The Gentlemen might well thrash the Players, as no men of the South were found on the latter side. Captain Wynyard (49 and 32, both times not out) was the amateur's leading batsman; but the Hon. F. S. Jackson (6 for 58) and F. Milligan (7 for 61) proved how reliable Yorkshire amateur bowling was, more so perhaps than at any other period of their history.

1899.—Thornton's Eleven opposed, first Yorkshire, and then the Australians, although, of course, many Yorkshiremen changed sides for these matches. F. S. Jackson's batting (4 and 101) and Rhodes's first innings' bowling (7 for 56) enabled the County to beat an all-but-England team by 52 runs. Rhodes enjoyed a great personal triumph against the Colonials, having the wonderful analysis of 9 wickets for 24 runs in their second innings. For once Jackson failed in a representative match, Wainwright's first score (54 not out) bulking large in a host of small innings. A storm of rain on the Saturday afternoon doubtless deprived the visitors of victory, as the English eleven were still 50 runs behind, and had lost seven wickets. George Hirst, however, had scored 24 not out, so that there was little or nothing in it.

1900.—For the fifth time in the Festival the Gentlemen met the Players, and this time were beaten by an innings. The Hon. F. S. Jackson, home for a short time from the war in South Africa, played his first match that year, and in a style which earned hearty applause from players and spectators. There was not the slightest evidence of want of practice in his two innings of 134 and 42—or an aggregate of 176 out of a gross total of 435. He has seldom, if ever, played finer cricket. Hirst helped the Players to victory with a characteristic bit of bowling

on the last morning—8 wickets for 35 runs. This was the first time in the entire history of this match in which a professional notched a three-figure innings in his initial venture, this honour falling to the Northants player, G. J. Thompson. This feat was repeated by A. E. Knight of Leicestershire at Lord's in 1903. Another triumph against Thornton's Eleven put the seal on Yorkshire's fame, the County winning by three wickets in a match of more than a thousand runs. G. L. Jessop came off for the first time at Scarborough, hitting 95 runs in 50 minutes, although W. L. Foster (50 and 95) had a much larger aggregate. But an innings of 117 from E. Wainwright's bat stood out unrivalled.

1901.—One more novelty, Over 30 *v.* Under 30. The seniors had not the ghost of a chance, being beaten by an innings and 146 runs. The "juveniles" did not deem it worth their while to complete their only innings. George Hirst, who only fell short of 30 by a week or so, hit 27 fours in his unfinished innings of 163, which was chanceless as far as 154. Hirst was also handy with the ball, five wickets in all falling to him at a cost of only 40 runs. One has not the heart to reproduce the analysis of the bowlers opposed to him. A record-breaking match for the Festival was that between Yorkshire and Thornton's Eleven, no less than 1,166 runs being registered. The crowds were happy, especially as the hard hitters were to the front, D. Denton's 132 being naturally more popular than the three-figure contributions by A. O. Jones and R. E. Foster. It was in this Festival that W. Rhodes scored his first County century, 105 *v.* M.C.C.

1902.—The eleventh visit of the Australians, and a drawn game with C. I. Thornton's Eleven, which was strong although containing but two Southerners. The Hon. F. S. Jackson, as usual, showed up well against the Colonials, scoring 72 out of a first total of only 198—a disappointing score on a firm wicket. He declared England's second innings closed when the last two batsmen were in, and must have had some anxious moments when Trumper and Armstrong scored at the rate of two runs a minute. However, at the finish Australia, with six wickets intact, were 34 runs in the rear. Another (the seventh) contest between the amateurs and professionals brought the Festival to a close. More huge scoring—an aggregate of 1,069 runs, far too many for either side to claim a win. A gale on the third day prevented balls being used. Two centuries were scored, and both by amateurs; Yorkshire and Kent, in the persons of T. L. Taylor and C. J. Burnup, claiming them. Oddly enough their innings corresponded, 102 being each batsman's contribution.

1903.—Spite of bad weather on the first and ninth day, the Festival was successful. The special matches were Gentlemen *v.* Players, and Yorkshire *v.* C. I. Thornton's England Eleven. The professionals made a sorry exhibition of the amateurs, only P. F. Warner scoring an innings of 50 runs. On the other hand Rhodes and Hirst, along with Tyldesley, hit so fiercely that their side scored 444 runs. It was during the compilation

of this innings (82) that Rhodes reached a thousand runs for the year, and a mighty shout from the ring testified to his popularity. Yorkshire certainly had the better of the draw with Thornton's team, Hirst and Rhodes making a splendid stand of 105 runs on the second afternoon when things were going badly. It was a pity that rain prevented the completion of their partnership. Ernest Smith, whose bowling in the Players' long innings was most effective (6 wickets for 86 runs), was called away on domestic business on the Friday, but was loyal enough to return on the third morning, from Morley, only to find that love's labour was lost. During the Festival 2,085 runs were scored for the loss of 83 wickets. As in past years the hospitality extended to the visiting teams was on the most lavish scale. Scarborough has always been fortunate in boasting a president "given to hospitality."

#### RESULTS OF IMPORTANT MATCHES.

Gentlemen *v.* Players : Gentlemen have won 2, Players 2, drawn 3.

North *v.* South : Each side has won 1, 5 matches drawn.

Australia *v.* England XI.: England won 2, lost 1, 4 drawn.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN ; YORKSHIRE UNITED ; YORKSHIRE COLTS ; LEAGUES, &c.

THE Yorkshire County Club depends upon a variety of cricket organisations scattered over the County for able recruits, and we may profitably devote the last chapter of this history to an enumeration of the sources from which the County eleven is subsidised from time to time. The first in importance is the

#### I.—YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN'S CRICKET CLUB.

It has just completed 40 years of energetic life, having been formed at a meeting held at Harker's Hotel, York, on September 30th, 1863, "it having been the desire for several years of many gentlemen in Yorkshire to have the County well and thoroughly represented in the cricket field in what might be termed county matches and also in gentlemen's county matches." The club's minute book having been courteously placed at my disposal it is interesting to note that two clubs were formed :

One, the County Club ; the object of which was to raise funds for the heavy expenses incurred in County matches where professionals were engaged.

The other, the Yorkshire Gentlemen's Cricket Club with a new and distinct ground of its own at York.

The former of these clubs was "to have no particular ground of its own, but to play matches wherever deemed best." Was this club to be a rival to the County Club which had originated in Sheffield in the early part of the same year ? Was York jealous of the Sheffield monopoly ? I cannot say. Suffice to remark that this new County Club was soon abandoned, if indeed it was ever constituted. Anyhow no match seems to have been arranged by it.

But the Gentlemen's Club immediately became an accomplished fact. Behind it was the old Langton Wold Club, subsequently the Vale of Derwent Club, whose headquarters were at Castle Howard and whose colours were adopted by the Yorkshire Gentlemen about the year 1873. Earl Fitzwilliam became the first President of the new club, the Earl of Lonsdale a Vice-president, and two Honorary Secretaries were elected. Two hundred members were enrolled ; a large field at the back of the Bootham Asylum was rented for £50 a year, some £200 to £300 being laid out in levelling seven acres, whilst another £500 was spent over a pavilion and wall. Lillywhite's "Cricket Annual" said of it at the time, "the ground is expected to be

second to none in England, and when the club plays its full strength it will be about the same form as the ground. Last season, its first, it challenged all comers." The subscription up to 1875 was one guinea, since then it has been doubled. David Pollard, of Lascelles Hall, was its first professional, the club releasing him for four three-day matches in each season. Harry Nixon was its professional and groundsman from 1873 to 1899. For many years past no professional has played in any of their matches—a plan I should like to see more generally adopted. Engage professionals for practice, but let clubs depend upon their own members for matches. In 1870 a paid Secretary was elected. In the original rules there was to be "one good field day every Saturday, except when county matches are being played; play to commence at one o'clock punctually." More recently on Saturday and other afternoons matches are got up with the local clubs around York.

The club had an ambitious programme in their first season. 1864, playing I Zingari, Gentlemen of Notts, Gentlemen of Lancashire, and North of Ireland; in 1865 the M.C.C. were included. In those two years they won 22 matches, lost 16, drew 9, their leading batsmen being the Rev. E. S. Carter, B. W. Waud, C. H. Prest, Ashley Walker and A. J. Wilkinson, all of whom played for the County Club, some of them appearing in the Gentlemen's ranks when the Players were met in London. The club has always played on the same ground, and all through its history the game has been played for the game's sake and not for a gate. It has experienced financial difficulties more than once. Indeed in 1873 "there were some thoughts of winding up the club on financial grounds." Three years earlier a Donation Fund was set on foot, by which the club was relieved of the heavy liabilities hanging over it, and which liquidated all outstanding accounts, amounting to £650. It is pleasant to be informed that "the club was never in a more flourishing condition, financially, than at the present time, it being clear of debt on April 17th, 1903, for the first time since its formation in 1864." To-day it numbers 240 members, the high-water mark of membership having been reached in 1881, when 330 names were on the roll.

It is a pity that the earlier score books are missing: but, beginning with the year 1877 I have unearthed the results as far as 1885, with the exception of 1882. From that date I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. E. Stanley Jones for the figures to the end of 1902. That makes 25 seasons. In that period the club's returns are as follows:—

Matches played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
912 ..	364 ..	239 ..	309

Is the club less popular than it was? Undoubtedly. The novelty has worn off. Moreover the claims of business make it increasingly difficult for whole day matches to be played; whilst the attractions of county cricket and the rivalry existing between







*Photo by Debenham & Co., York.*

REV. E. S. CARTER.

local clubs have done much to keep at home many good amateurs who might otherwise have been helping the Yorkshire Gentlemen. Lord Hawke and the Hon. F. S. Jackson occasionally play for them still ; but for the most part their playing members are not as a rule drawn from all parts of the County, but from the district immediately surrounding York. In these days when in my judgment veiled professionalism is an ugly blot on the game, it is to be hoped that this purely amateur club, whose members pay their own out-of-pocket expenses, will continue to flourish.

Of their distinguished cricketers in the past a most interesting chapter might be written. I must content myself with a brief reference to only two, whose lengthened services demand mention here. I do not forget G. A. B. Leatham, one of the best amateur stumpers in the country, and who was fittingly chosen against the Players at Lord's in 1882 ; nor am I unmindful of many others. But two names stand out conspicuous as all-round men. The first is the late C. W. Landon, who played regularly for the club from 1876 to 1902, and whose sad death in March of last year was regretted by all classes of cricketers. When living in Liverpool he played one season (1874) for Lancashire, and had a batting average of 18 ; whilst in 1881 and 1882 he occasionally was chosen for Yorkshire County. But it is as a regular playing member of the Yorkshire Gentlemen's Club that he is best known. For years he was their most successful bowler and a fine batsman as well. His best bowling year possibly was 1879, when he took 118 wickets ; his greatest batting feat in 1894, when he and H. D. Dickson won a match against the Aldershot Division by scoring 271 runs in less than two hours, neither being out. The scores of every match he played in were pasted in a large quarto note book, which his brother has given to the club he loved and served so well, and has been scanned by myself with pathetic interest. The club naturally gave a complimentary dinner to the heroes of that memorable victory.

The Rev. E. S. Carter has been described as " the life and soul of the club." He played in their first season, 1864, and he was found in their ranks as late as 1900. An attack of sciatica, and perhaps advancing age compelled his retirement. It is with pardonable pride that he quotes Lord Hawke's remark that his introduction into Yorkshire cricket " was the best day's work I ever did." It may not be known that, when living at Ealing, E. S. Carter was one of the bowlers who dismissed the M.C.C. for the smallest score obtained in the entire history of that famous club. Their total was seven, of which three were extras ! It is to be regretted that the match, which took place in 1874, was played at Ealing, not at Lord's ; his analysis was 3 wickets for 4 runs, the other bowler, G. Mumford, actually bowling all through an innings without a run being scored off him—a record in the annals of the M.C.C. Alike in the Committee room as on the field of play Mr. Carter has left his mark on the history of the Yorkshire Gentlemen's Club, as a first-class performer with bat and ball, a through sportsman, and a delightful companion.

## II.—YORKSHIRE UNITED COUNTY CLUB.

Few persons, I find, have ever heard of this club, and yet I can recall when it made no little stir in cricket circles. It was founded in 1874 under the presidency and patronage of the late Lord Londesborough. A meeting was held on January 24th of that year in Abbott's Railway Hotel, York, at which assembled representatives from several towns in the North and East Ridings, and also a few from the West Riding. Their object was "the formation of a County Cricket Club upon the basis of a thorough representation of cricketing promise and talent in good cricket matches." The late secretary of the Notts County Club, Mr. Johnson, sent a letter of warm commendation of the scheme, in which he urged that there should be one ground, and that York should be the centre for the club. The naming of the club gave rise to considerable difference of opinion, but at last it was agreed to call it The Yorkshire United County Cricket Club, the subscription to which should be not less than half a guinea a year, the Committee being composed of two representatives from each of the larger towns, and one from each of the smaller. Here is the official confession :—

The above-named club has been formed for the purpose of generally advancing the interests of cricket in the county.

It is not intended to have any ground, but to play county and first-class matches on any such grounds as may be deemed convenient and desirable.

By this we hope to spread the interest taken in this noble game throughout the whole county, and to give to rising players opportunities for distinguishing themselves."

At the close of its first season the editor of Wisden's Almanack said that "The Yorkshire United Cricket Club cannot fail of attaining its avowed object." Yet it did fail; the public lent it no favour. Was it regarded with suspicion as a rival of the old County Club? Rightly or wrongly, at the time I felt that this might be a resuscitation of the old spirit of jealousy. The fact that its paid Secretary was Roger Iddison, who was at that time living in York, aroused a certain distrust which was not altogether removed by the election of its noble President. This, however, must be said, that its fixtures never clashed with the Yorkshire County matches, and that, in the days when the County programme was none too imposing, many county players were only too glad to secure engagements for vacant dates. As the "United's" matches were arranged for only two days, this could easily be managed. In their first year they played six eleven-a-side matches, their opponents being a Lancashire eleven, Harrow Wanderers, Derbyshire and Durham, the two first-named having only one match each. Of the men then representing Yorkshire Tom Emmett and George Ulyett may be mentioned, although Emmett played but once for the new club. One win and one loss was the result of their engagements. The year following they became an itinerant eleven, somewhat on the lines of the old All England Eleven, playing seven matches,

their opponents in every case mustering twenty-two. Here are their names :—Hallam, Wakefield, Malton, Boston Spa, Eccleshill, New Cross (near London) and Leek (Staffordshire); but as they won only the match at New Cross public support began to decline. They struggled through the next season, 1876, Lord Londesborough arranging a couple of matches at his Hampshire seat with the New Forest Rangers. One match—against Wakefield—in 1877 is the last reported match I have been able to discover. The club ceased to be. It was proved that there was no room for it, the United South Eleven, with W. G. Grace as its captain, being at that time often seen in Yorkshire, whilst the formation of the United North Eleven in or about 1877 deprived the Yorkshire United of its last chance. Apart from these attractions, it is quite certain that the frequent engagements in Yorkshire of the first Australian team in 1878 must have proved fatal to this new venture. No harm, however, had been done by it, much good rather : the matches had yielded a certain amount of pleasure to the places visited, the public appetite not then having been sated by the County Championship; and, in addition, the income of the professionals had been supplemented. The short history of the club satisfied everybody that even in so large a county as Yorkshire there is not room enough for more than one County Cricket Club.

### III.—COLTS' MATCHES.

Should a county club arrange matches between its first eleven and its colts, or should the colts of one county be pitted against the colts of another county? Either method has advantages and disadvantages. The county eleven, representing the best all-round cricket, doubtless provides a severer test for the youngsters; it is much too severe, some would urge, especially when you take into account their extreme anxiety to do themselves justice. On the other hand, as promotion to the county ranks means taking part in the best matches, success in the latter can only be looked for in those who have already passed through the mill. To be matched against players of their own calibre does, however, tend to create that confidence in younger cricketers which is the highway to success. Yorkshire, like some other counties, have adopted both methods, although the formation of the Second Eleven County Championship, in addition to the heavy list of matches arranged by such popular counties as Yorkshire, have recently confined the abilities of the Colts to matches not of first-rank importance.

Yorkshire Colts were first matched against Notts Colts in 1876, and they have met the colts of no other county. For some reason or other this match has not been a regular fixture year by year, although it has been dropped only once (1890) since 1885. Altogether, between 1876 and 1903, 21 matches have taken place; of these

Yorkshire Colts have won 10, lost 4, 7 being drawn.

The County Eleven played for the first time against the Colts in 1872, and have arranged twenty-three matches with them up to the end of 1901. Of course, the youngsters have been allowed odds, which have varied from time to time. Did the first team not always deem itself capable of facing as many as twenty-two Colts? Had the reputation of some of their juvenile opponents struck terror into their ranks? Anyhow, from whatever cause—it may have been a scarcity of promising young cricketers—the number of Colts has varied from sixteen to twenty-two. On three occasions they have been allowed sixteen; on three, eighteen; once each, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one; in the rest of these fourteen matches the full complement of Colts was twenty-two. In 1889 no less than six matches were played by Yorkshire against twenty-two Colts. The results have been favourable to the older hands, who have won twelve times and lost only three times.

In addition, Yorkshire have played local matches against odds, as follows: eighteen of Leeds Clarence in 1869, eighteen of Batley in 1875, and fifteen of Pudsey in 1890; whilst they have thrice tried conclusions with sixteen Yorkshire Gentlemen in 1881, 1882 and 1883. Three times have two elevens of Yorkshire Colts met in friendly contest, in 1878, 1893 and 1898. So that nobody can charge the County Committee with neglect of candidates for the vacant places in the County team.

The formation of the County Second Eleven has, however, in recent years provided the younger players with abundant opportunities of good cricket, the competition for the County Championship of the second rank being only just less keen than that among the first-class counties. There is one feature of this competition which is most attractive to those of us who regard with dismay the ever-increasing list of unfinished games. As a match is played to decide which is the better side, any new rule which determines that point is most welcome. Why should each side have two innings except when the side batting first has a big lead on the first innings? In 1902, the second-class counties resolved to prevent, as far as they could, drawn matches; and for this purpose, if a game was finished, the winner was credited with three points; but if unfinished, then one point was given to the side which scored most in the first innings. In the same season these counties agreed to give a good trial to the proposed amendment of the leg-before-wicket rule, which ran as follows:—"If with any part of his person (except the hand) which is between wicket and wicket he (the batsman) intercept a ball which would hit his wicket, 'Leg-before-wicket.'" I was very sorry when the second-class captains at the close of the season reported to the M.C.C. that this suggestion could not be recommended by them, for our bowlers to-day are terribly handicapped by artificially prepared wickets, and by the immoral habit on the part of many batsmen of "legging." It is bad cricket, and worse sport, and I have maintained for many years *that it should be severely penalised.*

It would be very delightful if one could put on record that the Yorkshire Second Eleven have rivalled the performances of their First Eleven during the period of their Championship—1893 to 1902. Facts tell a different tale. Have they had a leader (or leaders) capable of bringing out all the cricket that was in them? I cannot say. Would it be possible, as in the first-class competition, for some two or three of the second-class counties, such as Yorkshire, Lancashire and Surrey, to play all the other counties? It is largely a matter of finance. These matches never secure good “gates” in counties like Yorkshire that have another first-class team; consequently the County funds have to be drawn on to defray the expenses incurred by them. In counties, as Durham, Northumberland, and Northamptonshire, there are no other county matches, and so these matches are well supported by the public.

1.—RESULTS OF MATCHES PLAYED BY YORKSHIRE SECOND ELEVEN.

Year.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
1892 .. .. .	0	1	1	2
1893 .. .. .	1	2	1	4
1897 .. .. .	2	3	1	6
1898 .. .. .	1	1	0	2
1899 .. .. .	1	0	1	2
1900 .. .. .	4	1	2	7
1901 .. .. .	2	2	6	10
1902 .. .. .	4	3	1	8
1903 .. .. .	2	7	1	10
Totals ..	17	20	14	51

2.—THE SAME MATCHES ANALYSED.

Opponents.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
Durham .. ..	5	2	3	10
Lancashire ..	2	6	2	10
Norfolk .. ..	2	1	1	4
Northamptonshire ..	0	3	3	6
Northumberland ..	3	3	0	6
Staffordshire ..	2	0	0	2
Surrey .. ..	2	3	4	9
Wiltshire .. ..	1	1	0	2
Worcestershire ..	0	1	1	2
Totals ..	17	20	14	51

These results are far from satisfactory, especially when we recall the wonderful record of the First Eleven during the same period. Yorkshire should possess a more reliable “second string.” Perhaps this end would be attained by the appointment of an old cricketer of proved ability and character to coach the promising youngsters and captain them in matches. Such a man, who knows intimately, and enjoys the confidence of, the various clubs, might work wonders.

P.S.—The match against Surrey Second in 1900 had to be abandoned through rain. In 1894 it was resolved at the annual

meeting of the club to give up second eleven matches, as they had resulted in a loss of £700 to the club. Other local matches were arranged for this eleven whose opponents mustered 16 strong as follows :—

1894.—Barnsley, Heavy Woollen District, Hull, Ripon and Scarborough.

1895.—Barnsley, Keighley and Middlesbro'.

In 1896, no second eleven match took place, but the North and East Ridings twice combined to play the West Riding. In 1899, three second eleven matches were played, and this same eleven met Barnsley, Huddersfield and Hull. The match against the Notts Colts is not reckoned here, as they were not a county second eleven in 1903.

### III.—CRICKET LEAGUES IN YORKSHIRE.

Their name is legion to-day. Twenty-five years ago leagues were unknown in cricket, but at the present time there exist leagues composed of the clubs of the more important towns in the county, while the same towns have their own local leagues in addition. There are also several Sunday School Leagues of all ecclesiastical colours, and Licensed Victuallers' Leagues exist here and there. As this class of cricket is probably only second in importance and interest to county cricket, and as it is intimately connected with it (our young county cricketers come from the leagues), a brief space may appropriately be devoted to it in this work.

There is ample scope for unfavourable criticism of league cricket ; I prefer, however, to emphasise the good it has wrought. It is human nature to be keen on winning any game, and to be more concerned with the result of a match than with the pleasure to be derived during its progress. Leagues may in part have obscured the love of cricket as a pastime ; although, for the matter of that, county cricket has largely ceased to be a sport, and has become a business. To me one objectionable feature is the engagement of professionals for matches only. It is right enough to play the bowler who is retained by a club all the week through, and who bowls daily at the nets, but is it in the best interest of the game that a club should pay a generous fee to a man who is never seen save on match days ? On the other hand competition has put new life into many a club I could name ; the game is played with a spirit which is delightful to watch, business-like methods are pursued, a game starts punctually and not half an hour later than the advertised time, any time lost has to be made up, and, most important of all, neutral umpires are elected. Of course, it may be urged that these and other advantages might have been secured without league cricket, that they should characterise all matches. The fact remains that these modern competitions are responsible for a more rigid moral code, and for that they deserve our heartiest appreciation.

That leagues have come to stop seems almost certain. They will not be abandoned until a better plan is devised. They are attractive to the public; more especially is this true of the competitions which are confined to a town and district where local feeling runs high. A fifty-pound gate is, I am told, nothing unusual in the Huddersfield League; that town has hitherto taken no part in the West Riding Leagues. They have no financial need to, and moreover, may they not be in this way doing more for cricket by encouraging their own district clubs? A town like Leeds has its own league, whilst they have a place in the Yorkshire Council competition; I have been informed, however, that they take care to put their strongest team into the field for a match of only local interest rather than put their full strength into a match of much wider importance. In local leagues a challenge cup, and medals for each member of the final victorious team, are the attraction, whereas the Yorkshire Council has at present nothing more tangible to offer than the bald title of champion club. Personally I prefer the latter honour to temporary possession of a fifty-guinea cup or bowl, such as excites the emulation of leagues like that of Leeds. On the other hand, these "knock-out" competitions, as they may be termed, have one delightful feature—every match must be played to a finish, if not on the day appointed, on a day in the following week or when most convenient to the rival teams. It is a compliment to the followers of a club, that, whenever they are taking part in two matches on the same day, their best eleven should play at home, even though that may be the least important engagement.

The earliest combination of clubs was, I believe, formed in Leeds. This was in 1880 when the Emsley Challenge Cup Competition was begun. It was won by the Leamington Club three times straight off, and became their absolute property in 1882. In 1884 the North Riding of Yorkshire Cricket Club was formed, and four years later its area and name were extended to the "North and East Ridings of Yorkshire County Cricket Club." The clubs embraced in it were not of front-rank importance as will be gathered from the names of some of the winners—Londesborough Park, Dunscombe Park and Thirsk. It served, however, a useful purpose in that part of the county which has never loomed big in public notice. This club continued in activity until 1900. "The cup competition was not the object for which the club was instituted; it was set on foot to bring forward young players from the villages."

The Wake Cup has given a zest to the cricket in and about Sheffield, as has the Lumb Cup to Huddersfield and district. This last cup was given by the late Edward Lumb in 1886, on condition that it should never be won outright, and the proceeds of the final tie be given to the Huddersfield Infirmary. It will continue to immortalise the name and character of a cricketer who played for the County Eleven in several seasons from 1878 on, and whose deeply-deplored death in 1891 took from us a



fine, reliable, patient batsman, and a man it was an honour and pleasure to know.

But I must get away from local leagues, and just refer to two competitions of wider scope and interest. To do justice to league cricket would require a volume ; it cannot be squeezed into a section of a chapter.

“THE HEAVY WOOLLEN DISTRICT CHALLENGE CUP” was first competed for in 1883, and was at the outset open to all clubs within a radius of six miles from Batley. That was subsequently enlarged to 12 miles. The President is the Member for the Parliamentary borough of Dewsbury. After 21 seasons this competition is perhaps more vigorous than ever. No cricketer shall take part in these cup ties who has not played in five matches for his club in the current season, and before the first round of the competition. A professional can play only if he has been a *bonâ fide* member of a club for the last four seasons. The winners of this cup are :—

1883—Heckmondwike.	1893—Morley.	1899—Dewsbury.
1884—Ossett.	1894 and 1895—Batley.	1900—Batley.
1885 and 1886—Birstall.	1896—Spen.	1901—Chickenley.
1887 to 1890—Dewsbury.	1897—Chickenley.	1902—Wakefield.
1891—Lascelles Hall.	1898—Morley.	1903—Dewsbury.
1892—Birstall.		

YORKSHIRE COUNCIL.—This, by far the most important of all Yorkshire cricket combinations, is of quite recent birth. It succeeded to the place held by the West Riding Cricket League, but is not like it restricted geographically. The West Riding League began operations in 1893, being composed of the following clubs :—Barnsley, Bradford, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, Leeds and Sheffield United. Wakefield joined in 1895, and in the same year Sheffield Pitsmoor took the place of Sheffield United, but only for one year when they gave place to Brighouse. The latter resigned in 1897 ; and so nine clubs were left in. The silver cup competed for was the gift of the Earl of Scarborough, the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding. The league was disbanded in 1899, “a feeling at this time being manifested that league cricket was not altogether beneficial to the best interest of the game.” The winners of this league championship were :—

1893—Huddersfield.	1897—Bradford.
1894—Dewsbury.	1898—Keighley.
1895 and 1896—Huddersfield.	1899—Dewsbury.

In the same year—1899—the Yorkshire Cricket Council was established, “consisting of not more than 24 of the principal clubs in the County, for the purpose of providing NEUTRAL UMPIRES, and insisting on punctuality.” Simple enough that. It is impossible for any club to play all the remaining clubs, but no club shall compete for the championship that does not take part in at least 14 matches with other clubs in the Council, those matches being reckoned that may be abandoned through rain. The honour of being styled the “Champion Club of





*Photo by J. Bacon & Sons, Leeds.*

MR. F. C. TOONE, Secretary Y.C.C.C.

Yorkshire " has, I am glad to notice, made this Council popular above nearly all its rivals. The final positions of the competing clubs are determined by the same principles as obtain in the County Championship. As an indication of the position already gained by the Yorkshire Council one need look no farther than the match arranged in July last on the Headingley Ground between the County Eleven and sixteen of the Council. Bad weather unfortunately spoiled the match, and the younger hands were beaten. At the close of last season practically every first-class club in the County, if Huddersfield and Middlesbro' are excepted, had joined the Council, the full complement of clubs—24—having been reached for the first time. This year it is proposed to enlarge this number by one so as to make room for another candidate. Then the complete list will read as follows:—

Barnsley, Batley, Bowling Old Lane, Bradford, Brighouse, Castleford, Chickenley, Cleckheaton, Dewsbury, Elland, Halifax, Harrogate, Hull, Idle, Keighley, Leeds, Otley, Rotherham, Saltaire, Scarborough, Sheffield United, Skipton, Wakefield, Yeadon, and York.

In the first two years of its existence there was no fight for the championship, but last year the tournament was held, and Bradford was declared the Champion Club of Yorkshire.

#### IV.—BENEFIT MATCHES IN YORKSHIRE.

Name of Player.	Year.	Title of Match.	Where played.
Edwin Stephenson..	1870	United North v. United South..	Sheffield.
Roger Iddison ..	1872	Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire ..	Sheffield.
Joe Rowbotham ..	1873	Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire ..	Sheffield.
Luke Greenwood ..	1874	Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire ..	Sheffield.
John Thewlis ..	1875	Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire ..	Sheffield.
Tom Emmett ..	1878	Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire ..	Sheffield.
George Pinder ..	1880	Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire ..	Sheffield.
Ephraim Lockwood	1882	Yorkshire v. Lancashire ..	Sheffield.
Allan Hill ..	1884	Yorkshire v. Lancashire ..	Sheffield.
George Ulyett ..	1887	Yorkshire v. Surrey ..	Sheffield.
William Bates ..	1890	No match, but a subscription list.	
Louis Hall ..	1891	Yorkshire v. Surrey ..	Sheffield.
Robert Peel ..	1894	Yorkshire v. Lancashire ..	Bradford
David Hunter ..	1897	Yorkshire v. Lancashire ..	Bradford
Edward Wainwright	1898	Yorkshire v. Lancashire ..	Sheffield.
Robert Moorhouse..	1900	£500 grant from the County and subscription list.	
John T. Brown, sen.	1901	Yorkshire v. Lancashire ..	Leeds.
John Tunnicliffe ..	1903	Yorkshire v. Lancashire ..	Bradford.

P.S.—Louis Hall had the match against Surrey allotted to him in 1890, but owing to bad weather it was ruined financially.

#### V.—YORKSHIRE CRICKET LITERATURE.

Laws of Cricket .. .. .	Ripon, 1828.
Ripon Cricket Matches, 1813 to 1836 .. ..	Ripon, 1836.
Full scores of all matches in 1862, by R. C. Thorp .. .. .	Barnsley, 1862.
Yorkshire Cricketers' Guide, by W. Duthoit ..	Leeds, 1878.
All England Cricket and Football Journal, Vols. 1 and 2 .. .. .	Sheffield, 1878-9.
Record of Yorkshire Cricket in 1881 .. ..	Bury, 1881.

Record of Yorkshire Cricket in 1882 . . . . .	Bury, 1882.
Yorkshire County Cricket Club, by J. B. Wostin- holm (annual) . . . . .	Sheffield, 1893 to 1903.
Black Hats <i>versus</i> White Hats, by Fred Cobley	Otley, 1895.
The Old Sheffield Wednesday Club, by L. A. Morley . . . . .	Sheffield, 1896.
Carnival Cricket at Scarborough, by W. G. Watson . . . . .	Scarborough, 1897.
Yorkshire Team of 1897, by H. A. Tate . .	London, 1897.
Talks with Old Yorkshire Cricketers, by "Old Ebor" . . . . .	Leeds, 1898.

There have also been published several smaller annuals, such as the "Yorkshire Cricketers' Handbook" (Fletcher & Speight), 1882 to 1903; "Yorkshire Cricket Guide" (Kay), 1894-5-6; "Yorkshire Owl Cricket Annual," 1896; besides the countless lists of matches in book form sent out by individual clubs and leagues.

W. Whittam, the well-known match card printer, issued for four years beginning with 1883, a chatty little work, entitled "Modern Cricket." Since then he has had on sale year by year a much less pretentious "Cricket Annual," which is of little value. During last season the County Club published weekly a pleasantly-written and illustrated "Chronicle" of the doings of the County team during the preceding week, along with other scraps of information. It was a capital idea, and well executed. I trust that the support given to it on the various grounds will justify the Committee in giving their venture a further trial.

#### VI.—YORKSHIRE CRICKET-BAT MAKERS.

Samuel Cooper . . . . .	Birkenshaw.
Myers Hall . . . . .	Birkenshaw.
Harry Hayley . . . . .	Wakefield and Leeds.
Sykes Holroyd . . . . .	Horbury.
Samuel Kennedy . . . . .	Leeds.
George Mathers . . . . .	Horbury.
Edgar Sykes . . . . .	Dewsbury.
William Sykes . . . . .	Horbury.
Joseph Wainwright . . . . .	Leeds.
Samuel Wainwright . . . . .	Leeds.
Harry Wilkinson . . . . .	Dudley Hill.

Leg-guards, Gauntlets, &c., are manufactured by

J. Butterworth & Co. . . . .	Ossett.
F. Collinson & Co. . . . .	Huddersfield.
William Sykes . . . . .	Horbury.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### RESULTS YEAR BY YEAR.—ELEVEN-A-SIDE MATCHES ONLY.

Year.		Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Ttl.	Year.		Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Ttl.
1833	....	1	0	0	1	1879	....	7	5	5	17
1834	....	1	1	0	2	1880	....	6	9	6	21
1835	....	1	0	0	1	1881	....	12	6	3	21
1836	....	1	1	0	2	1882	....	11	9	4	24
1844	....	0	1	0	1	1883	....	10	2	9	21
1845	....	2	0	0	2	1884	....	10	6	4	20
1849	....	3	2	0	5	1885	....	8	3	11	22
1850	....	0	2	0	2	1886	....	8	8	8	24
1851	....	2	2	0	4	1887	....	11	5	11	27
1855	....	0	1	0	1	1888	....	10	8	11	29
1861	....	2	1	0	3	1889	....	8	12	5	25
1862	....	2	2	0	4	1890	....	14	8	8	30
1863	....	2	1	1	4	1891	....	8	14	3	25
1864	....	2	4	1	7	1892	....	14	7	9	30
1865	....	0	7	2	9	1893	....	19	7	6	32
1866	....	0	2	1	3	1894	....	18	6	3	27
1867	....	7	0	0	7	1895	....	15	11	6	32
1868	....	4	3	0	7	1896	....	19	6	9	34
1869	....	4	1	0	5	1897	....	14	7	9	30
1870	....	6	0	1	7	1898	....	20	3	8	31
1871	....	3	3	1	7	1899	....	17	4	13	34
1872	....	2	7	1	10	1900	....	19	1	13	33
1873	....	7	6	1	14	1901	....	23	2	10	35
1874	....	10	3	1	14	1902	....	15	3	13	31
1875	....	7	4	2	13	1903	....	16	5	10	31
1876	....	5	3	5	13						
1877	....	2	7	5	14						
1878	....	10	7	3	20	Totals	..	418	228	222	868

## RESULTS OF ALL MATCHES.

Opponents.	When first Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
All England .....	1865	2	3	2	7
Australians .....	1878	5	12	10	27
Cambridgeshire .....	1864	3	4	1	8
Cambridge University ..	1878	11	10	6	27
Cheshire .....	1886	5	0	3	8
Chesterfield .....	1885	1	0	0	1
Derbyshire .....	1877	31	9	14	54
Durham .....	1891	5	0	1	6
Essex .....	1890	16	6	4	26
Gloucestershire .....	1872	34	15	14	63
Hallam .....	1861	1	0	0	1
Hampshire .....	1895	11	1	2	14
Hawke's XI. ....	1885	0	1	0	1
I Zingari .....	1877	2	3	1	6
Kent .....	1849	32	13	12	57
Lancashire .....	1849	31	25	18	74
Lascelles Hall .....	1873	1	2	1	4
Leicestershire .....	1883	23	2	10	35
Liverpool .....	1887	3	4	0	7
Manchester .....	1844	2	1	0	3
M.C.C. ....	1870	19	22	14	55
Middlesex .....	1868	32	16	16	64
Midland Counties .....	1886	1	0	0	1
Norfolk .....	1833	3	2	0	5
North Riding .....	1885	0	0	1	1
Nottinghamshire .....	1863	27	26	29	82
Oxford University .....	1895	0	1	0	1
Philadelphians .....	1897	0	0	1	1
Scotland .....	1878	3	0	0	3
Sheffield .....	1849	1	3	0	4
Somersetshire .....	1891	15	6	5	26
South Africans .....	1901	1	0	0	1
South of England .....	1874	2	0	1	3
Staffordshire .....	1890	4	0	0	4
Surrey .....	1851	37	29	20	86
Sussex .....	1835	33	8	13	54
Thornton's XI. ....	1899	1	0	2	3
Warwickshire .....	1887	13	4	15	32
West Indians .....	1900	0	0	1	1
Worcestershire .....	1898	7	0	5	12
Totals .....		418	228	222	868

P.S.—It is interesting to note that in their matches against the Counties Yorkshire have in every case won more than they have lost.

## RUNS SCORED BY YORKSHIRE.

Opponents.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average per Wicket.
All England .....	2,403	114	21·07
Australians .....	6,253	439	14·24
Cambridgeshire .....	1,916	144	13·30
Cambridge University ..	8,905	425	20·95
Cheshire .....	2,104	89	23·64
Chesterfield .....	213	20	10·65
Derbyshire .....	16,330	745	21·91
Durham .....	2,186	78	28·02
Essex .....	7,385	376	19·64
Gloucestershire .....	20,065	932	21·52
Hallam .....	341	20	17·05
Hampshire .....	5,120	167	30·65
Hawke's XI. ....	351	20	17·50
I Zingari .....	1,622	92	17·63
Kent .....	16,492	859	19·19
Lancashire .....	20,091	1,179	17·04
Lascelles Hall .....	1,057	64	16·51
Leicestershire .....	11,920	408	29·21
Liverpool .....	2,367	120	19·72
Manchester .....	561	42	13·35
M.C.C. ....	14,597	911	16·02
Middlesex .....	21,347	1,039	20·54
Midland Counties .....	245	10	24·50
Norfolk .....	1,266	100	12·66
North Riding .....	530	10	53·00
Nottinghamshire .....	22,814	1,276	17·87
Oxford University ....	490	20	24·50
Philadelphians .....	104	4	26·00
Scotland .....	870	32	27·18
Sheffield .....	816	76	10·73
Somersetshire .....	9,508	371	25·62
South Africans .....	584	20	29·20
South of England .....	843	55	15·32
Staffordshire .....	1,337	36	37·13
Surrey .....	25,270	1,373	18·40
Sussex .....	18,950	796	23·80
Thornton's XI. ....	1,370	52	26·34
Warwickshire .....	10,843	413	26·25
West Indians .....	23	0	—
Worcestershire .....	4,525	175	25·85
Totals .....	264,014	13,102	20·15



## RUNS SCORED AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

Opponents.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average per Wicket.
All England .....	2,623 ..	93 ..	28·20
Australians .....	6,550 ..	395 ..	16·58
Cambridgeshire .....	1,864 ..	144 ..	12·94
Cambridge University ..	8,199 ..	451 ..	18·17
Cheshire .....	1,297 ..	136 ..	9·53
Chesterfield .....	123 ..	20 ..	6·15
Derbyshire .....	14,277 ..	932 ..	15·31
Durham .....	1,773 ..	110 ..	16·11
Essex .....	6,341 ..	465 ..	13·63
Gloucestershire .....	19,234 ..	1,080 ..	17·80
Hallam .....	193 ..	20 ..	9·65
Hampshire .....	4,477 ..	263 ..	17·02
Hawke's XI. ....	352 ..	17 ..	20·70
I Zingari .....	1,885 ..	113 ..	16·68
Kent .....	15,011 ..	1,002 ..	14·98
Lancashire .....	18,690 ..	1,211 ..	15·43
Lascelles Hall .....	1,255 ..	70 ..	17·85
Leicestershire .....	8,526 ..	615 ..	13·86
Liverpool .....	2,247 ..	127 ..	17·69
Manchester .....	493 ..	55 ..	8·96
M.C.C. ....	14,851 ..	894 ..	16·61
Middlesex .....	19,256 ..	1,086 ..	17·73
Midland Counties .....	244 ..	20 ..	12·20
Norfolk .....	1,275 ..	96 ..	13·28
North Riding .....	203 ..	13 ..	15·61
Nottinghamshire .....	22,138 ..	1,334 ..	16·59
Oxford University ....	544 ..	20 ..	27·20
Philadelphians .....	225 ..	10 ..	22·50
Scotland .....	741 ..	60 ..	12·35
Sheffield .....	850 ..	74 ..	11·48
Somersetshire .....	8,805 ..	475 ..	18·53
South Africans .....	433 ..	20 ..	21·65
South of England .....	729 ..	54 ..	13·50
Staffordshire .....	804 ..	80 ..	10·05
Surrey .....	23,914 ..	1,432 ..	16·69
Sussex .....	16,334 ..	917 ..	17·81
Thornton's XI. ....	1,220 ..	45 ..	27·11
Warwickshire .....	9,250 ..	522 ..	17·72
West Indians .....	did not bat.		
Worcestershire .....	3,562 ..	215 ..	16·56
Totals .....	240,788 ..	14,686 ..	16·39

P.S.—By comparing this and the previous table it will be seen that Yorkshire's batting is 3·76 runs per wicket more than the batting of their opponents.

# YORKSHIRE HAVE WON BOTH MATCHES IN ONE SEASON.

Opponents.	Years.
Australians .....	1890.
Cambridgeshire ....	1867.
Cambridge University	1903.
Cheshire .....	1886.
Derbyshire .....	1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1899, 1901.
Durham .....	1896.
Essex .....	1892, 1894, 1898, 1900, 1901.
Gloucestershire .....	1884, 1891, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.
Hampshire .....	1897, 1898, 1900, 1901.
Kent .....	1870, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1893, 1896, 1897, 1901, 1902.
Lancashire .....	1849, 1851, 1867 (three matches), 1873, 1876, 1883, 1894, 1896.
Leicestershire .....	1887, 1890, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903.
Manchester .....	1845.
M.C.C. ....	1893, 1901.
Middlesex .....	1879, 1881, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1900, 1902.
Nottinghamshire ....	1874, 1894, 1901, 1903.
Somersetshire .....	1893, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900.
Staffordshire .....	1890, 1892.
Surrey .....	1867, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1881, 1885.
Sussex .....	1873, 1874, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1898.
Warwickshire .....	1891, 1899, 1902.
Worcestershire .....	1898, 1901.

# YORKSHIRE HAVE LOST BOTH MATCHES IN ONE SEASON.

Opponents.	Years.
Australians .....	1882 (three matches), 1896.
Cambridgeshire ....	1864.
Derbyshire .....	1879, 1890.
Essex .....	1897.
Gloucestershire .....	1873, 1874.
Kent .....	1889.
Lancashire .....	1872, 1877, 1881, 1889, 1891, 1893.
M.C.C. ....	1881.
Middlesex .....	1878, 1888.
Nottinghamshire ....	1865, 1872, 1884, 1891.
Sheffield .....	1851.
Surrey .....	1851, 1865, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1894.
Sussex .....	1903.
Warwickshire .....	1890.

That is to say, Yorkshire have won both matches in one season 106 times, losing both matches 34 times. During their Championship period—1893 to 1902—their double wins amount to 53, their double losses to only 4.

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST INNINGS BY YORKSHIRE.

Against.	Highest.	Year.	Lowest.	Year.
All England .....	336	1900	80	1895
Australians .....	344 (7 wkts.)	1888	48	1893
Cambridgeshire .....	352	1869	63	1867
Cambridge University ..	539	1884	83	1893
Cheshire .....	426	1887	140	1887
Chesterfield .....	130	1885	83	1885
Derbyshire .....	662	1898	50	1894
Durham .....	359	1893	243	1892
Essex .....	504	1902	44	1893
Gloucestershire .....	494	1897	61	1894
Hallam .....	181	1861	160	1861
Hampshire .....	460	1900	110	1895
Hawke's XI. ....	215	1885	136	1885
I Zingari .....	407	1882	37	1877
Kent .....	559	1887	30	1865
Lancashire .....	590	1887	47	1878
Lascelles Hall .....	293	1881	56	1873
Leicestershire .....	660	1896	74	1894
Liverpool .....	354	1892	69	1892
Manchester .....	225	1845	43	1844
M.C.C. ....	376	1901	44	1880
Middlesex .....	575 (7 wkts.)	1899	44	1888
Midland Counties .....	242	1886	242	1886
Norfolk .....	296	1834	37	1834
North Riding .....	530	1885	530	1885
Nottinghamshire .....	562	1899	32	1876
Oxford University .....	293	1895	197	1895
Philadelphians .....	104	1897	104	1897
Scotland .....	264	1888	195	1878
Sheffield .....	146	1849	74	1850
Somersetshire .....	518 (8 wkts.)	1900	73	1895
South Africans .....	369	1901	215	1901
South of England .....	226	1893	64	1874
Staffordshire .....	512	1892	182	1892
Surrey .....	704	1899	44	1862
Sussex .....	681 (5 wkts.)	1897	61	1891
Thornton's XI. ....	302	{ 1899 and 1901 }	156	1899
Warwickshire .....	887	1896	86	1890
West Indians .....	23 (0 wkt.)	1900	23 (0 wkt.)	1900
Worcestershire .....	530	1901	79	1902

HIGHEST AND LOWEST INNINGS AGAINST  
YORKSHIRE.

By	Highest.	Year.	Lowest.	Year.
All England .....	526	1901	94	1874
Australians .....	470	1893	23	1902
Cambridgeshire .....	233	1865	40	1869
Cambridge University ..	395	1901	39	1903
Cheshire .....	134	1886	51	1888
Chesterfield .....	67	1885	56	1885
Derbyshire .....	450 (8 wkts.)	1896	26	1880
Durham .....	352	1892	53	1896
Essex .....	368	1899	30	1901
Gloucestershire .....	528	1876	36	1903
Hallam .....	102	1861	91	1861

# HIGHEST AND LOWEST INNINGS AGAINST YORKSHIRE— CONTINUED.

By	Highest.	Year.	Lowest.	Year.
Hampshire .....	515	1896	36	1898
Hawke's XI. ....	202 (7 wks.)	1885	150	1885
I Zingari .....	311	1879	93	1877
Kent .....	369	1899	39	1882
Lancashire .....	471	1892	30	1868
Lascelles Hall .....	222	1876	134	1881
Leicestershire .....	337	1899	52	1891
Liverpool .....	269	1891	45	1889
Manchester .....	146	1845	51	1845
M.C.C. ....	449 (4 wks.)	1885	27	1902
Middlesex .....	527	1887	45	1879
Midland Counties .....	159	1886	85	1886
Norfolk .....	289 (7 wks.)	1834	52	1836
North Riding .....	162	1885	162	1885
Nottinghamshire .....	490	1897	13	1901
Oxford University .....	288	1895	256	1895
Philadelphians .....	225	1897	225	1897
Scotland .....	129	1888	43	1878
Sheffield .....	177	1849	69	1850
Somersetshire .....	630	1901	35	1898
South Africans .....	240	1901	193	1901
South of England .....	231	1893	39	1874
Staffordshire .....	167	1890	67	1890
Surrey .....	551 (7 wks.)	1899	31	1883
Sussex .....	560 (5 wks.)	1901	24	1878
Thornton's XI. ....	321	1901	115	1899
Warwickshire .....	406	1898	45	1902
West Indians .....	did not bat.			
Worcestershire .....	381	1903	24	1903

## CLOSE FINISHES.

### I.—WINS.

Margin.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
2 wickets .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1861
2 wickets .....	Kent .....	Sheffield .....	1862
1 wicket .....	Cambridgeshire .....	Wisbech .....	1867
1 wicket .....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1870
2 runs .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham .....	1870
2 wickets .....	Middlesex .....	Prince's .....	1872
7 runs .....	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1879
15 runs .....	Middlesex .....	Huddersfield .....	1881
2 wickets .....	Cheshire .....	Hull .....	1886
2 wickets .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1888
11 runs .....	Cambridge University .....	Cambridge .....	1889
15 runs .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1890
2 wickets .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1896
1 wicket .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1897
11 runs .....	Worcestershire .....	Worcester .....	1899
1 wicket .....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1899
1 wicket .....	Somersetshire .....	Taunton .....	1901

### II.—LOSSES.

1 wicket .....	Norfolk .....	Sheffield .....	1836
4 runs .....	Sheffield .....	Leeds .....	1850
12 runs .....	Kent .....	Cranbrook .....	1862
6 runs .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham .....	1863

## CLOSE FINISHES—CONTINUED.

Margin.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
6 runs	Nottinghamshire	Prince's	1872
7 runs	Derbyshire	Derby	1878
7 runs	Kent	Maidstone	1879
2 wickets	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1880
3 runs	Sussex	Sheffield	1883
8 runs	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1886
3 runs	Lancashire	Huddersfield	1889
2 wickets	Surrey	Oval	1889
1 wicket	Leicestershire	Leeds	1891
5 runs	Lancashire	Manchester	1893
2 wickets	Hampshire	Sheffield	1895
1 run	Essex	Huddersfield	1897

No Tie Match has been played by Yorkshire.

INNINGS OF 400 OR MORE RUNS SCORED BY  
YORKSHIRE.

Total of Innings.	Opponents.	Where Played.	Year.
419	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1878
407	I Zingari	Scarborough	1882
539	Cambridge University	Cambridge	1884
424	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1885
530	North Riding	Middlesbrough	1885
409	Middlesex	Lord's	1886
401	Middlesex	Bradford	1886
559	Kent	Canterbury	1887
590	Lancashire	Bradford	1887
414	Lancashire	Manchester	1887
426	Cheshire	Halifax	1887
461	Gloucestershire	Clifton	1888
516	Staffordshire	Hull	1892
509 (6 wickets)	Leicestershire	Bradford	1892
469	Somersetshire	Taunton	1893
422	Leicestershire	Leicester	1893
411 (7 wickets)	Middlesex	Lord's	1895
486	Leicestershire	Sheffield	1895
887	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1896
400	Somersetshire	Taunton	1896
543	Sussex	Bradford	1896
459	Kent	Leeds	1896
450	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1896
660	Leicestershire	Leicester	1896
416	Derbyshire	Derby	1896
407	Sussex	Brighton	1896
494	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1897
435	Leicestershire	Leeds	1897
439	Middlesex	Lord's	1897
681 (5 wickets)	Sussex	Sheffield	1897
445	Middlesex	Lord's	1898
449	Leicestershire	Leicester	1898
448	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1898
662	Derbyshire	Chesterfield	1898
428	Sussex	Brighton	1898
499	Somersetshire	Bath	1899
425	Hampshire	Southampton	1899
473 (6 wickets)	Leicestershire	Leicester	1899
432	Derbyshire	Derby	1899
466	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1899

INNINGS OF 400 OR MORE RUNS SCORED BY YORKSHIRE—  
CONTINUED.

Total of Innings.	Opponents.	Where Played.	Year.
452	Leicestershire	Sheffield	1899
575 (7 wickets)	Middlesex	Bradford	1899
562	Nottinghamshire	Bradford	1899
704	Surrey	Oval	1899
456	Hampshire	Bradford	1899
429	Cambridge University	Cambridge	1899
460	Hampshire	Hull	1900
489 (9 wickets)	Sussex	Sheffield	1900
409	Gloucestershire	Bradford	1900
518 (8 wickets)	Somersetshire	Taunton	1900
481 (8 wickets)	Derbyshire	Huddersfield	1901
401 (5 wickets)	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1901
562	Leicestershire	Scarborough	1901
530	Worcestershire	Worcester	1901
528	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1901
439	Hampshire	Harrogate	1901
504	Essex	Bradford	1902
497	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1902
470	Surrey	Oval	1902
499 (5 wickets)	Lancashire	Manchester	1902
518	Worcestershire	Worcester	1903
417 (6 wickets)	Somersetshire	Bradford	1903
562	Leicestershire	Dewsbury	1903
415	Leicestershire	Leicester	1903

INNINGS OF 400 OR MORE RUNS SCORED AGAINST  
YORKSHIRE.

Total of Innings.	By	Where Played.	Year.
524	England	Sheffield	1865
404	Gloucestershire	Clifton	1873
528	Gloucestershire	Cheltenham	1876
449 (4 wickets)	M.C.C.	Lord's	1885
527	Middlesex	Huddersfield	1887
455	Surrey	Bradford	1888
471	Lancashire	Manchester	1892
592	Somersetshire	Taunton	1892
470	Australians	Bradford	1893
401	Surrey	Oval	1894
450 (8 wickets)	Derbyshire	Derby	1896
515	Hampshire	Southampton	1896
439	Surrey	Oval	1896
490	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1897
536	Surrey	Oval	1898
406	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1898
488	Middlesex	Lord's	1899
444	Nottinghamshire	Bradford	1899
450	Lancashire	Manchester	1899
551 (7 wickets)	Surrey	Oval	1899
415	Australians	Bradford	1899
431 (9 wickets)	Surrey	Bradford	1901
630	Somersetshire	Leeds	1901
401	Warwickshire	Bradford	1901
413	Lancashire	Leeds	1901
560 (5 wickets)	Sussex	Brighton	1901
526	England	Lord's	1901
455	Sussex	Brighton	1902
558 (8 wickets)	Sussex	Bradford	1903

# COMPLETED INNINGS OF 50 OR LESS RUNS SCORED BY YORKSHIRE.

Total of Innings.	Opponents.	Where Played.	Year.
37	Norfolk	Norwich	1834
43	Manchester	Manchester	1844
44	Surrey	Oval	1862
30	Kent	Sheffield	1865
43	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1869
49	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1875
32	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1876
46	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1876
37	I Zingari	Scarborough	1877
46	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1877
47	Lancashire	Huddersfield	1878
46	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1879
44	M.C.C.	Lord's	1880
40	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1884
44	Middlesex	Lord's	1888
46	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1888
49	Australians	Huddersfield	1888
47	Kent	Sheffield	1889
46	Middlesex	Leeds	1892
48	Australians	Leeds	1893
44	Essex	Sheffield	1893
50	Derbyshire	Sheffield	1894
45	Middlesex	Leeds	1898

# COMPLETED INNINGS OF 50 OR LESS RUNS SCORED AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

Total of Innings.	By	Where Played.	Year.
30 )	Same match.... Lancashire	Holbeck	1868
34 )			
40 )	Same match.... Cambridgeshire	Hunslet	1869
46 )			
47	Lancashire	Sheffield	1873
47	Sussex	Sheffield	1873
39	Lancashire	Manchester	1874
48	Sussex	Sheffield	1874
39	United South	Bradford	1874
41	Surrey	Sheffield	1876
46	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1876
31	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1877
43	Gentlemen of Scotland	Edinburgh	1878
34	Derbyshire	Sheffield	1878
35 )	Same match.... Sussex	Brighton	1878
24 )			
50	Surrey	Hull	1879
45	Derbyshire	Sheffield	1879
45	Middlesex	Huddersfield	1879
26	Derbyshire	Derby	1880
47	Lancashire	Manchester	1880
35	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1881
39	Kent	Sheffield	1882
31	Surrey	Holbeck	1883
43	Gloucestershire	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	1884
44	Cambridge University	Cambridge	1885
46	Sussex	Huddersfield	1886
24	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1888
48	Australians	Huddersfield	1888

COMPLETED INNINGS OF 50 OR LESS RUNS SCORED AGAINST  
YORKSHIRE—CONTINUED.

Total of Innings.	By	Where Played.	Year.	
45	Liverpool	Liverpool	1889	
46	Kent	York	1890	
49	Middlesex	Lord's	1890	
48	Sussex	Brighton	1890	
48	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1891	
46	Derbyshire	Leeds	1892	
38	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1893	
50	Lancashire	Manchester	1893	
50	Lancashire	Manchester	1894	
35	Somersetshire	Bath	1898	
42	Same match	Hampshire	Southampton	1898
36				
37	Surrey	Bradford	1898	
45	Hampshire	Huddersfield	1898	
44	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1899	
43	Worcestershire	Bradford	1900	
48	Somersetshire	Dewsbury	1900	
44	Lancashire	Manchester	1901	
13	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1901	
30	Same match	Essex	Leyton	1901
41				
46	Gloucestershire	Leeds	1902	
45	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1902	
23	Australians	Leeds	1902	
27	M.C.C.	Lord's	1902	
36	Gloucestershire	Sheffield	1903	
24	Worcestershire	Huddersfield	1903	
39	Cambridge University	Sheffield	1903	

1,000 RUNS IN A MATCH.

Runs.		Opponents.	Ground.	Year.
1,039 for 26 wkts.		Sussex	Brighton	1885
1,018 " 33 "		Gloucestershire	Bradford	1885
1,093 " 34 "		Middlesex	Lord's	1886
1,023 " 35 "		Sussex	Brighton	1886
1,210 " 28 "		Lancashire	Bradford	1887
1,007 " 30 "		Gloucestershire	Gloucester	1887
1,053 " 30 "		Gloucestershire	Clifton	1888
1,295 " 36 "		Middlesex	Lord's	1889
1,091 " 34 "		Sussex	Bradford	1890
1,037 " 32 "		Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1895
1,040 " 37 "		Middlesex	Lord's	1895
1,103 " 40 "		Derbyshire	Derby	1895
1,049 " 40 "		Somersetshire	Taunton	1895
1,034 " 40 "		Oxford University	Oxford	1895
1,063 " 35 "		Somersetshire	Taunton	1896
1,138 " 21 "		Warwickshire	Birmingham	1896
1,126 " 30 "		Sussex	Bradford	1896
1,054 " 30 "		Middlesex	Lord's	1896
1,057 " 30 "		Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1896
1,018 " 30 "		Leicestershire	Leicester	1896
1,190 " 29 "		Derbyshire	Derby	1896
1,057 " 28 "		Hampshire	Southampton	1896
1,101 " 31 "		Middlesex	Bradford	1896
1,002 " 35 "		Somersetshire	Taunton	1897
1,028 " 30 "		Gloucestershire	Bristol	1897
1,087 " 25 "		Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1897
1,055 " 25 "		Sussex	Sheffield	1897



## 1,000 RUNS IN A MATCH—CONTINUED.

Runs.		Opponents.	Ground.	Year.
1,142	for 39 wkts. ..	Gloucestershire ..	Harrogate ..	1897
1,014	„ 28 „ ..	Middlesex ..	Sheffield ..	1897
1,030	„ 32 „ ..	Derbyshire ..	Harrogate ..	1898
1,126	„ 29 „ ..	Nottinghamshire ..	Bradford ..	1899
1,069	„ 39 „ ..	Australians ..	Bradford ..	1899
1,255	„ 17 „ ..	Surrey ..	Oval ..	1899
1,016	„ 25 „ ..	Lancashire ..	Manchester ..	1899
1,006	„ 34 „ ..	Hampshire ..	Portsmouth ..	1900
1,152	„ 40 „ ..	Gloucestershire ..	Bradford ..	1900
1,086	„ 37 „ ..	England ..	Scarborough ..	1900
1,134	„ 40 „ ..	M.C.C. ..	Lord's ..	1900
1,262	„ 39 „ ..	Somersetshire ..	Taunton ..	1901
1,050	„ 36 „ ..	Surrey ..	Bradford ..	1901
1,155	„ 40 „ ..	Somersetshire ..	Leeds ..	1901
1,017	„ 40 „ ..	South Africans ..	Harrogate ..	1901
1,166	„ 33 „ ..	England ..	Scarborough ..	1901
1,080	„ 22 „ ..	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham ..	1902
1,192	„ 23 „ ..	Surrey ..	Oval ..	1902
1,177	„ 30 „ ..	Worcestershire ..	Worcester ..	1903
1,059	„ 33 „ ..	Lancashire ..	Manchester ..	1903

## 250 RUNS IN A COMPLETED MATCH.

Runs.		Opponents.	Ground.	Year.
241	for 35 wkts. ..	Manchester ..	Manchester ..	1844
248	„ 30 „ ..	Kent ..	Sheffield ..	1865
241	„ 34 „ ..	Surrey ..	Sheffield ..	1869
240	„ 32 „ ..	Nottinghamshire ..	Sheffield ..	1876
236	„ 33 „ ..	M.C.C. ..	Scarborough ..	1877
226	„ 30 „ ..	Surrey ..	Hull ..	1879
219	„ 30 „ ..	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham ..	1881
229	„ 30 „ ..	Surrey ..	Holbeck ..	1883
165	„ 30 „ ..	Nottinghamshire ..	Sheffield ..	1888
223	„ 40 „ ..	Lancashire ..	Manchester ..	1893
248	„ 32 „ ..	Gloucestershire ..	Bradford ..	1895
235	„ 30 „ ..	Hampshire ..	Southampton ..	1898
193	„ 30 „ ..	Worcestershire ..	Bradford ..	1900
175	„ 30 „ ..	Essex ..	Leyton ..	1901

N.B.—Drawn Matches are excluded from this list.

## CENTURIES SCORED BY YORKSHIRE.

(a Signifies not out.)

Batsman.	Innings.	Against.	Where Played.	Year.
W. Bates .....	102	Nottinghamshire ..	Sheffield ..	1878
„ ..	118	Lancashire ..	Sheffield ..	1879
„ ..	108	Kent ..	Maidstone ..	1881
„ ..	133	Cambridge University ..	Cambridge ..	1884
„ ..	116	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham ..	1884
„ ..	101	Cheshire ..	Stockport ..	1886
„ ..	106	Derbyshire ..	Leeds ..	1886
„ ..	136	Sussex ..	Brighton ..	1886
„ ..	119	Midland Counties ..	Birmingham ..	1886
„ ..	103	Derbyshire ..	Derby ..	1887
J. T. Brown .....	135a	Staffordshire ..	Stoke ..	1890
„ ..	141	Liverpool ..	Liverpool ..	1894
„ ..	101	Gloucestershire ..	Bristol ..	1894
„ ..	168a	Sussex ..	Huddersfield ..	1895
„ ..	203	Middlesex ..	Lord's ..	1896

## CENTURIES SCORED BY YORKSHIRE—CONTINUED.

Batsman.	Innings.	Against.	Where Played.	Year.
J. T. Brown	107	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1896
"	131	Leicestershire	Leicester	1896
"	120	Hampshire	Harrogate	1896
"	119	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1897
"	311	Sussex	Sheffield	1897
"	107	Somersetshire	Leeds	1897
"	144	Lancashire	Sheffield	1898
"	300	Derbyshire	Chesterfield	1898
"	104	Worcestershire	Halifax	1898
"	150	Sussex	Brighton	1898
"	100	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1898
"	168	Cambridge		
		University	Cambridge	1899
"	192	Derbyshire	Derby	1899
"	167	Australians	Bradford	1899
"	129	Cambridge		
		University	Cambridge	1900
"	128	Leicestershire	Huddersfield	1900
"	121	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1901
"	134a	Warwickshire	Bradford	1901
"	110	Hampshire	Harrogate	1901
"	125	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1903
D. Denton	113	Derbyshire	Sheffield	1896
"	112	Somersetshire	Taunton	1897
"	141a	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1897
"	110	Leicestershire	Sheffield	1899
"	113	Middlesex	Bradford	1899
"	101a	Lancashire	Manchester	1899
"	132	Thornton's XI.	Scarborough	1901
"	127	Essex	Bradford	1902
"	108a	Lancashire	Manchester	1902
"	101	Cambridge		
		University	Cambridge	1903
"	133	Leicestershire	Dewsbury	1903
"	104	Surrey	Oval	1903
T. Emmett	104	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1873
R. W. Frank	163	Staffordshire	Hull	1892
I. Grimshaw	115	Cambridge		
		University	Cambridge	1884
"	129a	Cambridge		
		University	Sheffield	1885
"	114	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1885
"	122a	Derbyshire	Leeds	1886
S. Haigh	159	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1801
L. Hall	124a	Sussex	Brighton	1883
"	116	Cambridge		
		University	Cambridge	1884
"	100	Kent	Sheffield	1884
"	128a	Sussex	Huddersfield	1884
"	135	Middlesex	Sheffield	1884
"	166	North Riding	Middlesbrough	1885
"	160	Lancashire	Bradford	1887
"	110	Kent	Canterbury	1887
"	119a	Gloucestershire	Dewsbury	1887
"	116	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1887
"	129a	Gloucestershire	Clifton	1888
"	102	Durham	Sunderland	1891
Lord Hawke	144	Sussex	Brighton	1886
"	125	Lancashire	Manchester	1887
"	126	Somersetshire	Taunton	1891

## CENTURIES SCORED BY YORKSHIRE—CONTINUED.

Batsman.	Innings.	Against.	Where Played.	Year.
Lord Hawke	166	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1896
"	110a	Kent	Leeds	1896
"	107a	Kent	Sheffield	1898
"	134	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1898
"	127	Hampshire	Southampton	1899
"	126	Surrey	Oval	1902
G. H. Hirst	115a	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1894
"	107	Leicestershire	Leicester	1896
"	134	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1897
"	130a	Surrey	Bradford	1898
"	186	Surrey	Oval	1899
"	131	Hampshire	Bradford	1899
"	138	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1899
"	106	Somersetshire	Dewsbury	1900
"	155	Nottinghamshire	Scarborough	1900
"	111	Gloucestershire	Bradford	1900
"	108	Gloucestershire	Cheltenham	1900
"	214	Worcestershire	Worcester	1901
"	125	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1901
"	134	Essex	Bradford	1902
"	112a	Lancashire	Manchester	1902
"	123	Worcestershire	Worcester	1903
"	120	Kent	Leeds	1903
"	142	Somersetshire	Bradford	1903
"	153	Leicestershire	Dewsbury	1903
R. Iddison	112	Cambridgeshire	Hunslet	1869
Hon. F. S. Jackson	111a	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1893
"	145	Nottinghamshire	Leeds	1894
"	131	Sussex	Brighton	1894
"	117	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1896
"	115	Middlesex	Bradford	1896
"	102	Sussex	Brighton	1896
"	124	Somersetshire	Taunton	1897
"	101	Middlesex	Sheffield	1897
"	133	Middlesex	Lord's	1898
"	147	Leicestershire	Leicester	1898
"	134a	Lancashire	Sheffield	1898
"	139	Somersetshire	Scarborough	1898
"	160	Gloucestershire	Sheffield	1898
"	133	Cambridge University	Cambridge	1899
"	155	Middlesex	Bradford	1899
"	101	Thornton's XI.	Scarborough	1899
"	114	Nottinghamshire	Bradford	1899
"	101a	Essex	Leyton	1902
F. Lee	101	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1885
"	206	Cheshire	Halifax	1887
"	165	Lancashire	Bradford	1887
"	119	Kent	Canterbury	1887
"	144	Cheshire	Stockport	1887
E. Lockwood	103	Surrey	Oval	1869
"	121	Surrey	Oval	1872
"	107	Gloucestershire	Sheffield	1878
"	109	Surrey	Huddersfield	1881
"	104a	I Zingari	Scarborough	1882
"	208	Kent	Gravesend	1883
F. Mitchell	100	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1899
"	194	Leicestershire	Leicester	1899
"	121	Middlesex	Bradford	1899
"	100	Hampshire	Bournemouth	1901

## CENTURIES SCORED BY YORKSHIRE—CONTINUED.

Batsman.	Innings.	Against.	Where Played.	Year.
F. Mitchell	100	Middlesex	Lord's	1901
"	106a	Surrey	Bradford	1901
"	162a	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1901
"	122	Leicestershire	Scarborough	1901
"	116a	Warwickshire	Bradford	1901
"	106	Lancashire	Leeds	1901
R. Moorhouse	105	M.C.C.	Lord's	1890
"	102a	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1895
"	113	Somersetshire	Taunton	1896
R. Peel	213	North Riding	Middlesbrough	1886
"	158	Middlesex	Lord's	1889
"	145a	Leicestershire	Leicester	1889
"	128	Sussex	Brighton	1891
"	226a	Leicestershire	Bradford	1892
"	121	Leicestershire	Leicester	1893
"	110a	Warwickshire	Dewsbury	1893
"	210a	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1896
"	111	Sussex	Bradford	1896
"	106	Sussex	Brighton	1896
"	115	Leicestershire	Leeds	1897
W. Rhodes	105	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1901
J. Rowbotham	101	Surrey	Oval	1869
"	100	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1869
"	113	Surrey	Oval	1873
A. Sellers	105	Middlesex	Lord's	1893
"	103	Somersetshire	Sheffield	1893
E. Smith	129	Hampshire	Bradford	1899
"	116a	Sussex	Sheffield	1900
T. L. Taylor	147	Surrey	Oval	1900
"	113	Leicestershire	Scarborough	1901
"	156	Hampshire	Harrogate	1901
"	135a	England	Hastings	1901
"	106	Derbyshire	Dewsbury	1902
"	142a	Derbyshire	Chesterfield	1902
"	114	Leicestershire	Huddersfield	1902
"	120	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1902
J. Thewlis	108	Surrey	Oval	1868
J. Tunnicliffe	104	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1895
"	101	Middlesex	Lord's	1895
"	147	Sussex	Sheffield	1897
"	107a	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1898
"	108a	Kent	Sheffield	1898
"	102	Lancashire	Sheffield	1898
"	243	Derbyshire	Chesterfield	1898
"	101	Surrey	Oval	1900
"	138	Hampshire	Portsmouth	1900
"	158	Worcestershire	Worcester	1900
"	100a	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1900
"	145	Derbyshire	Huddersfield	1901
"	127	Kent	Bradford	1902
"	105	Nottinghamshire	Hull	1902
"	104	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1902
G. Ulyett	107	Gentlemen of Scotland	Edinburgh	1878
"	109	Gloucestershire	Sheffield	1878
"	141	Surrey	Oval	1880
"	112	Surrey	Huddersfield	1881
"	120	Surrey	Sheffield	1882
"	146a	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1884
"	107	Middlesex	Sheffield	1884

## CENTURIES SCORED BY YORKSHIRE—CONTINUED.

Batsman.	Innings.	Against.	Where Played.	Year.
G. Ulyett .....	111a	Sussex .....	Bradford .....	1887
" .....	199a	Derbyshire .....	Sheffield .....	1887
" .....	124	Kent .....	Canterbury .....	1887
" .....	104	Gloucestershire .....	Gloucester .....	1887
" .....	107	Gloucestershire .....	Bristol .....	1890
" .....	118	Somersetshire .....	Taunton .....	1891
" .....	109	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1891
" .....	111	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1892
S. Wade .....	108a	Leicestershire .....	Bradford .....	1889
E. Wainwright .....	105	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1888
" .....	104	Sussex .....	Sheffield .....	1892
" .....	122	Leicestershire .....	Bradford .....	1892
" .....	107	Durham .....	Darlington .....	1892
" .....	107	Warwickshire .....	Birmingham .....	1894
" .....	126	Warwickshire .....	Birmingham .....	1896
" .....	145	Sussex .....	Bradford .....	1896
" .....	100	Gloucestershire .....	Bristol .....	1897
" .....	171	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1897
" .....	118a	Hampshire .....	Southampton .....	1897
" .....	104a	Sussex .....	Sheffield .....	1897
" .....	103	Nottinghamshire .....	Dewsbury .....	1897
" .....	182	Worcestershire .....	Worcester .....	1898
" .....	153	Leicestershire .....	Leicester .....	1899
" .....	228	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1899
" .....	100	Kent .....	Tonbridge .....	1899
" .....	116	Kent .....	Catford .....	1900
" .....	109	Somersetshire .....	Taunton .....	1900
" .....	117	England .....	Scarborough .....	1900
" .....	108a	Derbyshire .....	Glossop .....	1901
" .....	116	South Africans .....	Harrogate .....	1901
T. Wardall .....	105	Gloucestershire .....	Bradford .....	1892
" .....	107	Durham .....	Darlington .....	1892
" .....	106	Gloucestershire .....	Gloucester .....	1893
" .....	118	Durham .....	Darlington .....	1893
I. Washington .....	100a	Surrey .....	Leeds .....	1902

## CENTURIES SCORED AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

(a Signifies not out.)

Batsman.	Innings.	For.	Where Played.	Year.
R. Abel .....	114	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1898
" .....	193	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1899
" .....	125	Surrey .....	Bradford .....	1901
H. Bagshaw .....	127a	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1895
" .....	115	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1896
" .....	100a	Derbyshire .....	Harrogate .....	1898
C. Baldwin .....	103	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1897
W. Barnes .....	140a	M.C.C. .....	Lord's .....	1885
" .....	104	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham .....	1891
V. Barton .....	125	Hampshire .....	Southampton .....	1897
G. Bean .....	105a	Sussex .....	Bradford .....	1887
" .....	115	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1897
J. H. Board .....	126	Gloucestershire .....	Bristol .....	1897
G. J. Bonnor .....	115	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1888
G. Brann .....	108	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1902
L. C. Braund .....	107	Somersetshire .....	Leeds .....	1901
J. Briggs .....	115	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1892
W. Brockwell .....	103	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1894
C. J. Burnup .....	171	Kent .....	Tonbridge .....	1899
H. Carpenter .....	125	M.C.C. .....	Lord's .....	1900

## CENTURIES SCORED AGAINST YORKSHIRE—CONTINUED.

Batsman.	Innings.	For.	Where Played.	Year.
R. Carpenter .....	134	England .....	Sheffield .....	1865
W. Chatterton .....	106	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1891
" .....	101a	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1893
J. Cranston .....	152	Gloucestershire .....	Dewsbury .....	1890
" .....	101	Gloucestershire .....	Bristol .....	1890
V. F. S. Crawford .....	110	Surrey .....	Bradford .....	1901
R. Daft .....	161	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham .....	1873
J. Devey .....	102	Warwickshire .....	Birmingham .....	1899
J. A. Dixon .....	123	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham .....	1902
T. K. Dobson .....	117a	Durham .....	Darlington .....	1892
J. Douglas .....	102a	Middlesex .....	Sheffield .....	1897
W. H. Evershed .....	112	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1895
F. L. Fane .....	106	Essex .....	Bradford .....	1902
W. Flowers .....	119	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham .....	1895
F. G. J. Ford .....	127	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1898
H. K. Foster .....	120	Worcestershire .....	Worcester .....	1903
R. E. Foster .....	104a	Thornton's XI. ....	Scarborough .....	1901
T. Foster .....	101	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1882
C. B. Fry .....	179a	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1898
" .....	162a	Sussex .....	Harrogate .....	1899
" .....	209	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1901
" .....	105	England .....	Lord's .....	1901
" .....	234	Sussex .....	Bradford .....	1903
H. G. Garnett .....	122	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1903
G. Giffen .....	171	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1893
W. R. Gilbert .....	102	Gloucestershire .....	Gloucester .....	1885
W. B. Goodacre .....	104a	Nottinghamshire .....	Scarborough .....	1900
G. F. Grace .....	165a	Gloucestershire .....	Clifton .....	1872
W. G. Grace .....	101	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1872
" .....	150	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1872
" .....	167	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1874
" .....	127	Gloucestershire .....	Clifton .....	1874
" .....	111	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1875
" .....	318a	Gloucestershire .....	Cheltenham .....	1876
" .....	132	Gloucestershire .....	Bradford .....	1882
" .....	183a	Gloucestershire .....	Gloucester .....	1887
" .....	148	Gloucestershire .....	Clifton .....	1888
" .....	153	(Same match)		
W. Gunn .....	203	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1885
" .....	150	Nottinghamshire .....	Bradford .....	1893
" .....	110	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham .....	1897
H. B. Hayman .....	152	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1896
T. Hayward (sen.) .....	112	England .....	Sheffield .....	1865
T. Hayward .....	108	Surrey .....	Bradford .....	1895
" .....	164	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1896
" .....	273	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1899
F. Hearne .....	144	Kent .....	Canterbury .....	1887
G. G. Hearne .....	117	Kent .....	Canterbury .....	1886
W. Hedley .....	102	Somersetshire .....	Taunton .....	1892
H. T. Hewett .....	201	Somersetshire .....	Taunton .....	1892
F. Iredale .....	114	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1896
J. Iretonger .....	128a	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham .....	1902
D. L. A. Jephson .....	109	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1900
" .....	121	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1900
G. L. Jessop .....	101	Gloucestershire .....	Harrogate .....	1897
" .....	171a	Cambridge University .....	Cambridge .....	1899
" .....	104	Gloucestershire .....	Bradford .....	1900
" .....	139	(Same match)		
" .....	233	England .....	Lord's .....	1901

## CENTURIES SCORED AGAINST YORKSHIRE—CONTINUED.

Batsman.	Innings.	For.	Where Played.	Year.
A. O. Jones	108	Thornton's XI.	Scarborough	1899
"	146	Thornton's XI.	Scarborough	1901
H. Jupp	110	Surrey	Sheffield	1864
"	109a	Surrey	Oval	1874
"	117a	Surrey	Sheffield	1880
G. M. Kemp	109	Lancashire	Huddersfield	1885
"	125	Cambridge University	Cambridge	1886
"	103	Cambridge University	Sheffield	1886
K. J. Key	108	Surrey	Bradford	1888
"	100	Surrey	Oval	1893
E. J. Killick	200	Sussex	Brighton	1901
S. P. Kinneir	123	Warwickshire	Bradford	1901
E. A. Knight	131	Leicestershire	Sheffield	1899
W. Lockwood	102	Surrey	Oval	1890
H. K. Longman	150	Cambridge University	Cambridge	1901
A. C. MacLaren	152	Lancashire	Bradford	1897
"	126	Lancashire	Sheffield	1899
"	116	Lancashire	Manchester	1899
"	117	Lancashire	Leeds	1901
F. Marchant	128	Kent	Leeds	1896
"	111	Kent	Sheffield	1901
F. A. McKinnion	102	Kent	Gravesend	1884
W. O. Moberley	103	Gloucestershire	Cheltenham	1876
W. Newham	100	Sussex	Brighton	1884
"	101	Sussex	Brighton	1885
"	110	Sussex	Bradford	1889
"	109	Sussex	Brighton	1902
T. C. O'Brien	100a	Middlesex	Lord's	1889
L. C. H. Palaret	146	Somersetshire	Taunton	1892
"	165	Somersetshire	Taunton	1895
"	113	Somersetshire	Taunton	1896
"	103	Somersetshire	Taunton	1901
"	173	Somersetshire	Leeds	1901
P. Perrin	144	Essex	Sheffield	1899
F. A. Phillips	122	Somersetshire	Leeds	1901
F. Pilch	153a	Norfolk	Sheffield	1834
A. D. Pougher	106	Leicestershire	Leicester	1899
W. G. Quaife	157a	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1898
"	118a	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1901
K. S. Ranjitsinhji	138	Sussex	Bradford	1896
"	100	Sussex	Brighton	1896
"	125a	(Same match)	Brighton	1896
"	115	England	Hastings	1901
M. Read	109	Surrey	Bradford	1888
"	135	Surrey	Sheffield	1891
W. W. Read	140	Surrey	Oval	1877
"	103	Surrey	Oval	1888
"	161	Surrey	Oval	1894
W. Richards	120a	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1889
W. Robinson	111a	Lancashire	Bradford	1887
J. Selby	107	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1878
A. Shrewsbury	118	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1876
"	116	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1892
"	175	Nottinghamshire	Bradford	1899
"	128	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1900
A. G. Steel	106a	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1881
"	100	Liverpool	Liverpool	1891

## CENTURIES SCORED AGAINST YORKSHIRE—CONTINUED.

Batsman.	Innings.	For.	Where Played.	Year.
A. E. Stoddart	100	Middlesex	Lord's	1896
W. Storer	108	Derbyshire	Hull	1893
"	100	Derbyshire	Derby	1896
"	100a	(Same match)		
"	122	Derbyshire	Sheffield	1896
"	104a	Derbyshire	Derby	1897
"	107	M.C.C.	Lord's	1901
F. Sugg	122	Lancashire	Manchester	1897
F. Thomas	114	Cambridge University	Cambridge	1887
C. L. Townsend	109	Gloucestershire	Harrogate	1897
A. E. Trott	164	Middlesex	Lord's	1899
A. J. Turner	111	Essex	Huddersfield	1897
"	109	Essex	Sheffield	1899
A. Ward	180	Lancashire	Manchester	1892
"	100	Lancashire	Leeds	1901
P. F. Warner	108a	M.C.C.	Lord's	1897
"	150	Middlesex	Lord's	1899
A. J. Webbe	100	I Zingari	Scarborough	1878
"	243a	Middlesex	Huddersfield	1887
W. H. Wilkes	109	Worcestershire	Dewsbury	1901
C. Wilson	127	Kent	Canterbury	1886
J. Wisden	148	Sussex	Sheffield	1855
C. J. B. Wood	118a	Leicestershire	Leicester	1903
S. M. J. Woods	111	Somersetshire	Leeds	1897
J. Worrall	104	Australians	Bradford	1899
E. G. Wynyard	268	Hampshire	Southampton	1896

## FOUR CENTURIES IN ONE INNINGS.

F. S. Jackson	117	} v. Warwickshire .. Birmingham ..	1896
E. Wainwright	126		
Lord Hawke	166		
R. Peel	210a		

## THREE CENTURIES IN ONE INNINGS.

## I.—BY YORKSHIRE.

L. Hall	116	} v. Cambridge	University .. Cambridge ....	1884
W. Bates	133			
I. Grimshaw	115			
G. Ulyett	124	} v. Kent	Canterbury ..	1887
L. Hall	110			
F. Lee	119			
J. T. Brown	311	} v. Sussex	Sheffield .....	1897
J. Tunnicliffe	147			
E. Wainwright	104a			
Hon. F. S. Jackson	155	} v. Middlesex	Bradford ....	1899
D. Denton	113			
F. Mitchell	121			

## II.—AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

L. C. H. Palairt	146	} for Somersetshire ..	Taunton .....	1892
H. T. Hewett	201			
W. Hedley	102			
L. C. H. Palairt	173	} for Somersetshire ..	Leeds .....	1901
L. C. Braund	107			
F. A. Phillips	122			



## ALL THROUGH AN INNINGS.

## I.—BY YORKSHIRE.

Runs.	Batsman.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
81	T. Darnton	England	Sheffield	1865
31	J. Hall	Sussex	Brighton	1878
82	E. Lumb	Leicestershire	Sheffield	1883
82	L. Hall	Leicestershire	Leicester	1883
124	"	Sussex	Brighton	1883
146	G. Ulyett	M.C.C.	Scarborough	1884
128	L. Hall	Sussex	Huddersfield	1884
32	"	Kent	Sheffield	1885
79	"	Surrey	Sheffield	1885
37	"	Derbyshire	Derby	1885
50	"	Sussex	Huddersfield	1886
74	"	Kent	Canterbury	1886
199	G. Ulyett	Derbyshire	Sheffield	1887
51	L. Hall	Warwickshire	Huddersfield	1887
119	"	Gloucestershire	Dewsbury	1887
82	"	Sussex	Brighton	1887
34	"	Surrey	Oval	1888
129	"	Gloucestershire	Clifton	1888
85	"	Middlesex	Lord's	1899
41	"	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1891
33	"	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1891
98	W. Rhodes	M.C.C.	Lord's	1903

## II.—AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

Runs.	Batsman.	For.	Ground.	Year.
63	T. Hunt	Sheffield	Leeds	1849
90	H. Jupp	Surrey	Sheffield	1868
32	E. Henty	Kent	Dewsbury	1870
43	{ Same }			
109	{ match } H. Jupp	Surrey	Oval	1874
318	W. G. Grace	Gloucestershire	Cheltenham	1876
37	H. Jupp	Surrey	Sheffield	1876
23	A. N. Hornby	Lancashire	Manchester	1876
117	H. Jupp	Surrey	Sheffield	1880
10	R. G. Barlow	Lancashire	Manchester	1880
33	F. A. MacKinnon	Kent	Bradford	1881
62	A. J. Webbe	Middlesex	Sheffield	1882
80	Lord Harris	Kent	Gravesend	1883
52	S. M. Crosfield	Cheshire	Hull	1886
243	A. J. Webbe	Middlesex	Huddersfield	1887
183	W. G. Grace	Gloucestershire	Gloucester	1887
17	W. Scotton	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1888
88	C. O. H. Sewell	Gloucestershire	Sheffield	1898
21	C. J. B. Wood	Leicestershire	Dewsbury	1898
179	C. B. Fry	Sussex	Brighton	1898
18	S. A. P. Kitcat	Gloucestershire	Hull	1901
55	J. Iremonger	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1901
73	P. F. Warner	Middlesex	Lord's	1901
118	C. J. B. Wood	Leicestershire	Leicester	1903

## PARTNERSHIPS OF 150 RUNS.

## I.—FOR YORKSHIRE.

Runs.	Batsmen.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
182	E. Lockwood and E. Lumb	Kent	Gravesend	1883
173	L. Hall and G. Ulyett	Middlesex	Sheffield	1884
*	L. Hall and R. Peel	North Riding	Middlesbrough	1885
182	L. Hall and W. Bates	Sussex	Brighton	1886

\* The runs in this partnership could be found nowhere.

## PARTNERSHIPS OF 150 RUNS—CONTINUED.

Runs.	Batsmen.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
166	I. Grimshaw and R. Peel..	Derbyshire.....	Leeds .....	1886
169	L. Hall and G. Ulyett ..	Kent (Same innings)	Canterbury ..	1887
186	L. Hall and F. Lee.....			
173	L. Hall and G. Ulyett ..	Gloucestershire....	Gloucester ..	1887
280	L. Hall and F. Lee .....	Lancashire.....	Bradford ....	1887
175	L. Hall and F. Lee .....	Cheshire.....	Halifax.....	1887
150	G. Ulyett and J. M. Preston	Derbyshire.....	Sheffield ....	1887
156	L. Hall and W. Bates....	Derbyshire.....	Derby .....	1887
229	L. Hall and R. Peel ....	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1889
180	G. Ulyett and R. Peel ..	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1891
153	T. Wardall and D. Hunter	Staffordshire .....	Hull .....	1892
223	R. Peel and E. Wainwright	Leicestershire ....	Bradford ....	1892
150	J. Tunnicliffe and E. Wainwright .....	Durham .....	Darlington ..	1892
162	J. Tunnicliffe and A. Sellers .....	Somersetshire ....	Sheffield ....	1893
174	T. Wardall and J. T. Brown .....	Leicestershire ....	Leicester ....	1893
170	F. S. Jackson and J. T. Brown .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Leeds .....	1894
176	R. Moorhouse and G. H. Hirst .....	Gloucestershire ....	Bristol .....	1894
292	Lord Hawke and R. Peel..	Warwickshire ....	Birmingham ..	1896
198	E. Wainwright and R. Peel	Sussex .....	Bradford ....	1896
150	J. T. Brown and F. S. Jackson .....	Leicestershire ....	Leicester ....	1896
185	E. Wainwright and G. H. Hirst .....	Gloucestershire ....	Bristol .....	1897
205	F. S. Jackson and D. Denton .....	Somersetshire ....	Taunton ....	1897
175	F. S. Jackson and J. Tunnicliffe.....	Warwickshire ....	Sheffield ....	1897
378	J. T. Brown and J. Tunnicliffe.....	Sussex .....	Sheffield ....	1897
192	G. H. Hirst and S. Haigh	Surrey .....	Bradford ....	1898
157	F. S. Jackson and J. Tunnicliffe.....	Leicestershire ....	Leicester ....	1898
206	F. S. Jackson and J. Tunnicliffe.....	Lancashire.....	Sheffield ....	1898
554	J. T. Brown and J. Tunnicliffe.....	Derbyshire.....	Chesterfield ..	1898
194	F. S. Jackson and J. T. Brown .....	Camb. University..	Cambridge ..	1899
225	Lord Hawke and E. Wainwright .....	Hampshire.....	Southampton	1899
329	F. Mitchell and E. Wainwright .....	Leicestershire ....	Leicester ....	1899
219	F. S. Jackson and D. Denton .....	Middlesex .....	Bradford ....	1899
160	E. Wainwright and F. Mitchell .....	Surrey (Same match)	Oval .....	1899
340	E. Wainwright and G. H. Hirst .....			
183	G. H. Hirst and E. Smith	Hampshire.....	Bradford ....	1899
153	F. S. Jackson and J. Tunnicliffe.....	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1899
152	J. T. Brown and J. Tunnicliffe.....	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1899
166	E. Wainwright and E. Smith .....	Kent .....	Catford.....	1900

## PARTNERSHIPS OF 150 RUNS—CONTINUED.

Runs.	Batsmen.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
161	W. Rhodes and E. Smith	Sussex .....	Sheffield ....	1900
201	J. Tunnicliffe and T. L. Taylor .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1900
174	G. H. Hirst and I. Washington .....	Hampshire.....	Hull .....	1900
160	J. Tunnicliffe and D. Hunter .....	Worcestershire ....	Worcester....	1900
162	E. Wainwright and S. Haigh .....	Somersetshire ....	Taunton ....	1900
159	E. Smith and W. Rhodes	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough	1901
157	T. L. Taylor and G. H. Hirst .....	England .....	Hastings ....	1901
169	T. L. Taylor and F. Mitchell .....	Leicestershire ....	Scarborough	1901
258	J. T. Brown and F. Mitchell .....	Warwickshire ....	Birmingham	1901
205	G. H. Hirst and S. Haigh	Nottinghamshire ..	Sheffield ....	1901
152	J. T. Brown and T. L. Taylor .....	Hampshire.....	Harrogate ..	1901
155	T. L. Taylor and D. Denton	Sussex .....	Leeds .....	1902
173	S. Haigh and W. Rhodes..	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1902
200	D. Denton and G. H. Hirst	Essex .....	Bradford ....	1902
165	Lord Hawke and S. Haigh	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1902
155	F. S. Jackson and T. L. Taylor .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1902
178	D. Denton and G. H. Hirst	Lancashire.....	Manchester ..	1902
151	G. H. Hirst and F. Smith	Kent .....	Leeds .....	1903
152	G. H. Hirst and D. Denton	Leicestershire ....	Dewsbury ....	1903
157	G. H. Hirst and F. Smith	Somersetshire ....	Bradford ....	1903

## II.—AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

Runs.	Batsmen.	For.	Ground.	Year.
159	T. Humphrey and H. Jupp	Surrey .....	Sheffield ....	1864
179	T. Hayward and R. Carpenter .....	England.....	Sheffield ....	1865
156	T. Hayward and R. Carpenter .....	Cambridgeshire....	Bradford ....	1866
261	W. G. Grace and W. O. Moberly .....	Gloucestershire....	Cheltenham ..	1876
183	A. Shrewsbury and R. Daft .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham..	1876
206	W. W. Read and H. Jupp	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1877
159	W. Newham and H. Whitfield .....	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1884
161	W. G. Grace and J. Painter	Gloucestershire ....	Bradford ....	1885
330	W. Gunn and W. Barnes..	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1885
215	G. G. Hearne and C. Wilson	Kent .....	Canterbury ..	1886
163	Sir T. C. O'Brien and A. J. Webbe .....	Middlesex .....	Huddersfield	1887
188	W. G. Grace and J. Cranston .....	Gloucestershire ....	Dewsbury ..	1890
190	W. Lockwood and K. J. Key .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1890
189	A. Ward and A. Smith ..	Lancashire.....	Manchester ..	1892
346	L. C. H. Palaret and H. T. Hewett .....	Somersetshire ....	Taunton ....	1892
172	W. W. Read and W. Brockwell .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1894
190	W. H. Evershed and H. Bagshaw .....	Derbyshire.....	Derby .....	1895

## PARTNERSHIPS OF 150 RUNS—CONTINUED.

Runs.	Batsmen.	For.	Ground.	Year.
155	W. Flowers and J. A. Dixon .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham..	1895
192	W. H. Evershed and H. Bagshaw .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1896
184	E. G. Wynyard and F. W. Quinton .....	Hampshire .....	Southampton	1896
176	A. E. Stoddart and J. Douglas .....	Middlesex .....	Bradford ....	1896
218	A. E. Stoddart and H. B. Hayman .....	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1896
221	T. Hayward and C. Baldwin .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1896
167	A. C. MacLaren and A. Ward .....	Lancashire .....	Bradford ....	1897
182	W. Newham and G. Bean	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1897
157	W. G. Quaife and S. P. Kinneir .....	Warwickshire	Birmingham	1898
193	P. Perrin and A. J. Turner	Essex .....	Sheffield	1899
162	E. G. Wynyard and A. Webb .....	Hampshire .....	Bradford ....	1899
163	C. A. Bernard and E. Robson .....	Somersetshire ....	Hull .....	1899
166	A. Shrewsbury and C. E. Dench .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Bradford ....	1899
151	T. Hayward and W. Lockwood .....	Surrey .....	Leeds .....	1899
448	T. Hayward and R. Abel..	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1899
208	W. Lockwood and D. L. A. Jephson .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1900
204	C. B. Fry and G. L. Jessop	England .....	Lord's .....	1901
222	L. C. H. Palairt and L. C. Braund .....	Somersetshire ....	Leeds .....	1901
158	R. Abel and V. F. S. Crawford .....	Surrey .....	Bradford ....	1901
349	C. B. Fry and E. J. Killick	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1901
179	W. Newham and G. Brann	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1902
156	H. K. Foster and R. S. Brinton .....	Worcestershire ....	Worcester ....	1903
174	C. B. Fry and K. S. Ranjitsinhji .....	Sussex .....	Bradford ....	1903

## BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN EIGHT OR MORE WICKETS IN AN INNINGS.

## I.—FOR YORKSHIRE.

Analysis.	Bowler.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts. Runs.				
8 for —	J. Joy .....	Sheffield .....	Leeds .....	1849
8 „ 33	W. Slinn .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1862
8 „ 35	L. Greenwood ..	Cambridgeshire ..	Dewsbury ....	1867
8 „ 11	G. Freeman .....	Lancashire .....	Holbeck .....	1868
9 „ 34	T. Emmett .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Dewsbury ....	1868
8 „ 29	G. Freeman .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1869
9 „ 23	T. Emmett .....	Cambridgeshire ..	Hunslet .....	1869
8 „ 31	„ .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Sheffield .....	1871
8 „ 66	R. Clayton .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1877
8 „ 46	T. Emmett .....	Gloucestershire ..	Clifton .....	1877
8 „ 16	„ .....	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1877

**BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN EIGHT OR MORE WICKETS IN  
AN INNINGS—CONTINUED.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts. Runs.					
8 for 45		W. Bates .....	Lancashire .....	Huddersfield ..	1878
8 "	21	" .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1879
8 "	24	E. Peate .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1880
8 "	30	" .....	Surrey .....	Huddersfield ..	1881
8 "	22	T. Emmett.....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1881
8 "	69	E. Peate .....	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1881
8 "	32	" .....	Middlesex .....	Sheffield .....	1882
8 "	52	T. Emmett.....	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1882
8 "	5	E. Peate .....	Surrey .....	Holbeck .....	1883
8 "	32	T. Emmett.....	Sussex .....	Huddersfield ..	1884
8 "	63	E. Peate .....	Kent .....	Gravesend .....	1884
8 "	12	R. Peel .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Sheffield .....	1888
8 "	27	J. M. Preston ..	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1888
9 "	28	" .....	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1888
8 "	43	R. Peel .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1889
8 "	60	" .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1890
8 "	26	B. C. Bolton ..	Warwickshire ..	Halifax .....	1890
10 "	31	E. Wainwright ..	Staffordshire .....	Sheffield .....	1890
8 "	49	" .....	Middlesex .....	Sheffield .....	1891
8 "	33	" .....	Warwickshire .....	Birmingham ..	1891
8 "	54	R. Peel .....	Cambridge University .....	Cambridge ....	1893
9 "	66	E. Wainwright ..	Middlesex .....	Sheffield .....	1894
9 "	59	T. Foster .....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's.....	1894
9 "	22	R. Peel .....	Somersetshire .....	Leeds .....	1895
8 "	59	G. H. Hirst .....	Warwickshire .....	Birmingham ..	1896
8 "	34	E. Wainwright ..	Essex .....	Bradford .....	1896
8 "	35	S. Haigh.....	Hampshire .....	Harrogate .....	1896
8 "	78	" .....	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1896
8 "	53	R. Peel .....	Kent.....	Halifax .....	1897
8 "	21	S. Haigh.....	Hampshire .....	Southampton ..	1898
9 "	28	W. Rhodes.....	Essex .....	Leyton .....	1899
8 "	33	S. Haigh.....	Warwickshire .....	Scarborough ..	1899
8 "	40	J. T. Brown, jun.	Gloucestershire .....	Huddersfield ..	1899
8 "	38	W. Rhodes .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham .....	1899
8 "	48	G. H. Hirst .....	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1899
8 "	43	W. Rhodes.....	Lancashire .....	Bradford .....	1900
8 "	23	" .....	Hampshire .....	Hull .....	1900
8 "	72	" .....	Gloucestershire .....	Bradford .....	1900
8 "	28	" .....	Essex .....	Harrogate .....	1900
8 "	68	" .....	Cambridge University .....	Cambridge .....	1900
8 "	53	" .....	Middlesex .....	Lord's.....	1901
8 "	55	" .....	Kent.....	Canterbury ..	1901
8 "	26	" .....	Kent.....	Catford .....	1902
8 "	87	" .....	Worcestershire .....	Worcester .....	1903
8 "	61	" .....	Lancashire .....	Bradford .....	1903

**II.—AGAINST YORKSHIRE.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	For.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts. Runs.					
8 for 25		W. Caffyn .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1862
10 "	—	G. Wootton .....	England .....	Sheffield .....	1865
8 "	32	J. C. Shaw.....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham ..	1865
8 "	33	W. G. Grace ....	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1872
8 "	113	J. Southerton ..	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1873
8 "	35	W. McIntyre .....	Lancashire .....	Bradford .....	1874
8 "	43	G. F. Grace ....	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1876
8 "	37	A. Shaw.....	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1876
9 "	63	A. G. Steel .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1878

**BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN EIGHT OR MORE WICKETS IN  
AN INNINGS—CONTINUED.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	For.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts.	Runs.				
8	for 38	F. Morley .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham ..	1878
8	" 22	R. G. Barlow ..	Lancashire .....	Huddersfield ..	1878
8	" 52	W. Bates .....	Lascelles Hall .....	Sheffield .....	1880
8	" 53	W. Foord-Kelcey	Kent .....	Gravesend .....	1882
8	" 35	A. Hearne .....	Kent .....	Sheffield .....	1885
8	" 35	F. Shacklock ..	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1885
8	" 36	C. W. Rock .....	Hawke's XI. ....	Leeds .....	1885
8	" 40	J. Beaumont ..	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1888
8	" 48 }	G. Burton .....	Middlesex .....	Sheffield .....	1888
8	" 66 }				
8	" 30	J. Hulme .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1888
8	" 36	F. R. Spofforth ..	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1889
8	" 38	A. Mold .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1890
9	" 41	" .....	Lancashire .....	Huddersfield ..	1890
8	" 31	G. Bean .....	Sussex .....	Dewsbury .....	1891
8	" 100	H. W. Murch .....	Gloucestershire ..	Sheffield .....	1891
8	" 46	J. Briggs .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1891
8	" 70	G. Lohmann .....	Surrey .....	Leeds .....	1892
8	" 52	J. Rawlin .....	Middlesex .....	Leeds .....	1892
8	" 113	J. Briggs .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1892
9	" 47	T. Richardson ..	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1893
8	" 39	W. Lockwood ..	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1893
8	" 19	J. Briggs .....	Lancashire .....	Leeds .....	1893
8	" 98	W. Humphreys ..	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1893
8	" 49	S. J. Whitehead ..	Warwickshire .....	Birmingham ..	1893
8	" 50	J. Rawlin .....	Middlesex .....	Sheffield .....	1894
8	" 33	G. Davidson .....	Derbyshire .....	Sheffield .....	1894
9	" 27	J. Hulme .....	Derbyshire .....	Sheffield .....	1894
8	" 85	A. D. Pougher ..	Leicestershire .....	Leicester .....	1895
8	" 18	W. C. Hedley ..	Somersetshire .....	Leeds .....	1895
8	" 130	C. L. Townsend ..	Gloucestershire ..	Cheltenham .....	1895
8	" 42	J. Bretherton ....	Liverpool .....	Liverpool .....	1895
8	" 44	F. G. Bull .....	Essex .....	Bradford .....	1896
8	" 99	T. Richardson ..	Surrey .....	Leeds .....	1897
8	" 108	T. Richardson ..	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1897
8	" 108	J. Gunn .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham .....	1898
8	" 48	J. T. Hearne .....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1898
9	" 70	G. A. Wilson .....	Worcestershire .....	Worcester .....	1899
8	" 64	A. E. Trott .....	Thornton's XI. ....	Scarborough .....	1899
8	" 57	C. J. Kortright ..	Essex .....	Leyton .....	1900
8	" 35	C. M. Wells .....	Middlesex .....	Leeds .....	1900
9	" 71	J. T. Hearne .....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1900
8	" 94	A. E. Trott .....	England .....	Lord's .....	1901
9	" 41	L. C. Braund .....	Somersetshire .....	Sheffield .....	1902
8	" 33	E. Spry .....	Gloucestershire ..	Leeds .....	1902

**BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN THIRTEEN OR MORE  
WICKETS IN A MATCH.**

**I.—FOR YORKSHIRE.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts.	Runs.				
13 for	97	T. Emmett . . . .	Nottinghamshire . . .	Dewsbury . . . .	1868
13 "	60	G. Freeman . . . .	Surrey . . . . .	Sheffield . . . .	1869
16 "	38	T. Emmett . . . .	Cambridgeshire . . .	Hunslet . . . . .	1869
13 "	90	" . . . . .	Nottinghamshire . . .	Sheffield . . . .	1871
13 "	46	T. Armitage . . . .	Surrey . . . . .	Sheffield . . . .	1876

**BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN THIRTEEN OR MORE WICKETS  
IN A MATCH—CONTINUED.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts.	Runs.				
14	for 80	E. Peate .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1880
14	" 77	" .....	Surrey .....	Huddersfield ..	1881
14	" 130	" .....	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1881
13	" 83	T. Emmett .....	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1882
14	" 33	R. Peel .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Sheffield .....	1888
13	" 84	" .....	Gloucestershire ..	Halifax .....	1888
13	" 63	J. M. Preston ..	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1888
13	" 118	R. Peel .....	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1889
14	" 67	" .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1889
14	" 73	" .....	Staffordshire .....	Stoke .....	1890
13	" 38	E. Wainwright ..	Sussex .....	Dewsbury .....	1894
15	" 50	R. Peel .....	Somersetshire .....	Leeds .....	1895
14	" 77	E. Wainwright ..	Essex .....	Bradford .....	1896
14	" 50	S. Haigh .....	Durham .....	Barnsley .....	1896
13	" 45	W. Rhodes .....	Somersetshire .....	Bath .....	1898
14	" 43	S. Haigh .....	Hampshire .....	Southampton ..	1898
15	" 56	W. Rhodes .....	Essex .....	Leyton .....	1899
13	" 149	G. H. Hirst .....	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1899
14	" 66	W. Rhodes .....	Hampshire .....	Hull .....	1900
14	" 192	" .....	Gloucestershire .....	Bradford .....	1900
14	" 68	" .....	Essex .....	Harrogate .....	1900
13	" 94	S. Haigh .....	Middlesex .....	Leeds .....	1900
13	" 103	W. Rhodes .....	Gloucestershire .....	Cheltenham ..	1900
14	" 141	" .....	Gloucestershire .....	Bristol .....	1901
13	" 96	" .....	Leicestershire .....	Leicester .....	1901
14	" 211	" .....	Worcestershire .....	Worcester .....	1903
13	" 152	" .....	Lancashire .....	Bradford .....	1903

**II.—AGAINST YORKSHIRE.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	For.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts.	Runs.				
13	for 77	G. Tarrant .....	Cambridgeshire .....	Bradford .....	1866
13	" 60	" .....	Cambridgeshire .....	Wisbech .....	1867
15	" 79	W. G. Grace .....	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1872
13	" 66	W. McIntyre .....	Lancashire .....	Bradford .....	1874
13	" 98	W. G. Grace .....	Gloucestershire .....	Clifton .....	1875
13	" 111	G. F. Grace .....	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1876
13	" 45	F. Morley .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Sheffield .....	1876
13	" 85	A. G. Steel .....	Cambridge University .....	Cambridge .....	1878
14	" 108	A. G. Steel .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1878
14	" 94	F. Morley .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham ..	1878
13	" 65	W. Mycroft .....	Derbyshire .....	Sheffield .....	1879
13	" 83	F. Morley .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham ..	1880
13	" 146	A. G. Steel .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1881
13	" 66	R. G. Barlow .....	Lancashire .....	Sheffield .....	1884
13	" 48	A. Hearne .....	Kent .....	Sheffield .....	1885
13	" 142	F. Shacklock .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1885
14	" 171	F. Roberts .....	Gloucestershire .....	Dewsbury .....	1887
16	" 114	G. Burton .....	Middlesex .....	Sheffield .....	1888
13	" 119	G. A. Lohmann ..	Surrey .....	Bradford .....	1888
15	" 70	J. Hulme .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1888
13	" 111	A. Mold .....	Lancashire .....	Huddersfield ..	1889
15	" 81	F. R. Spofforth ..	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1889
13	" 76	A. Mold .....	Lancashire .....	Huddersfield ..	1890
14	" 65	J. T. Hearne .....	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1891
14	" 122	J. Briggs .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1891
14	" 107	G. A. Lohmann ..	Surrey .....	Leeds .....	1892
13	" 209	J. Briggs .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1892

**BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN THIRTEEN OR MORE WICKETS  
IN A MATCH—CONTINUED.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	For.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts.	Runs.				
13 for	134	T. Richardson..	Surrey .....	Bradford ....	1895
14 "	70	W. C. Hedley ..	Somersetshire .....	Leeds .....	1895
15 "	184	C. L. Townsend	Gloucestershire .....	Cheltenham ..	1895
14 "	247	E. J. Tyler ....	Somersetshire .....	Taunton .....	1895
15 "	154	T. Richardson..	Surrey .....	Leeds .....	1897
14 "	127	W. Mead .....	Essex .....	Leyton .....	1899
13 "	183	A. E. Trott ....	Thornton's XI. ....	Scarborough ..	1899
13 "	159	B. Cranfield ....	Somersetshire .....	Dewsbury ....	1900
13 "	68	C. M. Wells ....	Middlesex .....	Leeds .....	1900
13 "	170	A. E. Trott ....	England .....	Lord's .....	1901
15 "	71	L. C. Braund ..	Somersetshire .....	Sheffield .....	1902
13 "	61	C. Blythe .....	Kent .....	Canterbury ..	1903

**BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN FOUR OR MORE  
WICKETS IN AN INNINGS FOR THREE RUNS  
AND UNDER A WICKET.**

**I.—FOR YORKSHIRE.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	Against.	Ground.	Year
Wkts.	Runs.				
4 for	7	T. Ellis .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1851
7 "	10	G. Freeman .....	Lancashire .....	Whalley .....	1867
6 "	7	T. Emmett .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1867
8 "	11	G. Freeman .....	Lancashire .....	Holbeck .....	1868
4 "	12				
5 "	13	T. Emmett .....	Lancashire .....	Holbeck .....	1868
7 "	15	"	Cambridgeshire .....	Hunslet .....	1869
9 "	23				
5 "	3	J. West .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1870
5 "	14	G. Freeman .....	Kent .....	Dewsbury ....	1870
5 "	15	"	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1870
6 "	9	A. Hill .....	South of England ..	Bradford ....	1874
4 "	11	"	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1874
4 "	11	G. Ulyett .....	England .....	Huddersfield ..	1874
5 "	8	T. Armistage .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham ..	1875
4 "	12	E. Lockwood ....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1876
5 "	12	T. Emmett .....	I Zingari .....	Scarborough ..	1877
8 "	16	"	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1877
6 "	12	"	Derbyshire .....	Sheffield .....	1878
7 "	19	W. Bates .....	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1878
7 "	9	T. Emmett .....	Sussex .....	Brighton ....	1878
7 "	14	A. Hill .....	Surrey .....	Hull .....	1879
4 "	9	T. Emmett .....	Surrey .....	Hull .....	1879
4 "	9	A. Hill .....	Derbyshire .....	Sheffield .....	1879
4 "	12	W. Bates .....	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1879
6 "	11	"	Middlesex .....	Huddersfield ..	1879
6 "	14	E. Peate .....	Middlesex .....	Huddersfield ..	1879
8 "	21	W. Bates .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1879
5 "	11	E. Peate .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1880
5 "	15	W. Bates .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1880
8 "	24	E. Peate .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester ..	1880
4 "	11	A. Hill .....	I Zingari .....	Scarborough ..	1880
4 "	8	"	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1881
6 "	18	"	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1881
6 "	17	W. Bates .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham ..	1881
8 "	22	T. Emmett .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1881
6 "	12	W. Bates .....	Kent .....	Sheffield .....	1882



**BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN FOUR OR MORE WICKETS IN AN  
INNINGS FOR THREE RUNS AND UNDER A WICKET—**

CONTINUED.

Analysis. Wkts. Runs.	Bowler.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
5 for 10	T. Emmett	Australians	Bradford	1882
6 " 12	E. Peate	Derbyshire	Derby	1882
8 " 5	"	Surrey	Holbeck	1883
4 " 7	G. P. Harrison	Derbyshire	Sheffield	1883
6 " 18	A. Hill	Leicestershire	Sheffield	1883
6 " 13	E. Peate	Gloucestershire	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	1884
7 " 20	T. Emmett	Derbyshire	Derby	1884
5 " 12	E. Peate	Cambridge University	Cambridge	1885
6 " 16	E. Peate	Sussex	Huddersfield	1886
6 " 9	R. Peel	Cheshire	Stockport	1886
6 " 16	E. Peate	Cambridge University	Sheffield	1886
4 " 10	T. Emmett	Lancashire	Dewsbury	1886
5 " 14	R. Peel	Kent	Sheffield	1887
6 " 18	S. Wade	Gloucestershire	Dewsbury	1887
5 " 10	J. M. Preston	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1887
5 " 4	R. Peel	Leicestershire	Dewsbury	1887
8 " 12	"	Nottinghamshire	Sheffield	1888
4 " 6	E. Wainwright	Kent	Sheffield	1889
5 " 8	R. Peel	Liverpool	Liverpool	1889
6 " 10	S. Wade	Leicestershire	Leicester	1889
4 " 3	E. Wainwright	Warwickshire	Sheffield	1889
5 " 11	"	Middlesex	Lord's	1890
6 " 15	L. Whitehead	Leicestershire	Leicester	1890
5 " 14	G. P. Harrison	Middlesex	Lord's	1891
4 " 9	E. Wainwright	Middlesex	Lord's	1891
5 " 5	"	Durham	Sunderland	1891
6 " 16	G. H. Hirst	Sussex	Sheffield	1892
5 " 14	E. Wainwright	Essex	Dewsbury	1892
5 " 7	R. Peel	Derbyshire	Leeds	1892
5 " 12	G. H. Hirst	Derbyshire	Leeds	1892
6 " 16	E. Wainwright	Sussex	Leeds	1893
4 " 6	T. Wardall	Surrey	Sheffield	1893
5 " 13				
4 " 11	G. H. Hirst	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1893
4 " 8	E. Wainwright	Lancashire	Manchester	1893
6 " 18	"	Sussex	Dewsbury	1894
7 " 20				
5 " 9	G. H. Hirst	Somersetshire	Huddersfield	1894
4 " 7	"	Surrey	Oval	1895
7 " 16	"	Essex	Harrogate	1895
4 " 12	R. Peel	Middlesex	Leeds	1895
4 " 9	T. Foster	Yorkshire Gentlemen	York	1895
7 " 17	S. Haigh	Surrey	Leeds	1897
6 " 18	"	Derbyshire	Bradford	1897
8 " 21	"	Hampshire	Southampton	1898
5 " 11	W. Rhodes	Somersetshire	Bath	1899
6 " 16	"	Gloucestershire	Bristol	1899
4 " 12	S. Haigh	Warwickshire	Scarborough	1899
7 " 20	W. Rhodes	Worcestershire	Bradford	1900
8 " 23	"	Hampshire	Hull	1900
6 " 4	"	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1901
4 " 8	S. Haigh	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1901
5 " 11	G. H. Hirst	Sussex	Bradford	1901
7 " 21	"	Leicestershire	Scarborough	1901

**BOWLERS WHO HAVE TAKEN FOUR OR MORE WICKETS IN AN  
INNINGS FOR THREE RUNS AND UNDER A WICKET—**

CONTINUED.

Analysis.		Bowler.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts.	Runs.				
7 for 20		W. Rhodes .....	Gloucestershire .....	Hull .....	1901
7	12	G. H. Hirst .....	Essex .....	Leyton .....	1901
5	8	F. S. Jackson .....	Lancashire .....	Sheffield .....	1902
4	10	S. Haigh .....	Gloucestershire .....	Cheltenham ..	1902
5	9	G. H. Hirst .....	Australians .....	Leeds .....	1902
5	12	F. S. Jackson .....	Australians .....	Leeds .....	1902
6	15	W. Rhodes .....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1902
5	4	" .....	Worcestershire .....	Huddersfield ..	1903
4	10	G. H. Hirst .....	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1903
5	13	S. Haigh .....	Essex .....	Sheffield .....	1903

P.S.—In this and the next table each wicket must have cost *exactly* three runs, or under.

**II.—AGAINST YORKSHIRE.**

Analysis.		Bowler.	For.	Ground.	Year.
Wkts.	Runs.				
6 for 13		J. Sherman .....	Manchester .....	Manchester ..	1844
5	15	W. Caffyn .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1862
5	13	J. Grundy .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham ..	1863
4	9	J. Jackson .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Bradford ..	1865
6	9	E. Willsher .....	Kent .....	Sheffield .....	1865
6	17	G. Howitt .....	Middlesex .....	Islington ..	1868
5	13	J. C. Shaw .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham ..	1869
5	12	W. McIntyre .....	Lancashire .....	Sheffield .....	1872
4	8	R. D. Walker .....	Middlesex .....	Prince's .....	1873
5	8	M. McIntyre .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Sheffield .....	1874
6	12	F. Morley .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Sheffield .....	1876
7	12	C. K. Francis .....	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1876
6	12	R. Henderson .....	I Zingari .....	Scarborough ..	1877
4	10	R. F. Miles .....	Gloucestershire .....	Clifton .....	1877
4	7	G. F. Grace .....	Gloucestershire .....	Sheffield .....	1878
6	16	W. Mycroft .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1878
8	22	R. G. Barlow .....	Lancashire .....	Huddersfield ..	1878
5	12	A. H. Stratford .....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1879
5	10	A. Shaw .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham ..	1879
4	8	J. Robertson .....	Middlesex .....	Huddersfield ..	1879
5	13	A. Shaw .....	M.C.C. ....	Lord's .....	1880
6	18	A. G. Steel .....	M.C.C. ....	Scarborough ..	1880
6	10	W. Wright .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham ..	1881
7	20	G. Burton .....	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1882
4	10	J. Crossland .....	Lancashire .....	Sheffield .....	1883
6	15	A. Shaw .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Sheffield .....	1884
5	13	A. Hearne .....	Kent .....	Sheffield .....	1885
5	12	J. Beaumont .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1886
7	18	G. Burton .....	Middlesex .....	Lord's .....	1888
4	0	J. R. Napier .....	Lancashire .....	Sheffield .....	1888
6	12	H. Richardson .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Sheffield .....	1888
5	14	W. Attewell .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Sheffield .....	1890
4	9	F. Shacklock .....	Nottinghamshire .....	Nottingham ..	1892
4	13	J. Rawlin .....	Middlesex .....	Leeds .....	1892
4	10	G. Bean .....	Sussex .....	Leeds .....	1893
8	19	J. Briggs .....	Lancashire .....	Leeds .....	1893
4	8	W. Mead .....	Essex .....	Sheffield .....	1893
9	27	J. Hulme .....	Derbyshire .....	Sheffield .....	1894
8	18	W. C. Hedley .....	Somersetshire .....	Leeds .....	1895
7	13	A. E. Trott .....	Middlesex .....	Leeds .....	1898
6	17	H. Trumble .....	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1902

## BOWLERS UNCHANGED THROUGH TWO COMPLETED INNINGS OF A MATCH.

### I.—FOR YORKSHIRE.

Bowlers.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
I. Hodgson and G. Atkinson ..	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1861
G. Freeman and L. Greenwood	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1867
G. Freeman and L. Greenwood	Lancashire .....	Whalley .....	1867
G. Freeman and T. Emmett ..	Lancashire .....	Holbeck .....	1868
G. Freeman and T. Emmett ..	Middlesex .....	Sheffield .....	1868
G. Freeman and T. Emmett ..	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1869
G. Freeman and T. Emmett ..	Cambridgeshire .....	Hunslet .....	1869
G. Freeman and T. Emmett ..	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1870
G. Freeman and T. Emmett ..	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1871
T. Emmett and A. Hill .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1871
T. Emmett and A. Hill .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1873
T. Emmett and A. Hill .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1873
T. Emmett and A. Hill .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham .....	1874
T. Emmett and A. Hill .....	Lancashire .....	Manchester .....	1874
A. Hill and G. Ulyett .....	South of England ..	Bradford .....	1874
A. Hill and T. Armitage .....	Chesterfield .....	Chesterfield .....	1875
T. Emmett and W. Bates .....	Sussex .....	Brighton .....	1878
W. Bates and E. Peate .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham .....	1880
A. Hill and E. Peate .....	Surrey .....	Huddersfield .....	1881
W. Bates and E. Peate .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham .....	1881
E. Peate and G. P. Harrison ..	Kent .....	Dewsbury .....	1883
R. Peel and E. Wainwright ..	Sussex .....	Dewsbury .....	1894
W. Rhodes and S. Haigh .....	Worcestershire .....	Bradford .....	1900
W. Rhodes and G. H. Hirst .....	Essex .....	Leyton .....	1901
W. Rhodes and S. Haigh .....	Camh. University ..	Sheffield .....	1903
W. Rhodes and G. H. Hirst .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1903

### II.—AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

Bowlers.	For.	Ground.	Year.
G. Bennett and E. Willsher ..	Kent .....	Sheffield .....	1865
G. Tarrant and F. Reynolds ..	Cambridgeshire ..	Bradford .....	1866
A. Shaw and A. Rylott .....	M.C.C. .....	Lord's .....	1873
A. Shaw and F. Morley .....	Nottinghamshire ..	Nottingham .....	1878
F. R. Spofforth and G. E. Palmer	Australians .....	Bradford .....	1884
F. Martin and W. Wright .....	Kent .....	Maidstone .....	1889
A. Watson and A. Mold .....	Lancashire .....	Huddersfield .....	1890
G. Davidson and J. Hulme ..	Derbyshire .....	Sheffield .....	1894

## THE HAT TRICK.

### I.—FOR YORKSHIRE.

Bowler.	Against.	Ground.	Year.
A. Hill .....	Surrey .....	Oval .....	1880
E. Peate .....	Kent .....	Sheffield .....	1882
G. Ulyett .....	Lancashire .....	Sheffield .....	1883
E. Peate .....	Gloucestershire ..	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	1884
E. Wainwright .....	Sussex .....	Dewsbury .....	1894
G. H. Hirst .....	Leicestershire .....	Leicester .....	1895
J. T. Brown .....	Derbyshire .....	Derby .....	1896
R. Peel .....	Kent .....	Halifax .....	1897
S. Haigh .....	Derbyshire .....	Bradford .....	1897
S. Haigh .....	Somersetshire .....	Sheffield .....	1902

### II.—AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

Bowler.	For.	Ground.	Year.
E. J. Tyler .....	Somersetshire .....	Taunton .....	1895
W. M. Bradley .....	Kent .....	Tonbridge .....	1899
W. Brockwell .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1900
E. Robson .....	Somersetshire .....	Taunton .....	1902
W. Lockwood .....	Surrey .....	Sheffield .....	1903

# FORM AT A GLANCE

BY

F. S. ASHLEY-COOPER.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### FORM AT A GLANCE.

By F. S. ASHLEY-COOPER.

THE following summary, which deals with every match ever played by Yorkshire as a county, will enable one to readily see the part played by every cricketer who has appeared for the shire. Although the tables explain themselves, it may be pointed out that nine players have scored upwards of ten thousand runs each and that as many have credited themselves with the capture of five hundred wickets. The following short summary will show the names of these doughty cricketers :—

BATSMEN.		BOWLERS.	
<i>Player.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Player.</i>	<i>Wkts.</i>
Brown, J. T. (of Driffield)	16,314	Bates, W. . . . .	660
Denton, D. . . . .	11,585	Emmett, T. . . . .	1,271
Hall, L. . . . .	12,079	Haigh, S. . . . .	856
Hawke, Lord . . . . .	11,326	Hill, A. . . . .	563
Hirst, G. H. . . . .	12,433	Hirst, G. H. . . . .	1,166
Peel, R. . . . .	11,131	Peate, E. . . . .	820
Tunncliffe, J. . . . .	14,860	Peel, R. . . . .	1,554
Ulyett, G. . . . .	16,063	Rhodes, W. . . . .	1,111
Wainwright, F. . . . .	12,768	Wainwright, E. . . . .	1,173

Hirst, Peel, and Wainwright have gained the highest honours both as batsmen and bowlers, and each, curiously enough, has obtained over eleven hundred wickets in addition to scoring more than ten thousand runs. David Hunter's record as a wicket-keeper testifies to his great ability in that position, whilst a perusal of Tunncliffe's performances in the slips will show how prolific "a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" he has been. The doings of Hunter and Tunncliffe, at the wicket and in the slips respectively, it may be added, constitute world's records.

## (I.) BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Ackroyd, Mr. A.</b> (b. August 26th, 1858.)	..	1	1	1	2	*2.00	1879	1	20	7	—	—
<b>Ambler, Joseph</b> (b. Feb. 12th, 1860.)	..	5	8	0	25	9.00	1886	2	44	22	—	—
<b>Anderson, G.</b> (b. Jan. 20th, 1826; d. Nov. 27th, 1902.)	..	1	2	0	29	14.50	1850					
	..	4	6	0	45	13.66	1851					
	..	1	2	0	5	4.00	1855					
	..	2	4	0	59	31.00	1861					
	..	4	8	1	39*	27.14	1862					
	..	4	6	1	82	35.60	1863					
	..	5	10	4	99*	39.16	1864					
	..	3	6	0	20	10.00	1865					
	..	2	4	0	7	5.25	†1866					
	..	3	4	1	6	3.00	1867					
	..	1	1	0	17	17.00	1869					
	30	53	7	99*	953	20.71	Totals					
<b>Appleton, Mr. G.</b> (b. May 15th, 1844.)	..	3	6	1	18	11.20	1865					
<b>Armitage, Mr. G. I.</b> (b. April 28th, 1849.)	..	3	5	0	12	6.20	1873	2	172	73	4	18.25
	..	1	2	0	5	3.50	1878					
	4	7	0	12	38	5.42	Totals	2	172	73	4	18.25

\* Signifies not out.

† Also played v. Notts., at Bradford, but did not bat.

**BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.**

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Armitage, G.</b> (b. Jan. 11th, 1825; d. Jan. 12th, 1857.)	1	2	0	14	15	7-50	1849	1	—	—	8	—
	2	4	0	19	37	9-25	1850	2	446	167	17	9-82
	2	3	0	14	19	6-33	1851	{ 1	184	59	5	11-80
								{ 1	—	—	4	—
	5	9	0	19	71	7-88	Totals	{ 3	630	226	22	10-27
								{ 2	—	—	12	—
<b>Armitage, T.</b> (b. April 25th, 1848.)	1	2	0	1	1	.50	1872	1	32	19	0	—
	1	2	0	25	30	15-00	1874					
	9	17	2	63*	233	15-53	1875	7	264	167	22	7-59
	12	21	0	95	224	10-66	1876	12	1,153	669	45	14-86
	10	15	2	30	217	16-69	1877	10	1,420	489	42	11-64
	20	30	4	71	369	14-19	1878	14	972	332	10	33-20
	53	87	8	95	1,074	13-59	Totals	44	3,841	1,676	119	14-08
<b>Aspinall, W.</b> (b. March 24th, 1858.)	2	3	0	14	16	5-33	1880					
<b>Asquith, F.</b> (b. Feb. 5th, 1870.)	1	1	0	0	0	—	1903					

\* Signifies not out.



# BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Atkinson, G. R.</b> (b. Sept. 21st, 1830.)	..	..	..	..	..	1861	2	364	131	10	13-10
	2	3	1	18*	25	12-50	2	234	75	7	10-71
	2	4	0	13	21	5-25	2	234	75	7	10-71
	2	2	0	25	31	15-50	2	385	112	2	56-00
	6	9	1	28	65	8-12	6	1,200	421	18	23-38
	4	8	3	30*	98	19-60	3	1,060	302	15	20-13
	1	2	0	2	4	2-00	1	—	—	3	—
†Also played v. Notts, at Bradford, but did not bat.	2	2	1	14*	16	16-00	2	287	96	4	24-00
	5	7	1	44	107	17-83	3	320	88	9	9-77
	4	5	1	14	27	6-75	2	196	84	3	28-00
	2	3	1	30	51	25-50	1	120	41	3	13-66
	30	45	9	44	445	12-36	23	4,166	1,350	71	19-01
Totals							1	—	—	3	—

**Baines, Mr. F. E.**  
(b. June 18th, 1864.)

1888

0

0

..

1

1

0

0

0

1888

**Balrston, A. L.**  
(b. August 14th, 1870.)  
aAlso played v. Philadelphians, at  
Sheffield, and v. Notts, at  
Dewsbury, but did not bat.  
bAlso played v. Australians, at  
Sheffield, and v. Leicestershire,  
at Leicester, but did not bat.  
cAlso played v. West Indians, at  
Bradford, but did not bat.

1896  
a1897  
1898  
b1899  
c1900

45

1

38

12

20

10\*

23

13

1896

15-00

4-00

5-00

4-60

13-00

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Baker, G. R.</b> ... (b. April 18th, 1862.) †Also played v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.	6	11	1	13	42	4-20	†1884				
<b>Baker, Mr. R.</b> ... (b. July 3rd, 1849; d. June 28th, 1896.)	2	3	1	22	43	21-50	1874	1	76	33	0
	1	2	0	2	2	1-00	1875	1	20	10	0
	3	5	1	22	45	11-25	Totals	2	96	43	0
<b>Baldwinson, S.</b> ... (b. Jan. 1st, 1823; d. March 2nd, 1856.)	1	2	0	7	7	3-50	1844				
	1	1	0	52	52	52-00	1845				
	4	7	1	53	142	23-66	1849				
	2	4	1	33	54	18-00	1850				
	3	6	1	14	31	6-20	1851				
	11	20	3	53	286	16-82	Totals				
<b>Barber, Mr. H.</b> ...	1	2	0	26	33	16-50	1898				
<b>Barker, T.</b> ... (b. Nov. 15th, 1798; d. March 2nd, 1877.)	1	2	1	30*	38	38-00	1836	1	—	—	3
<b>Barker, Mr. T. R.</b> ... (b. April 9th, 1812; d. April 26th, 1873.)	1	2	1	4*	4	4-00	1833				
	1	1	0	15	15	15-00	1835				
	1	2	0	10	17	8-50	1836	1	—	—	4
	3	4	0	37	53	13-25	1849	{ 1 2	232	85	8
								{ 2 3	—	—	11
	6	9	1	37	89	11-12	Totals	{ 1 3	232	85	8
								{ 3 15	—	—	15

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Yr.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Barlow, F.</b>	1	2	1	22	33	16.50	1834					
	2	4	0	7	15	3.75	1836					
	3	6	1	22	48	9.60	Totals					
<b>Barrett, H.</b>	1	1	0	5	5	5.00	1845					
(b. Jan. 22nd, 1811.)	1	2	0	22	22	11.00	1849					
	2	4	2	19	27	13.50	1850	1	120	43	6	7.16
	4	7	2	22	54	10.80	Totals	1	120	43	6	7.16
<b>Bates, W.</b>	7	11	1	36	127	12.70	1877	5	505	207	8	25.62
(b. Nov. 19th, 1855; d. Jan. 8th, 1900.)	18	27	2	102	386	15.44	1878	18	3,062	1,051	94	11.18
	15	23	1	118	387	17.59	1879	15	2,377	719	65	11.06
	18	30	0	57	427	14.23	1880	18	3,462	1,097	74	14.82
	20	33	2	108	631	20.35	1881	19	3,798	1,372	81	16.93
	23	42	1	76	731	17.82	1882	23	3,606	1,262	70	18.02
	19	28	1	79	571	21.14	1883	17	2,265	819	51	16.05
	19	31	1	133	700	23.33	†1884	19	1,729	657	27	24.33
	21	34	2	98	863	26.96	1885	21	3,571	1,322	66	20.03
	24	44	0	136	1,212	27.54	1886	23	3,632	1,227	76	16.14
	24	37	0	103	842	22.75	1887	24	3,422	1,291	48	26.89
	208	340	11	136	6,877	20.90	Totals	202	31,429	11,024	660	16.70
<b>Beaumont, J.</b>	1	2	1	24	36	36.00	1877	1	80	23	2	11.50
(b. Sept. 16th, 1855.)	4	7	2	16*	24	4.80	1878	1	44	27	0	—
	5	9	3	24	60	10.00	Totals	2	124	50	2	25.00

\* Signifies not out.

†Also played v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.

# BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.		
<b>Bedford, W. H.</b> .. (b. Feb. 24th, 1879.)	2	2	1	30*	38	38-00	1903	330	117	2	58-50	
<b>Berry, —.</b> ..	1	2	0	9	9	4-50	1890					
<b>Berry, G.</b> .. (b. May 1st, 1819.)	1	1	0	10	10	10-00	1845					
	2	4	0	9	23	5-75	1849			5	—	
	1	2	0	9	16	8-00	1850					
	1	2	0	6	8	4-00	1851					
	5	9	0	10	57	6-33	Totals	2	—	5	—	
<b>Berry, John</b> .. (b. Jan. 10th, 1824; d. Feb., 1895.)	4	7	2	55*	107	21-40	1849					
	2	4	0	34	71	17-75	1850	80	28	3	9-33	
	4	8	2	43*	84	14-00	1851	72	31	6	5-16	
	1	2	0	24	36	18-00	1855	16	7	0	—	
	3	6	1	50*	79	15-80	1861					
	4	8	1	21	76	10-85	1862	56	21	2	10-50	
	4	7	1	35	73	12-16	1863	348	88	8	11-00	
	7	13	1	42	266	22-16	1864	92	47	0	—	
	6	11	0	78	126	11-45	1865					
	1	1	0	27	27	27-00	1867					
	36	67	8	78	945	16-01	Totals	11	664	222	19	11-68
<b>Berry, Joseph</b> .. (b. Nov. 29th, 1829; d. April 20th, 1894.)	2	4	0	8	14	3-50	1861			7	—	
	1	1	0	26	26	26-00	1864					
	1	2	0	7	12	6-00	1865					
	1	1	0	30	30	30-00	1874					
	5	8	0	30	82	10-25	Totals	2	—			

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Betts, G.</b> (b. Sept. 10th, 1843.)	..	1	2	1	44*	56	1873					
	..	1	2	0	0	—	1874					
	2	4	1	44*	56	18-66	Totals					
<b>Blinn, J.</b>	..	1	1	0	4	4-00	1898					
<b>Blackburn, J.</b>	..	1	2	0	22	24	1876		68	17	0	—
(b. Sept. 24th, 1852.)	..	5	9	1	28	78	1877		385	156	7	22-28
	6	11	1	28	102	10-20	Totals	6	453	173	7	24-71
<b>Blake, F.</b>	..	3	5	0	21	47	1880	2	68	19	1	19-00
<b>Blamires, E.</b> (b. July 31st, 1850; d. March 22nd, 1886.)	..	1	2	0	17	23	1877	1	184	82	5	16-40
<b>Blayds, Mr. E.</b>	..	1	2	0	5	9	1849					
<b>Bocking, H.</b>	..	2	2	0	11	14	1865					
(b. Dec. 10th, 1835.)	..	1	1	0	6	6	1878					
<b>Boden, Mr. J. G.</b> (b. Dec. 27th, 1848.)	..	1	1	0	6	6-00	1878					
<b>Bolton, Mr. B. C.</b>	..	5	8	1	14	36	1890	5	1,030	328	26	12-61
(b. Sept. 23rd, 1862.)	..	1	2	0	3	4	1891	1	165	73	1	73-00
	6	10	1	14	40	4-44	Totals	6	1,195	401	27	14-85

\* Signifies not out.

# BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Boothroyd, H.</b> .. .. .	1	2	0	6	8	4-00	1850					
<b>Bosomworth, W. E.</b> .. .. .	1	2	0	3	3	1-50	1872	1	116	53	2	26-50
(b. March 8th, 1847.)	1	2	0	7	12	6-00	1874	1	304	41	4	10-25
	1	2	1	4	5	5-00	1875	1	64	30	1	30-00
	1	1	0	0	0	—	1880	1	56	15	2	7-50
	4	7	1	7	20	3-33	Totals	4	540	139	9	15-44
<b>Bottomley, Mr. J. H.</b> .. .. .	1	2	0	29	39	19-50	1878	1	32	19	0	—
(b. April 9th, 1855.)	5	6	0	32	95	15-83	1879	4	160	49	1	49-00
	3	4	0	24	32	8-00	1880	1	16	7	0	—
	9	12	0	32	166	13-83	Totals	6	208	75	1	75-00
<b>Bowers, W. H.</b> .. .. .	3	6	1	16	51	10-20	1883					
(b. October 17th, 1857.)												
<b>Brackin, T.</b> .. .. .	3	6	0	9	12	2-00	1882					
(b. 1858.)												
<b>Gritton, G.</b> .. .. .	1	2	0	3	3	1-50	1867					
(b. April 7th, 1843.)												
<b>Grown, A.</b> .. .. .	2	3	0	5	9	3-00	1872	2	92	47	3	15-66
(b. June 10th, 1854.)												

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Brown, J. T., of Darfield</b> (b. Nov. 24th, 1874.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	a1897	1	55	38	1	38.00
a Played v. Philadelphians, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	2	3	0	18	32	10.66	1898	1	144	70	5	14.00
b Also played v. Leicestershire, at Leicester, and v. Middlesex, at Bradford, but did not bat.	10	13	2	37*	180	16.36	b1899	12	2,164	1,131	57	19.84
	10	12	0	25	105	8.75	c1900	10	1,581	737	27	27.29
	1	1	1	17*	17	*17.00	1901	1	168	90	9	10.00
	1	1	0	1	1	1.00	1902	1	42	22	2	11.00
	3	4	0	10	16	4.00	1903	2	90	53	1	53.00
c Also played v. Derbyshire, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	27	34	3	37*	351	11.32	Totals	28	4,244	2,141	102	20.99
<b>Brown, J. T., of Driffield</b> (b. August 20th, 1869.)	7	11	1	59	179	17.90	1889	1	10	12	0	—
† Also played v. Essex, at Bradford, but did not bat.	29	48	6	135	733	17.45	+1890	17	744	331	14	23.64
	8	16	1	29	143	9.53	1891	3	65	36	0	—
	9	15	6	65*	268	29.77	1892	2	40	38	0	—
	31	51	2	90	1,141	23.28	1893	13	772	405	21	19.28
	27	44	4	141	1,145	28.62	1894	3	140	91	0	—
	31	56	4	168*	1,276	24.53	1895	16	732	434	16	27.12
	30	51	7	203	1,755	39.86	1896	18	699	509	16	31.81
	26	43	3	311	1,631	40.77	1897	9	315	238	6	39.66
	30	47	2	300	1,641	36.46	1898	11	473	365	16	22.81
	19	31	0	192	1,375	44.35	1899	13	865	512	22	23.27
	27	44	3	129	1,181	28.41	1900	12	673	359	13	27.61
	35	56	5	134*	1,627	31.90	1901	28	2,747	1,648	53	31.09
	29	44	2	91	928	22.09	1902	13	942	429	14	30.64
	29	46	1	125	1,291	28.68	1903	9	282	170	3	56.66
	367	603	47	311	16,314	29.35	Totals	168	9,499	5,577	194	28.23

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Brown, W.</b> (b. Nov. 19th, 1878.)	..	1	1	0	2	2	2-00	1902	1	155	61	3 20-33
<b>Brownhill, T.</b> (b. October 10th, 1838.)	..	1	2	1	34*	41	41-00	1861				
	..	2	4	1	6*	6	2-00	1862				
	..	1	2	1	1*	2	2-00	1863				
	..	3	6	2	22*	51	12-75	1864				
	..	4	7	0	25	101	14-42	1865				
	..	2	3	0	19	27	9-00	1867				
	..	1	2	0	4	4	2-00	1871				
	14	26	5	34*	232	11-04	Totals					
<b>Bulmer, J. R.</b> (b. Dec. 28th, 1867.)	..	1	2	0	0	0	—	1891	1	160	79	1 79-00
<b>Burgess, T.</b> (b. 1861.)	..	1	2	1	0*	0	—	1895				
<b>Burley, W.</b>	..	1	2	0	8	9	4-50	1844				
<b>Burlinson, T.</b>	..	1	2	0	15	15	7-50	1844				
	2	3	0	22	43	14-33	1845					
	3	5	0	22	58	11-60	Totals					
<b>Burman, J</b>	..	1	2	1	1*	1	1-00	1867				

\* Signifies not out.



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Burrows, M.</b> (b. August 8th, 1855; d. 1893.)	6	10	0	23	82	8.20	1880					
	1	2	1	12	12	12.00	1881					
	7	12	1	23	94	8.54	Totals					
<b>Butterfield, Mr. E. B.</b>	1	2	0	10	18	9.00	1870					
<b>Byrom, Mr. J. L.</b> (b. July 20th, 1851.)	2	4	0	11	19	4.75	1874					
<b>Carter, Rev. E. S.</b> (b. Feb. 3rd, 1845.)	2	4	0	18	33	8.25	1876					
	3	5	0	32	67	13.40	1877					
	5	6	2	39*	57	14.25	1878	3	91	66	5	13.20
	2	2	0	12	20	10.00	1879	2	32	27	3	9.00
	2	4	0	21	33	8.25	1881	1	28	11	0	—
	14	21	2	39*	210	11.05	Totals	6	151	104	8	13.00
<b>Cartman, W.</b> (b. June, 1861.)	6	12	1	49	238	21.63	1891					
<b>Champion, A.</b> (b. Dec. 27th, 1851.) †Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Cheltenham, but did not bat.	7	13	0	29	102	7.84	†1876					
	6	10	4	15*	46	7.66	1879	2	84	17	1	17.00
	1	2	0	1	1	.50	1880					
	14	25	4	29	149	7.09	Totals	2	84	17	1	17.00

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Charlesworth, A. P.</b> (b. Feb. 19th, 1876.)	2	4	0	30	49	12.25	1894					
	6	10	1	63	209	23.22	1895					
	8	14	1	63	258	19.84	Totals					
<b>Chatterton, G.</b> (b. Sept. 23rd, 1821; d. October 1st, 1881.)	3	5	0	18	29	5.80	1849	1	—	—	3	—
	3	5	0	29	52	10.40	1851	1	8	6	0	—
	1	2	1	21	26	26.00	1855	1	40	34	2	17.00
	7	12	1	29	107	9.72	Totals	2	48	40	2	20.00
								1	—	—	3	—
<b>Clayton, R. O.</b> (b. Jan. 1st, 1844; d. Nov. 26th, 1901.)	3	4	1	16*	21	7.00	1870	2	392	116	11	10.54
	4	7	2	19	53	10.60	1871	3	622	214	16	13.37
	4	8	3	18	33	6.60	1872	4	216	91	4	22.75
	13	20	5	28	178	11.86	1873	8	644	279	12	23.25
	12	21	3	24	146	8.11	1874	9	747	303	15	20.20
	11	18	0	62	331	18.38	1875	11	1,360	437	38	11.50
†Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Cheltenham, but did not bat.	12	20	1	44	168	8.84	1876	11	1,231	434	26	16.69
	10	17	8	18*	66	7.33	1877	10	1,547	604	31	19.48
	1	1	0	0	0	—	1879	1	76	50	1	50.00
	70	116	23	62	996	10.70	Totals	59	6,835	2,528	154	16.41
<b>Cliff, H.</b> (b. Dec. 8th, 1850.)	7	10	1	25*	69	7.66	1881					
	1	1	1	0*	0	—	1891					
	8	11	2	25*	69	7.66	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—*continued*.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Coates, G.</b> (b. July 25th, 1817.)	..	1	2	0	8	4.00	1844				
	..	1	1	0	58	58.00	1845				
	3	4	1	59*	101	33.66	1849				
	4	8	0	22	59	7.37	1851				
	9	15	1	59*	226	16.14	Totals				
<b>Coates, P. B.</b>	..	1	1	0	79	79.00	1898				
<b>Cobbett, J.</b> (b. Jan. 12th, 1804; d. March 31st, 1842.)	..	1	1	1	31*	31	*31.00	1835	1	—	7
<b>Cole, Hon. Capt.</b>	..	1	1	0	5	5.00	1835				
<b>Collinson, Mr. R. W.</b>	..	2	2	0	82	41.00	1898				
	2	3	0	34	58	19.33	1897				
	1	2	0	31	32	16.00	1898				
	5	7	0	82	172	24.57	Totals				
<b>Corbett, A. M.</b> (b. Nov. 25th, 1854.)	..	1	2	0	0	—	1881				
<b>Cordingley, A.</b> (b. May 13th, 1804.)	..	1	1	1	2*	*2.00	1898	1	35	24	0
<b>Coverdale, Mr. W.</b> (b. July 8th, 1862.) †Also played v. Leicestershire, at Leicester, but did not bat.	..	2	2	0	1	1.00	†1888				

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Crabtree, F.</b> (b. March 10th, 1857; d. Nov. 28th, 1893.)	2	2	1	39*	49	49-00	1893					
<b>Creighton, E.</b> (b. July 9th, 1859.)	..	5	9	2	10	5-42	1888	5	609	215	16	13-43
<b>Crooks, R.</b> (b. October 9th, 1846.)	..	1	2	1	2*	2-00	1879	1	40	14	0	—
<b>Crosland, Mr. A. P.</b> (b. Dec. 10th, 1863.)	..	1	1	0	0	—	1890					
<b>Crossland, A.</b> (b. Nov. 30th, 1817; d. Nov. 17th, 1902.)	1	2	0	6	6	3-00	1844					
	1	2	1	16	17	17-00	1845	1	—	—	1	—
	2	4	0	14	20	5-00	1849	1	—	—	6	—
	2	4	0	4	7	1-75	1850	2	177	72	5	14-40
	1	2	0	21	28	14-00	1855	1	196	74	3	24-66
	7	14	1	21	78	6-00	Totals	3	373	146	8	18-25
<b>Crossland, J.</b> (b. Feb. 12th, 1814.)	..	1	2	0	10	9-00	1850	1	35	17	1	17-00
<b>Crossland, S.</b> (b. August 16th, 1854.)	..	1	1	0	2	2-00	1883					
	3	5	2	20	30	10-00	1886					
	4	6	2	20	32	8-00	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

# BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mch. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Crowther, F.</b> (b. Jan. 22nd, 1856.)	..	1	1	0	1	1-00	1890					
<b>Cuttell, W.</b> (b. Jan. 28th, 1836; d. June 10th, 1896.)	..	1	2	1	1*	1-00	1862					
	..	2	4	2	20*	27	1864	2	236	109	6	18-16
	d. June	7	13	3	56	168	1865	(5	918	324	21	15-42
								1	—	—	2	—
		1	2	0	5	9	1886	1	28	8	0	—
		2	4	1	15*	21	1867	1	222	84	9	9-33
		2	4	0	21	47	1871					
		15	29	7	56	273	Totals	(9	1,404	525	36	14-58
								1	—	—	2	—
<b>Cuttell, W. R.</b> (b. Sept. 13th, 1864.)	..	2	4	0	7	12	1890	2	98	42	3	14-00
<b>Dakin, T.</b> (b. Nov. 23rd, 1829.)	..	2	4	2	11	24	1851					
	..	1	2	0	5	9	1862					
		3	6	2	11	33	Totals					
<b>Dallas, Lieut.-Col. G. F.</b> (d. Feb. 2nd, 1888, aged 59.)	..	1	2	0	2	3	1850					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Darnton, T.</b> (b. Feb. 12th, 1836; d. October 25th, 1874.)	1 7	1 13	0 1	26 81*	26 204	26-00 17-00	1884 1885	1 (5)	28 368	13 219	0 6	— 36-50
	4	6	0	30	64	10-66	1887	1	92	39	2	19-50
	1	2	0	10	20	10-00	1888	1	36	15	1	15-00
	13	22	1	81*	314	14-95	Totals	(8)	524	286	9	31-77
								(1)	—	—	3	—
<b>Dawes, J.</b> (b. Feb. 14th, 1836.)	5	9	2	28*	93	13-28	1865	(3)	232	108	4	27-00
<b>Dawson, Mr. A. W.</b> (b. Dec. 3rd, 1850.)	1	2	0	0	0	—	1870	(1)	—	—	1	—
<b>Dawson, E.</b> (b. May 1st, 1835; d. Dec. 1st, 1888.)	4 1	6 2	0 0	20 20	63 97	10-50 24-00	1863 1884					
†Also played v. Notts, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	5 2 1	10 3 2	0 0 0	20 14 12	97 25 13	9-70 1-00 8-33	1885 †1886 1887					
	1	2	0	12	13	6-50	1874					
	14	25	1	20	224	9-33	Totals					
<b>Dawson, G. E.</b> (b. March 19th, 1799; d. May 3rd, 1843.)	1 2	2 4	0 0	12 8	19 19	9-50 4-75	1833 1836	2	—	—	7	—
	3	6	0	12	38	6-33	Totals	2	—	—	7	—

\* Signifies not out.



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Denton, D.</b> (b. July 4th, 1874.)	3	5	1 25*	70	17.50	†1894					
†Also played v. Somerset, at Taun- ton, but did not bat.	27	46	5 77*	992	24.19	1895	7	333	165	9	18.33
	30	45	1 113	1,099	24.97	1896	8	250	169	7	24.14
	30	47	1 141*	1,360	29.56	1897	9	318	120	6	20.00
	31	46	1 99	938	20.84	1898	4	105	63	2	31.50
	32	50	2 113	1,595	33.22	1899	8	135	71	0	—
‡Also played v. West Indians, at Bradford, but did not bat.	32	51	4 96	1,378	29.31	†1900	1	6	2	0	—
	33	50	2 132	1,400	29.16	1901	3	126	86	3	28.66
	31	45	5 127	1,191	29.77	1902	3	96	41	1	41.00
	31	49	2 133	1,562	33.23	1903	4	96	47	1	47.00
	280	434	24 141*	11,585	28.25	Totals	47	1,465	764	29	26.34
<b>Denton, J.</b> (b. Feb. 3rd, 1865.)	17	25	2 59	333	14.47	1887					
	4	7	0 14	44	6.28	1888					
	21	32	2 59	377	12.56	Totals					
<b>Dewar, H.</b> (b. Feb. 23rd, 1836.)	1	2	0 12	14	7.00	1873	1	16	15	0	—
<b>Dixon, Mr. A. W.</b> (b. Feb. 8th, 1870.)	1	2	0 1	1	.50	1888	1	12	2	0	—
<b>Dobson, A.</b> (b. Feb. 22nd, 1854.)	2	3	0 1	1	.33	1879					

\* Signifies not out.



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Driver, S.</b> (b. Dec. 18th, 1860.)	2	4	1	8	24	8-00	1889				
<b>Dury, Mr. T. S.</b> (b. June 12th, 1854.)	7	13	1	40	210	17-50	1878				
	4	7	0	46	93	13-28	1879	1	28	11	0
	2	4	0	10	25	6-25	1881	1	24	10	0
	13	24	1	46	328	14-26	Totals	2	52	21	0
<b>Dyson, W. L.</b> (b. Dec. 11th, 1857.)	3	5	0	6	11	2-20	1887				
<b>Earnshaw, W.</b> (b. Sept. 20th, 1867.)	1	2	1	2	2	2-00	1890				
	3	4	0	8	8	2-00	1893				
	2	2	0	23	23	11-50	1894				
	1	1	0	14	14	14-00	1895				
	2	3	3	5*	7	*7-00	1896				
	9	12	4	23	54	6-75	Totals				
<b>Eastwood, D.</b> (b. March 30th, 1848; d. May 17th, 1903.)	3	6	2	17*	53	13-25	1870	1	20	5	0
	2	4	0	8	13	3-25	1871	1	48	5	0
	1	2	0	0	0	—	1872				
	10	17	0	56	249	14-64	1876	2	100	34	1
	13	22	0	68	276	12-54	1877	11	787	305	10
	29	51	2	68	591	12-06	Totals	15	965	349	11
											31-72

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Elam, Mr. F. W.</b> (b. Sept. 13th, 1871.)	..	1	1	0	28	28.00	1900					
	1	2	1	18*	20	20.00	1902					
	2	3	1	28	48	24.00	Totals					
<b>Ellis, J. E.</b> (b. Nov. 12th, 1864.)	..	2	2	0	26	40	1887					
	9	12	5	4*	13	1.85	1888					
	1	2	1	0*	0	—	1890					
	3	4	1	2*	3	1.00	1892					
	15	20	7	26	56	4.30	Totals					
<b>Ellis, Mr. S.</b> (b. Nov. 23rd, 1851.)	..	3	5	0	10	30	1880					
<b>Ellis, T.</b> (b. March 1st, 1828.)	..	2	3	1	11	16	1849	1	—	—	2	—
	4	8	1	19*	42	6.00	1851	{ 2	116	48	5	9.60
								{ 1	—	—	5	—
	6	11	2	19*	58	6.44	Totals	{ 2	116	48	5	9.60
									—	—	7	—
<b>Ellison, Mr. M. J.</b> (b. June 1st, 1817; d. July 12th, 1898.)	..	1	2	0	7	12	1849					
	1	2	0	22	28	14.00	1855					
	2	4	0	22	40	10.00	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—*continued*.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Emmett, T.</b> (b. Sept. 3rd, 1841.)	1	2	5*	5	5.00	1866	1	144	55	6	9.16
	6	9	61	168	21.00	1867	5	751	261	38	6.86
	7	11	17	53	5.88	1868	7	1,398	455	56	8.12
	5	6	47*	54	13.50	1869	5	1,446	404	44	9.18
	7	12	21*	82	8.20	1870	7	1,439	624	43	14.51
	6	11	64*	164	20.50	1871	6	1,310	555	40	13.87
	8	15	45	242	16.13	1872	8	1,920	804	61	13.18
	11	21	104	350	20.58	1873	11	2,186	796	57	13.96
	12	21	69	363	18.15	1874	12	3,193	999	94	10.62
	13	23	24*	206	9.80	1875	11	1,395	516	32	16.12
	12	21	43*	268	14.88	1876	12	1,779	552	33	16.72
	13	22	1	426	20.28	1877	13	1,700	628	55	11.41
	19	30	79	375	13.39	1878	19	2,904	942	84	11.21
	15	22	44	205	10.25	1879	14	1,352	474	42	11.28
	21	36	68	602	19.41	1880	18	1,590	620	34	18.25
	21	33	89	734	24.46	1881	18	1,761	687	60	11.45
	24	38	51	569	16.73	1882	23	2,424	842	79	10.65
	20	27	49	383	14.73	1883	17	1,591	579	43	13.46
	19	31	37	304	11.69	1884	20	3,188	955	87	10.97
	22	34	57	456	17.53	1885	21	3,563	1,182	67	17.64
	23	39	48	344	10.42	1886	23	4,933	1,562	124	12.59
	25	36	32	322	12.88	1887	25	4,251	1,464	78	18.76
	3	5	6	11	2.75	1888	3	376	144	12	12.00
<b>Totals</b>	313	505	71	104	6,686	15.40	299	46,594	16,100	1,269	12.68
<b>Totals</b>							1			2	
<b>1900</b>											

†Also played v. Middlesex, at  
Lord's, but did not bat.

**Fearnley, Mr. T. H.**  
Played v. West Indians, at Brad-  
ford, but did not bat.

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Firth, Mr. A.</b> .. .. .	1	1	0	4	4	4-00	1869					
<b>Firth, Rev. E. B.</b> .. .. .	1	1	0	1	1	1-00	1894					
(b. April 11th, 1863.)												
<b>Flaxington, S.</b> .. .. .	4	8	0	57	121	15-12	1882					
(b. October 14th, 1860; d. March 10th, 1894.)												
<b>Fletcher, A.</b> .. .. .	3	4	1	35	68	22-66	1891	3	350	152	6	25-33
(b. Feb. 16th, 1866.)	9	12	2	31*	145	14-50	1892	8	431	214	10	21-40
	12	16	3	35	213	16-38	Totals	11	781	366	16	22-87
<b>Foster, Mr. E.</b> .. .. .	1	1	0	2	2	2-00	1901	1	60	27	0	—
(b. Nov. 23rd, 1873.)												
<b>Foster, T. W.</b> .. .. .	1	1	0	5	5	5-00	1893	1	118	48	1	48-00
(b. Nov. 12th, 1871.)	12	18	5	25*	112	8-61	1894	12	1,794	884	56	15-78
	2	3	0	38	63	21-00	1895	2	236	108	4	27-00
	1	1	0	2	2	2-00	1896	1	140	65	7	9-28
	16	23	5	38	182	10-11	Totals	16	2,288	1,105	68	16-25
<b>Frank, Mr. R. W.</b> .. .. .	1	2	0	46	53	26-50	1889					
(b. May 29th, 1864.)	5	8	0	23	99	12-37	1890					
	2	3	2	15*	18	18-00	1891					
	11	16	1	163	451	30-06	1892					
	6	10	1	33*	70	7-77	1893	2	70	45	2	22-50
	4	6	2	10*	34	8-50	1894	1	10	9	0	—
	2	4	1	73*	87	29-00	1895					
	—	—	—	—	—	—	†1900					
†Played v. West Indians, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	1	2	0	9	18	9-00	1903					
	32	51	7	163	830	18-86	Totals	3	80	54	2	27-00

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Frank, Mr. J.</b> (b. Dec. 27th, 1857.)	..	1	2	0	7	10	1881	1	68	17	1	17-00
<b>Freeman, G.</b> (b. July 28th, 1844; d. Nov. 18th, 1895.)	..	1	2	0	18	19	1865	1	92	29	0	—
	..	1	2	0	9	12	1866	1	92	37	0	—
	..	6	9	1	32*	144	1867	6	1,595	378	51	7-41
	..	6	9	1	53	132	1868	6	1,216	360	37	9-72
	..	5	8	0	53	153	1869	5	1,474	393	33	11-90
	..	6	11	0	19	66	1870	6	1,410	325	50	6-50
	..	3	6	0	51	152	1871	3	803	244	23	10-60
	..	2	4	0	20	36	1872	2	611	200	12	16-66
	..	1	2	0	21	38	1878	1	206	90	3	30-00
	..	1	1	0	0	0	1880	1	56	24	0	—
	..	1	1	0	60	60	1881	1	275	107	9	11-88
	..	33	55	2	60	812	Totals	32	7,830	2,187	218	10-03
<b>Giffins, Mr. G. J.</b> ..	..	2	3	0	23	30	1880	1	—	—	4	—
<b>Greenwood, A.</b> (b. August 20th, 1847; d. Feb. 12th, 1889.)	..	1	2	0	8	8	1869					
	..	1	2	0	9	9	1870					
	..	6	12	1	50	202	1871					
	..	10	19	0	56	223	1872					
	..	13	22	1	89	500	1873	1	16	9	0	—
	..	14	25	2	78*	466	1874					
	..	13	24	3	61	421	1875					
	..	10	18	1	43	238	1876					
	..	12	20	2	91	411	1877					
	..	14	23	2	61	302	1878					
	..	1	1	0	0	0	1880					
	..	95	168	12	91	2,780	Totals	1	16	9	0	—

\* Signifies not out.

†Also played v. Notts, at Notting-  
ham, but did not bat.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Greenwood, L.</b> (b. July 13th, 1834.)	2	4	0	63	102	25.50	1861					
	4	8	0	65	176	22.00	1864	4	1,000	289	15	19.26
	7	14	0	83	182	13.00	1865	6	880	319	15	21.26
†Also played v. Notts, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	2	4	0	18	57	14.25	†1866	3	333	124	3	41.33
	6	9	1	19	99	12.37	1867	5	1,101	323	33	9.78
	4	6	1	8	21	3.50	1868	2	192	73	1	73.00
	3	5	0	23	27	5.40	1869	2	152	39	3	13.00
	4	8	1	44	91	13.00	1870	3	128	55	2	27.50
	2	4	1	33*	56	18.66	1871	1	168	62	1	62.00
	2	4	1	34*	63	21.00	1872	2	228	88	4	22.00
	2	3	0	7	12	4.00	1873	1	264	65	6	10.83
	11	19	7	20*	102	8.50	1874	4	188	100	2	50.00
	1	2	0	12	18	9.00	1875					
	50	90	12	88	1,006	12.89	Totals	33	4,634	1,537	85	18.08
<b>Grimshaw, L.</b> (b. May 4th, 1857.)	18	28	2	51	407	15.65	1880					
	19	27	6	41	386	18.38	1881					
	22	36	3	48	462	14.00	1882					
	14	19	0	60	244	12.84	1883					
	19	30	0	115	627	20.90	†1884					
†Also played v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.	21	34	1	129*	885	26.81	1885					
	13	22	2	122*	412	20.60	1886	1	24	12	1	12.00
	7	10	0	29	113	11.30	1887					
	1	1	0	8	8	8.00	1888					
	134	207	14	129*	3,544	18.36	Totals	1	24	12	1	12.00

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inus.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowed in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hagras, S.</b> (b. April 18th, 1856.)	12	19	2	43	217	12.76	1878					
	15	22	1	33	192	9.14	1879					
	4	6	0	25	69	11.50	1882					
	31	47	3	43	478	10.86	Totals					
<b>Haigh, S.</b> (b. March 19th, 1871.)	2	4	0	36	79	19.75	1895	2	225	147	8	18.37
<i>a</i> Also played v. Warwickshire, at Sheffield; v. Sussex, at Sheffield; and v. Leicestershire, at Leicester, but did not bat.	17	26	7	32*	209	11.00	1896	17	3,241	1,395	99	14.09
	24	37	10	34*	324	12.00	<i>a</i> 1897	25	3,934	1,713	91	18.82
	30	39	6	85	525	15.90	<i>b</i> 1898	30	4,310	1,857	107	17.35
	30	44	6	71	793	20.86	<i>c</i> 1899	30	3,935	1,693	79	21.43
<i>b</i> Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Bristol, but did not bat.	31	41	1	73	719	17.97	<i>d</i> 1900	32	5,633	2,331	160	14.56
<i>c</i> Also played v. Australians, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	21	27	4	159	607	26.39	<i>e</i> 1901	21	2,505	1,199	56	21.41
	29	38	6	85	653	20.40	<i>f</i> 1902	31	4,376	1,770	154	11.49
<i>d</i> Also played v. Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, but did not bat.	29	41	5	44	550	15.27	<i>g</i> 1903	29	4,388	1,706	102	16.72
<i>e</i> Also played v. Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, but did not bat.	213	297	45	159	4,459	17.69	Totals	217	32,547	13,811	856	16.13
<i>f</i> Also played v. Essex, at Leyton; and v. Lancashire, at Manchester, but did not bat.												
<i>g</i> Also played v. Somerset, at Bradford, and v. Worcestershire, at Huddersfield, but did not bat.												
<b>Hall, H.</b> (d. Dec. 1st, 1864, aged 54.)	1	1	0	9	9	9.00	1835					
	2	4	0	21	45	11.25	1836					
	3	5	0	21	54	10.80	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hall, John</b> (b. Nov. 11th, 1815.)	1	2	0	6	7	3.50	1844	1	144	29	7 4.14
	2	3	1	28*	38	10.00	1845	(1	30	8	2 4.00
	1	1	0	1	1	1.00	1849	(1	—	—	3 —
	1	2	0	3	4	2.00	1863	1	—	—	2 —
	5	8	1	28*	50	7.14	Totals	(2	174	37	9 4.11
								(2	—	—	5 —
<b>Hall, L.</b> (b. Nov. 1st, 1852.)	10	16	0	37	138	8.62	1873				
	1	1	0	37	37	37.00	1876	1	103	39	2 19.50
	9	16	3	82*	351	27.00	1878	4	151	67	2 33.50
	17	29	6	56*	284	12.34	1879	6	176	64	0 —
	18	30	4	93	480	18.46	1880				
	19	29	1	77	475	16.96	1881	2	100	43	2 21.50
	24	44	8	37	526	14.61	1882	5	152	67	1 67.00
	19	31	1	135	941	31.36	1883	2	20	13	0 —
	22	34	5	166	963	33.20	1885	1	16	8	0 —
	24	44	4	92	1,007	25.17	1886	6	72	47	0 —
	27	43	6	160	1,544	41.72	1887	4	80	42	0 —
	29	50	4	129*	901	19.58	1888	8	264	279	8 34.87
	24	41	2	86	1,013	25.97	1889	6	100	79	0 —
	29	52	8	64	982	22.31	1890	9	150	68	3 22.66
	25	47	4	102	1,044	24.27	1891	3	75	65	3 21.66
	17	29	1	101	460	16.42	1892	5	135	84	3 28.00
	1	1	0	22	22	22.00	1894	5	205	159	9 17.66
	334	568	67	166	12,079	24.10	Totals	67	1,799	1,124	33 34.06

\* Signifies not out.

†Also played v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.

†Also played v. Derbyshire, at Sheffield, but did not bat.



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Halliley, C.</b> (b. Dec. 5th, 1852.)	..	3	5	0	17	27	5.40	1872				
	..	1	2	0	3	3	1.50	1873				
	4	7	0	17	30	4.28	Totals					
<b>Halton, W.</b> (b. Jan. 19th, 1837.)	..	2	4	1	32	45	15.00	1861				
	..	2	4	1	19*	31	10.33	1862				
	4	8	2	32	76	12.66	Totals					
<b>Harris, W.</b> (b. Nov. 21st, 1862.)	..	2	4	2	25	36	18.00	1884	1	20	11	0
	..	3	5	0	4	9	1.80	1887	2	36	10	0
	5	9	2	25	45	6.42	Totals	3	56	21	0	—
<b>Harrison, Mr. A. E. D.</b> (b. March 19th, 1856.)	..	1	2	0	15	18	9.00	1866				
<b>Harrison, G. P.</b> (b. Feb. 11th, 1862.)	..	18	22	3	19	106	5.57	1883	18	2,588	1,049	88
	..	8	12	6	26*	65	10.83	1884	8	693	297	18
	..	12	17	3	28	114	8.14	1885	11	1,676	708	39
	2	4	1	0*	0	0	—	1886	1	—	—	6
	3	4	2	20*	28	14.00	1887	1	32	7	0	—
	1	2	1	3*	3	3.00	1889	3	436	138	13	10.61
	7	9	7	16*	57	28.50	1890	1	245	80	4	20.00
	20	36	9	20	141	5.22	1891	7	1,801	528	51	10.35
	3	4	1	15	22	7.33	1892	21	3,778	1,251	72	17.37
	74	110	33	28	536	6.96	Totals	3	722	214	10	21.40
							Totals	73	11,971	4,272	295	14.48
								1	—	—	6	—

†Also played v. Gloucestershire,  
at Bristol, but did not bat.

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Harrison, W. H.</b> (b. May 29th, 1863.) †Also played v. Cheshire, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	6	10	2	9	23	2.87	†1888					
	1	1	0	24	24	24.00	1889					
	7	11	2	24	47	5.22	Totals					
<b>Hart, Mr. H. W.</b> ... (b. Sept. 21st, 1859; d. Nov., 1895.)	1	2	0	2	3	1.50	1883	1	100	40	1	40.00
	1	2	0	21	27	13.50	1886	1	140	60	5	12.00
	1	2	0	3	4	2.00	1887	1	120	49	1	49.00
	1	2	0	6	6	3.00	1888	1	104	32	2	16.00
	4	8	0	21	40	5.00	Totals	4	464	181	9	20.11
<b>Hattersley, H.</b> ... (b. April 3rd, 1812; d. Jan. 23rd, 1835.)	2	4	2	26*	41	20.50	1834	1	—	—	6	—
<b>Havers, L. R.</b> ... (b. Feb. 17th, 1864.) †Played v. Essex, at Bradford, but did not bat.	—	—	—	—	—	—	†1890	1	80	32	1	32.00
<b>Hawden, —.</b> ...	1	1	0	66	66	66.00	1889					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hawke, Lord</b>												
(b. August 16th, 1860.)	2	4	0	32	46	11.50	1881					
	13	24	2	66	353	16.04	1882					
	10	13	0	60	218	16.76	1883					
<i>a</i> Also played <i>v.</i> Leicestershire, at	6	12	0	22	69	5.75	1884					
Bradford, and <i>v.</i> Derbyshire,	1	1	0	38	38	38.00	1885					
at Sheffield, but did not bat.	19	35	1	144	753	22.14	1886	1	8	13	1	13.00
<i>b</i> Also played <i>v.</i> Sussex, at Hudders-	19	30	2	125	709	25.32	1887					
field, but did not bat.	11	21	2	21*	150	7.89	1888					
<i>c</i> Also played <i>v.</i> Gloucestershire,	14	24	1	69	385	16.73	<i>a</i> 1889					
at Bristol, but did not bat.	15	28	2	74	615	23.65	1890					
<i>d</i> Also played <i>v.</i> Australians, at	12	21	0	126	299	14.23	1891					
Sheffield, but did not bat.	18	33	1	74*	571	17.84	1892					
<i>e</i> Also played <i>v.</i> Warwickshire, at	11	15	0	53	206	13.73	1893					
Edgbaston, and <i>v.</i> West Indians,	16	26	1	71	315	12.60	1894					
at Bradford, but did not bat.	28	45	6	79	1,005	25.76	<i>b</i> 1895					
<i>f</i> Also played <i>v.</i> Warwickshire, at	27	37	7	166	711	23.70	1896					
Edgbaston, but did not bat.	16	24	7	91*	544	32.00	1897					
<i>g</i> Also played <i>v.</i> Essex, at Leyton,	29	38	7	134	909	29.32	<i>c</i> 1898					
and <i>v.</i> Leicestershire, at Hud-	27	39	6	127	897	27.18	<i>d</i> 1899	1	20	16	0	—
dersfield, but did not bat.	26	36	2	79	627	18.44	<i>e</i> 1900					
<i>h</i> Also played <i>v.</i> Worcestershire,	30	40	5	89	853	24.37	<i>f</i> 1901					
at Huddersfield, but did not	21	27	4	126	370	16.08	<i>g</i> 1902					
bat.	23	33	7	79	683	26.26	<i>h</i> 1903					
	394	603	63	166	11,326	20.85	Totals	2	28	29	1	29.00

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hayes, T.</b>	1	1	0	6	6	6-00	1898					
<b>Hayley, H.</b> (b. Feb. 22nd, 1860.)	1	2	0	21	28	14-00	1881	1	40	12	0	—
	2	4	0	24	32	8-00	1884	1	12	11	0	—
	2	3	0	13	20	6-66	1890	1	25	19	0	—
	1	2	0	24	41	20-50	1892					
	3	5	1	27	58	14-50	1893	3	150	68	2	34-00
	1	1	0	7	7	7-00	1898					
	10	17	1	27	186	11-62	Totals	6	227	110	2	55-00
<b>Haywood, W. J.</b> (b. Feb. 26th, 1842.)	1	2	0	7	7	3-50	1878	1	60	14	1	14-00
<b>Hicks, J.</b> (b. Dec. 10th, 1850.)	1	2	2	13*	18	*18-00	1872					
	1	1	0	6	6	6-00	1873					
	2	2	0	28	35	17-50	1874	1	56	17	0	—
	9	16	1	66	237	15-80	1875					
	2	4	0	9	17	4-25	1876					
	15	25	3	66	313	14-22	Totals	1	56	17	0	—

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.	
<b>Higgins, J.</b> (b. March 13th, 1877.)	..	3	3	1	8	17	8.50	<b>1901</b>					
	2	3	0	14	16	5.33	<b>1902</b>						
	2	4	2	4*	10	5.00	<b>1903</b>						
	7	10	3	14	43	6.14	Totals						
<b>Hill, A.</b> (b. Nov. 14th, 1845.)	..	3	5	0	28	43	8.60	<b>1871</b>	3	603	201	19	10.53
	10	20	1	36	165	166	8.68	<b>1872</b>	10	1,529	564	32	17.62
	12	20	2	29	166	124	9.22	<b>1873</b>	12	2,910	993	82	12.10
	9	15	1	42	124	159	8.85	† <b>1874</b>	8	1,853	657	60	10.95
	13	22	6	39*	159	185	9.93	<b>1875</b>	13	3,433	1,072	81	13.23
	12	20	6	49	185	103	13.21	<b>1876</b>	12	2,215	705	62	11.37
	12	19	1	22	103	348	5.72	<b>1877</b>	12	1,288	404	27	17.18
	20	31	3	36	348	12.42	<b>1878</b>	18	2,020	636	48	13.25	
	7	11	0	13	45	4.09	<b>1879</b>	7	814	198	29	6.82	
	16	25	1	26	146	70	6.08	<b>1880</b>	14	1,647	643	43	14.95
	8	10	0	20	70	7.00	<b>1881</b>	7	1,081	340	36	9.44	
	18	27	4	19*	168	7.30	<b>1882</b>	18	1,803	561	30	18.70	
	2	3	0	33	64	21.33	<b>1883</b>	2	499	117	14	8.35	
	142	228	25	49	1,786	8.79	Totals	136	21,095	7,151	563	12.70	

†Also played v. Gloucestershire,  
at Sheffield, but did not bat.

†Also played v. Gloucestershire,  
at Sheffield, but did not bat.

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchrs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchrs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hill, Mr. H.</b> (b. Nov. 29th, 1858.)	..	4	6	0	65	125	20.83	<b>1887</b>				
..	13	22	1	35	303	14.42	<b>1888</b>					
†Also played v. Derbyshire, at	2	4	0	33	65	16.25	<b>†1889</b>					
Sheffield, but did not bat.	1	2	0	10	10	5.00	<b>†1890</b>					
‡Also played v. Essex, at Brad-	2	4	1	27*	62	20.66	<b>1891</b>					
ford, but did not bat.												
	22	38	2	65	565	15.69	Totals					
<b>Hill, Mr. L. G.</b> (b. Nov. 22nd, 1860.)	..	1	2	0	8	13	6.50	<b>1882</b>				
<b>Hirst, Mr. E. T.</b> (b. May 6th, 1859.)	..	1	2	1	26	28	28.00	<b>1876</b>				
..	2	3	0	22	47	15.66	<b>1877</b>					
..	2	4	0	23	32	8.00	<b>1878</b>					
..	1	2	0	9	10	5.00	<b>1881</b>					
..	2	2	0	15	23	11.50	<b>1882</b>					
..	6	8	0	24	62	7.75	<b>1883</b>					
..	2	3	0	16	26	8.66	<b>1884</b>					
..	7	13	2	87*	159	14.45	<b>1888</b>					
	23	37	3	87*	387	11.38	Totals					
<b>Hirst, Mr. E. W.</b> (b. Feb. 27th, 1855.)	..	2	3	0	28	33	11.00	<b>1881</b>	2	16	3	0

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hirst, G. H.</b> (b. Sept. 7th, 1871.)	1	1	0	6	6	6.00	1889	1	160	43	3	14.33
<i>a</i> Also played v. Staffordshire, at Stoke, but did not bat.	1	2	1	0*	0	—	<i>a</i> 1890	2	150	67	1	67.00
<i>b</i> Also played v. Leicestershire, at Bradford, but did not bat.	1	2	0	10	15	7.50	1891	1	170	83	2	41.50
<i>c</i> Also played v. Somerset, at Taunton, but did not bat.	21	29	5	43*	243	10.12	<i>b</i> 1892	22	3,144	1,108	69	16.05
<i>d</i> Also played v. Sussex, at Huddersfield, and v. Lancashire, at Manchester, but did not bat.	28	42	11	43	419	13.51	1893	28	5,246	1,834	125	14.67
<i>e</i> Also played v. Warwickshire, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	26	39	7	115*	549	17.15	<i>c</i> 1894	26	3,835	1,459	95	15.35
<i>f</i> Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Bristol, but did not bat.	30	47	10	64	715	19.32	<i>d</i> 1895	29	6,472	2,663	154	17.29
<i>g</i> Also played v. Australians, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	31	42	3	107	1,110	28.46	1896	31	5,029	2,253	100	22.53
<i>h</i> Also played v. Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, but did not bat.	26	42	4	134	1,248	32.84	<i>e</i> 1897	25	4,906	2,023	91	22.23
<i>i</i> Also played v. Essex, at Leyton, but did not bat.	27	37	6	130*	513	16.54	<i>f</i> 1898	20	1,714	858	33	26.00
<i>j</i> Also played v. Worcestershire, at Huddersfield, but did not bat.	31	47	6	186	1,546	37.70	<i>g</i> 1899	29	3,923	1,776	76	23.36
	33	46	2	214	1,752	40.74	<i>h</i> 1900	26	3,122	1,479	52	28.44
	27	37	4	134	1,069	37.93	1901	33	6,328	2,788	171	16.30
	25	38	4	153	1,113	33.72	<i>i</i> 1902	27	3,399	1,278	73	17.50
					1,535	45.14	<i>j</i> 1903	24	4,205	1,637	121	13.52
<b>Totals</b>	339	500	69	214	12,433	28.84	Totals	324	51,803	21,349	1,166	18.30
<b>Hirst, T. H.</b>	1	1	1	5*	5	*5.00	1899	1	50	27	0	—

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hodgson, I.</b> (b. Nov. 15th, 1828; d. Nov. 24th, 1867.)	1	2	1	7	10	10-00	1855	1	172	80	2	40-00
	3	6	2	9	18	4-50	1861	{ 2	568	170	19	8-94
	4	7	2	11*	34	6-80	1862	{ 1	—	—	7	—
	4	5	1	21*	37	9-25	1863	4	1,076	370	23	16-08
	6	11	3	21	55	6-87	1864	6	1,396	409	24	17-04
	8	15	8	13	57	8-14	1865	{ 7	1,438	449	23	19-52
	2	4	2	9	15	7-50	†1866	{ 1	1,212	440	23	19-13
†Also played v. Notts, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	28	50	19	21*	226	7-29	Totals	3	344	102	13	7-84
								{ 27	6,206	2,020	127	15-90
											12	—
<b>Holdsworth, J.</b>	1	2	0	2	3	1-50	1844					
<b>Holgate, G.</b> (b. June 23rd, 1839.)	4	7	0	11	35	5-00	1865					
†Also played v. Notts, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	1	2	0	5	8	4-00	†1866					
	6	10	0	38	131	13-10	1867					
	11	19	0	38	174	9-15	Totals					
<b>Horstall, J.</b> (b. Nov. 4th, 1853.)	1	1	0	2	2	2-00	1888					

\* Signifies not out.



BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inus.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hudson, B.</b> (b. June 29th, 1852.)	..	3	4	0	5	13	3.25	1880				
<b>Hunt, T.</b> (b. Sept. 2nd, 1819; d. Sept. 11th, 1858.)	..	2	3	0	24	41	13.06	1845	{ 1	210	63	7 9.00
		1	2	0	14	21	10.50	1849	{ 1	—	—	5 —
		4	7	1	36	67	11.16	1851	{ 2	84	33	0 —
									{ 2	44	21	0 —
									{ 2	—	—	5 —
	7	12	1	36	129	11.72	Totals	{ 4	338	117	7	16.71
									{ 3	—	10	—
<b>Hunter, D.</b> (b. March 23rd, 1863.)	..	1	2	1	21	22	22.00	a1888				
aAlso played v. Cheshire, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.												
bAlso played v. Leicestershire, at Bradford, and v. Derbyshire, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	21	36	13	37	157	6.82	b1889					
cAlso played v. Staffordshire, at Stoke, and v. Essex, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	25	36	14	52	273	12.40	c1890					
dAlso played v. Gloucestershire, at Bristol, and v. Somerset, at Taunton, but did not bat.	21	36	11	26*	170	6.80	1891					
	23	33	13	83	192	9.60	1892					
	27	41	17	32	226	9.41	1893					
	23	33	16	25*	186	10.94	d1894					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average
<b>Hunter, D.</b> —continued.												
<i>a</i> Also played v. Lancashire, at Manchester, but did not bat.	28	43	20	45	280	12.17	<b>a1895</b>					
<i>b</i> Also played v. Warwickshire, at Sheffield; v. Sussex at Sheffield; and v. Leicestershire, at Leicester, but did not bat.	28	36	12	41	228	9.50	<b>1896</b>					
	20	28	15	20	189	14.53	<b>b1897</b>					
<i>c</i> Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Bristol; v. Surrey, at Bradford; and v. Notts, at Leeds, but did not bat.	22	29	12	47	234	13.76	<b>c1898</b>					
<i>d</i> Also played v. Middlesex, at Bradford, but did not bat.	24	36	22	24*	157	11.21	<b>d1899</b>					
<i>e</i> Also played v. Derbyshire, at Sheffield, and v. Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, but did not bat.	27	36	20	58*	336	21.00	<b>e1900</b>					
<i>f</i> Also played v. Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, but did not bat.	28	36	21	29	218	14.53	<b>f1901</b>	1	12	13	0	—
<i>g</i> Also played v. Essex, at Leyton; v. Leicestershire, at Huddersfield; and v. Lancashire, at Manchester, but did not bat.	25	32	19	16*	134	10.30	<b>g1902</b>					
<i>h</i> Also played v. Camb. Univ., at Cambridge; v. Somerset, at Bradford; and v. Worcestershire, at Huddersfield, but did not bat.	24	31	14	42*	202	11.88	<b>h1903</b>					
	367	524	240	83	3,204	11.28	Totals	1	12	13	0	—

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Hunter, J.</b> (b. October 21st, 1857; d. Jan. 4th, 1891.)	10	17	4	17	74	5.69	1878					
	19	26	4	32*	171	7.77	1881					
	23	35	18	26*	132	7.76	1882					
	17	21	7	51*	220	15.71	1883					
†Also played v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.	19	30	11	27	167	8.78	†1884					
	21	27	8	60*	221	11.63	1885					
	17	29	5	14	104	4.33	1886					
	24	36	8	25*	215	7.67	1887					
	5	8	2	5	14	2.33	1888					
	155	229	67	60*	1,318	8.13	Totals					
<b>Huntsman, Mr. B.</b> (b. March 21st, 1820; d. June 27th, 1893.)	1	1	0	6	6	6.00	1851					
<b>Hurt, H. . .</b>	1	1	0	10	10	10.00	1849					
<b>Hydes, J. . .</b>	2	4	0	20	49	12.25	1834					
<b>Ibbotson, J. R. . .</b>	2	2	2	6*	11	*11.00	1845	(1	168	54	2	27.00
	1	1	0	21	21	21.00	1849	(1	—	—	8	—
	1	2	0	0	0	—	1850	1	44	34	1	34.00
	4	5	2	21	32	10.66	Totals	(2	212	88	3	29.33
								(2	—	—	9	—

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Battd In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Idlison, R.</b> (b. Sept. 15th, 1834; d. March 19th, 1890.)	1	2	0	8	10	5.00	1855	1	68	25	0	—
	3	6	0	13	45	7.50	1861	{ 1	28	12	0	—
	4	8	0	42	137	17.12	1862	{ 1	—	—	0	—
	4	6	0	53	147	24.50	1863	4	148	80	4	20.00
	7	13	0	31	179	13.76	1864	7	350	194	17	11.41
	4	8	0	53	125	15.62	1865	{ 3	736	410	30	13.66
	2	4	0	19	28	7.00	†1866	{ 1	396	185	12	15.41
†Also played v. Notts, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	7	11	1	60	219	21.90	1867	3	44	37	0	—
	7	10	1	57	231	25.66	1868	1	40	16	0	—
	4	6	2	112	199	49.75	1869	5	288	129	11	11.72
	6	11	2	77	248	27.55	1870	2	184	91	3	30.33
	7	13	2	54*	207	18.81	1871	5	275	150	13	11.53
	10	19	5	69*	270	19.28	1872	4	211	123	6	20.50
	3	5	1	8	10	2.50	1873	8	300	160	9	17.77
	1	2	1	28*	29	29.00	1874	3	100	62	4	15.50
	1	1	0	19	19	19.00	1875	1	32	13	0	—
	1	1	0	7	7	7.00	1876					
	72	126	15	112	2,110	19.00	Totals	{ 52	3,200	1,687	109	15.47
					0	—	1890	{ 2	65	29	2	14.50
<b>Ineson, P.</b> (b. May 5th, 1867.)	1	1	0	0	0	—	1890	1				
<b>Ingle, W.</b>	1	1	0	21	21	21.00	1845					

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Jackson, Hon. F. S.</b> (b. Nov. 21st, 1870.)	3	4	68	78	19.50	1890	2	165	78	7	11.14
..	6	11	40	187	17.00	1891	6	540	245	12	20.41
†Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Bradford, but did not bat.	7	12	76	270	22.50	†1892	8	1,225	548	19	28.84
	8	13	111*	321	29.18	1893	7	621	296	18	16.44
	16	26	145	686	28.58	1894	13	994	371	27	13.75
	18	33	81	870	29.00	1895	17	2,256	821	58	14.15
	20	31	1	1,211	40.36	1896	20	2,334	929	44	21.11
	25	40	124	1,300	35.13	1897	22	3,050	1,384	66	20.96
†Also played v. Surrey, at the Oval, but did not bat.	25	38	160	1,442	42.41	†1898	24	3,916	1,407	91	15.46
	21	33	2	1,555	47.35	1899	20	2,381	1,018	39	26.10
	17	22	2	1,011*	60.7	1902	17	1,876	607	47	12.91
	8	15	1	82*	26.07	1903	8	1,490	615	31	19.83
	174	278	20	160	8.805	Totals	164	20,648	8,319	459	18.12
<b>Jackson, Mr. S. R.</b> (b. July 15th, 1859.)	2	4	1	54*	78	26.00	1891				
<b>Johnston, Mr. P. S.</b>	1	2	0	7	13	6.50	1833				
<b>Joy, J.</b> (b. Sept. 29th, 1826; d. Sept. 27th, 1889.)	4	7	0	25	64	9.14	1849	2	—	15	—
	1	2	0	74	82	41.00	1864	1	16	5	—
	2	3	0	14	25	8.33	1867			0	—
	7	12	0	74	171	14.25	Totals	( 1	16	5	0
	1	2	0	5	.5	2.50	1855	( 2	—	15	—

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Kaye, H.</b> (b. June 11th, 1847.)	6	11	0	33	110	10.00	1872					
	3	5	1	7*	14	3.50	1873					
	9	16	1	33	124	8.26	Totals					
<b>Kaye, W.</b> ...	1	2	0	9	9	4.50	1855	1	56	19	0	—
(b. March 5th, 1827.)												
<b>Kilburn, S.</b> ...	2	2	0	8	16	8.00	1896					
(b. October 16th, 1869.)												
<b>Lambert, M.</b> ...	1	1	0	4	4	4.00	1845	1	30	3	0	—
<b>Lancaster, T.</b> ...	1	1	0	13	13	13.00	1891	1	190	87	5	17.40
(b. Feb. 11th, 1863.)												
<b>Lancaster, W. W.</b> ...	7	10	0	51	163	16.30	1895	2	30	29	0	—
<b>Landon, Mr. C. W.</b> ...	4	6	0	18	22	3.60	1878					
(b. May 30th, 1860; d. March	1	1	0	4	4	4.00	1879	1	80	34	0	—
5th, 1903.)	1	2	0	5	10	5.00	1881	1	24	16	0	—
	3	4	0	15	15	3.75	1882	2	44	24	0	—
	9	13	0	18	51	3.92	Totals	4	148	74	0	—
<b>Law, Rev. W.</b> ...	1	2	0	22	35	17.50	1871					
(b. April 9th, 1851; d. Dec. 20th,	2	4	0	8	14	3.50	1872					
1892.)	1	1	0	2	2	2.00	1873					
	4	7	0	22	51	7.28	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Leadbeater, Mr. H.</b> (b. Dec. 31st, 1863.)	1	2	1	18*	24	24.00	1884	1	4	4	0	—
	1	1	0	65	65	65.00	1885					—
	1	2	0	9	9	4.50	1886	1	16	7	0	—
	1	2	1	19*	20	20.00	1887					—
	1	2	0	22	22	11.00	1888	1	4	0	0	—
	1	1	0	1	1	1.00	1890					—
	6	10	2	65	141	17.62	Totals	3	24	11	0	—
<b>Leatham, Mr. G. A. B.</b> (b. April 30th, 1851.)	2	3	1	5*	7	3.50	1874					—
	1	2	0	6	10	5.00	1878					—
	2	2	0	14	18	9.00	1879					—
	1	2	0	5	7	3.50	1881					—
	1	1	0	3	3	3.00	1882					—
	1	2	2	4*	4	*4.00	1883					—
	4	6	2	6	12	3.00	1886					—
	12	18	5	14	61	4.69	Totals					—
<b>Lee, F.</b> (b. Nov. 18th, 1856; d. Sept. 12th, 1896.)	2	3	0	4	9	3.00	1882					—
	1	2	1	25	41	41.00	1883					—
	10	16	0	54	334	20.87	a1884					—
aAlso played v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.	21	32	3	101	901	31.06	1885					—
bAlso played v. Cheshire, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	17	31	3	59	375	13.39	1886					—
	18	27	2	206	1,104	44.16	1887					—
cAlso played v. Derbyshire, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	27	47	4	83	922	21.44	b1888	1	8	4	1	4.00
	22	38	0	84	789	20.76	c1889					—
	16	30	2	94	517	18.46	1890					—
	134	226	15	206	4,992	23.65	Totals	1	8	4	1	4.00

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—*continued.*

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Lee, G. H.</b> (b. August 24th, 1854.)	..	1	2	0	9	13	6-50	<b>1879</b>				
<b>Lee, H.</b> (b. July 2nd, 1856.)	..	5	6	0	12	20	3-33	<b>1885</b>				
<b>Lee, Mr. J. E.</b>	..	2	3	0	6	9	3-00	<b>1867</b>				
<b>Letby, R.</b> (b. Jan. 7th, 1809; d. June 23rd, 1882.)	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	<b>1849</b>				
	1	2	1	9*	16	16	16-00	<b>1850</b>				
	2	3	1	9*	16	16	8-00	Totals				
<b>Lister, B.</b> (b. Dec. 9th, 1850.)	..	1	2	0	1	1	.50	<b>1874</b>				
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1-00	<b>1876</b>				
	5	8	1	10	34	34	4-85	<b>1878</b>				
	7	11	1	10	36	36	3-60	Totals				
<b>Pittlewood, J.</b>	..	1	1	0	11	11	11-00	<b>1887</b>	1	168	70	6 11-66

\* Signifies not out.



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Lockwood, E.</b> (b. April 4th, 1845.)	1	1	0	91	91	91·00	1868	1	24	20	0	—
	5	9	1	103	217	27·12	1869					
	7	13	0	44	202	15·53	1870	1	13	5	2	2·50
	7	13	0	89	312	24·00	1871	2	136	41	1	41·00
	10	19	2	121	508	29·88	1872	10	1,236	463	29	15·62
	13	23	2	55	370	17·61	1873	6	460	209	12	17·41
	14	25	0	96	583	23·32	1874	8	567	268	16	16·75
	13	24	2	74	510	23·18	1875	10	1,219	344	28	12·28
	12	21	2	78	407	21·42	1876	10	972	275	16	17·18
	14	24	1	82	461	20·04	1877	12	720	289	18	16·05
	18	33	3	107	681	22·70	1878	11	709	197	13	15·15
	13	21	3	39	336	18·66	1879	3	84	39	0	—
	20	32	1	70	791	25·51	1880	4	264	73	4	18·25
	20	33	4	109	896	30·89	1881	3	64	39	1	39·00
	22	37	5	104*	743	23·20	1882	1	8	2	0	—
	18	27	3	208	671	27·95	1883	2	48	9	1	9·00
	6	11	0	30	57	5·18	1884					
	1	1	0	32	32	32·00	1888					
†Also played v. Camb. Univ., at Cambridge, and v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.	214	367	29	208	7,868	23·27	Totals	84	6,524	2,273	141	16·12
<b>Lockwood, H.</b> (b. Nov. 5th, 1856.)	4	7	0	45	129	18·42	1877	2	40	25	0	—
	1	2	0	2	2	1·00	1879					
	9	15	2	90*	258	19·84	1881	1	8	12	0	—
	2	3	0	10	19	6·33	1882					
	16	27	2	90*	408	16·31	Totals	3	48	37	0	—
<b>Lowe, —.</b>	1	1	1	5*	5	*5·00	1902					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Lumb, Mr. E.</b> ... .. (b. Sept. 12th, 1853; d. April 5th, 1891.)	1	2	0	0	0	—	1872					
	1	2	0	1	2	1.00	1873					
	1	2	1	39*	62	62.00	1876					
	1	2	0	13	10	6.50	1878					
	11	16	5	82*	359	32.63	1883					
	3	5	0	32	53	10.60	1886					
	18	29	6	82*	489	21.26	Totals					
<b>Lupton, Mr. W.</b> ... ..	1	2	0	1	1	.50	1833					
<b>Lynas, G. G.</b> ... .. (b. Sept. 7th, 1832.)	2	3	1	4*	4	2.00	1867					
<b>Marsden, T.</b> ... .. (b. 1805; d. Feb. 27th, 1843.)	1	2	0	53	53	26.50	1833	1	—	—	5	—
	2	4	0	34	55	13.75	1834	2	—	—	9	—
	1	1	0	9	9	9.00	1835					
	4	7	0	53	117	16.71	Totals	3	—	—	14	—
<b>Marshall, A.</b> ... .. (b. July 10th, 1849; d. August 3rd, 1891.)	1	2	0	2	2	1.00	1874	1	28	11	0	—
<b>Mauds, Mr. E.</b> ... .. †Also played v. Notts, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	1	2	0	16	17	8.50	†1866					
<b>McCoy, Capt.</b> ... ..	1	2	0	24	24	12.00	1834					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Middlebrook, W.</b> (b. May 23rd, 1858.) †Also played v. Leicestershire, at Leicester, but did not bat. ‡Also played v. Leicestershire, at Bradford, but did not bat.	11 12 23	14 21 35	4 4 8	14 24 24	31 108 139	3-10 6-35 5-14	†1888 †1889 Totals	12 13 25	1,437 1,937 3,374	462 808 1,270	29 48 77	15-93 16-83 16-49
<b>Milligan, Mr. F. W.</b> (b. March 18th, 1870; d. March 31st, 1900.) †Also played v. Warwickshire, at Sheffield; v. Philadelphia, at Sheffield; and v. Sussex, at Sheffield, but did not bat. ‡Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Bristol, but did not bat.	3 11 20 19 25	4 19 25 30 35	0 2 5 1 2	5 46 58 64 74	13 286 410 613 559	3-25 16-82 20-50 21-13 16-93	1894 1895 1896 †1897 †1898	3 11 15 18 18	167 821 1,568 1,653 1,064	83 401 783 970 499	2 22 36 34 18	41-50 18-22 21-75 28-52 27-72
	78	113	10	74	1,881	18-26	Totals	65	5,273	2,736	112	24-42
<b>Mitchell, Mr. F.</b> (b. Aug. 13th, 1872.)	4 9 1 34 30	8 15 1 52 43	0 0 0 1 4	20 63 35 194 162*	44 300 35 1,678 1,801	5-50 20-00 35-00 32-90 46-17	1894 1895 1897 1899 1901	2	10	16	1	16-00
	78	119	5	194	3,858	33-84	Totals	2	10	16	1	16-00

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Battd In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Moorhouse, R.</b> .. .. . (b. Sept. 7th, 1866.)	15	24	4	86	268	13.40	a1888	3	88	48	1	48.00
aAlso played v. Cheshire, at Brad-	23	39	3	54	540	15.00	b1889	2	70	48	4	12.00
ford, but did not bat.	25	36	1	105	609	17.40	c1890					
bAlso played v. Derbyshire, at	19	32	7	33	252	10.08	1891	3	150	68	6	11.33
Sheffield, but did not bat.	23	35	7	56	426	15.21	d1892	13	749	354	7	50.57
cAlso played v. Essex, at Brad-	29	43	10	78*	630	19.09	1893	21	1,270	423	14	30.21
ford, but did not bat.	22	35	6	59*	625	21.55	e1894	10	666	227	17	13.35
dAlso played v. Leicestershire, at	29	45	9	102*	1,119	31.08	1895	16	945	396	11	36.00
Bradford, but did not bat.	27	37	3	113	792	23.29	f1896	10	200	122	2	61.00
eAlso played v. Camb. Univ., at	28	43	4	91	812	20.82	1897	3	55	26	1	26.00
Cambridge, and v. Somerset, at	12	16	1	20*	150	10.00	1898	1	100	39	2	19.50
Taunton, but did not bat.	1	2	0	7	9	4.50	1899					
fAlso played v. Hants., at South-	253	387	55	113	6,232	18.77	Totals	82	4,293	1,751	65	26.93
ampton, but did not bat.												
<b>Mosley, H.</b> .. .. .	2	4	0	1	1	.25	1881	2	100	34	3	11.33
<b>Motley, Mr. A.</b> .. .. . (b. Feb. 5th, 1858; d. Sept. 29th, 1897.)	2	2	1	8*	10	10.00	1879	2	348	133	7	19.00

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Mounsey, J.</b> (b. August 30th, 1871.)	1	1	0	5	5	5-00	1890	1	25	14	0	—
	2	4	1	18*	28	9-33	1891	1	740	312	14	22-28
	20	34	8	54	404	15-53	1892	12	85	46	1	46-00
	15	23	4	27*	245	12-89	1893	4	170	94	2	47-00
†Also played v. Somerset, at Taun- ton, but did not bat.	25	39	3	59	606	16-83	†1894	4	69	33	1	33-00
	13	23	3	58*	354	17-70	1895	4	60	31	0	—
	21	31	5	71	600	23-03	1896	3	185	52	1	52-00
‡Also played v. Philadelphians, at Sheffield, and v. Sussex, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	8	12	2	44	115	11-50	‡1897	4	1,334	582	19	30-63
	105	167	26	71	2,357	16-71	Totals	32				
<b>Myers, H.</b> (b. Jan. 2nd, 1877.)	1	1	0	9	9	9-00	1901					
	2	3	0	25	47	15-66	1903					
	3	4	0	25	56	14-00	Totals					
<b>Myers, M.</b> (b. April 12th, 1851.)	9	16	2	46*	248	17-71	1876	1	16	4	0	—
	10	19	3	49	274	16-11	1877	1	40	16	0	—
	3	5	0	7	15	3-00	1878					
	1	2	0	36	49	24-50	1881					
	23	42	4	49	586	15-42	Totals	2	56	20	0	—
<b>Needham, R.</b> (b. 1865.)	1	1	1	6*	6	*6-00	1893	1	4	8	0	—
<b>Nowstead, J. T.</b> (b. Sept. 8th, 1879.)	2	4	0	24	49	12-25	1903					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Nicholson, W.</b> ... (b. April 13th, 1861.)	1	2	0	48	64	32.00	1892	1	34	12	1	12.00
<b>Nixon, Mr. C.</b> ..	2	4	1	18	32	10.66	1849					
	2	4	0	13	17	4.25	1850					
	4	8	1	18	49	7.00	Totals					
<b>Oates, J.</b> ..	1	2	0	23	32	16.00	1844					
<b>Oates, W.</b> ... (b. Jan. 2nd, 1852.)	6	11	6	14*	33	6.60	1874					
	1	2	1	1	1	1.00	1875					
	7	13	7	14*	34	5.66	Totals					
<b>Ostler, Mr. H.</b> ... (b. May 17th, 1865.)	1	1	0	6	6	6.00	1891	1	30	13	0	—
<b>Oyston, C.</b> ... (b. May 12th, 1869.) †Also played v. West Indians, at Bradford, but did not bat.	3	5	2	13*	20	6.66	†1900	3	478	233	7	33.28
	3	3	0	22	23	7.66	1902	3	322	135	9	15.00
	6	8	2	22	43	7.16	Totals	6	800	368	16	23.00
<b>Padgett, J.</b> ... (b. Nov. 21st, 1861.)	5	7	0	22	62	8.85	1882					
	1	2	0	18	30	15.00	1889					
	9	9	0	22	92	10.22	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Parratt, J.</b> (b. March 24th, 1859.)	...	2	2	0	11	16	1888	2	283	116	5	23-20
	2	3	1	8*	11	5-50	1890	2	125	37	1	37-00
	1	2	0	10	18	9-00	1891	1	20	13	0	—
	5	7	1	11	45	7-42	Totals	5	428	166	6	27-66
<b>Parton, J. W.</b> (b. Jan. 31st, 1863.)	...	2	4	0	14	22	1889	2	70	13	1	13-00
<b>Pearson, H. E.</b> (b. August 7th, 1851; d. July 8th, 1903.)	...	3	5	3	10*	21	1878	3	172	79	5	15-80
	2	4	2	9*	15	7-50	1880	2	113	53	2	26-50
	5	9	5	10*	36	9-00	Totals	5	285	132	7	18-85
<b>Peate, E.</b> (b. March 2nd, 1856; d. March 11th, 1900.)	...	15	21	5	23	50	1879	15	2,744	933	75	12-44
	21	32	13	27*	146	7-68	1880	21	5,018	1,615	139	11-61
†Also played v. Surrey, at Hudders- field, but did not bat.	20	28	17	28*	134	12-18	†1881	21	5,215	1,720	139	12-37
	23	35	4	38	332	10-70	1882	23	5,789	1,847	165	11-19
	17	21	3	61	264	14-66	1883	17	2,777	886	70	12-65
†Also played v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.	18	29	4	95	404	16-16	†1884	19	3,776	1,002	81	12-12
	22	31	8	39	301	13-08	1885	(21	4,667	1,277	80	15-96
	19	32	10	30	199	9-04	1886	19	3,614	913	68	13-42
	3	5	1	11	15	3-75	1887	3	294	93	2	46-50
	158	234	65	95	1,845	10-91	Totals	159	33,894	10,286	819	12-55
								1	—	—	1	—

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Peel, R.</b> (b. Feb. 12th, 1857.)	7	9	1	35*	46	5.75	1882	7	1,219	370	29	12.75
	16	22	2	74	299	14.95	1883	15	1,999	716	43	16.65
	19	31	5	57	399	15.34	a 1884	19	1,623	585	39	15.00
a Also played v. Middlesex, at Lord's, but did not bat.	22	33	2	213	736	23.74	1885	21	2,865	1,010	41	24.63
								1	—	—	4	—
b Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Clifton, but did not bat.	24	44	5	75	835	21.41	1886	21	1,671	593	27	21.96
	25	38	4	91	894	26.29	1887	25	4,803	1,508	98	15.38
c Also played v. Derbyshire, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	23	40	1	50	534	13.69	b 1888	24	5,343	1,574	128	12.29
	22	39	1	158	998	23.63	c 1889	23	6,034	1,938	136	14.25
d Also played v. Somerset, at Taun- ton, but did not bat.	24	39	6	83	773	23.42	1890	24	6,651	1,957	158	12.38
	23	41	4	128	804	21.72	1891	23	5,655	1,835	114	16.09
e Also played v. Lancashire, at Manchester, but did not bat.	26	41	2	226*	994	25.48	1892	26	7,420	2,214	153	14.46
	27	41	3	121	777	20.44	1893	27	5,843	1,777	126	14.10
f Also played v. Warwickshire, at Sheffield, and v. Philadelphians, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	24	39	4	78	606	17.31	d 1894	25	5,347	1,626	130	12.50
	29	47	1	78	710	15.43	e 1895	29	7,741	2,336	156	14.97
	29	43	5	210*	1,183	31.39	1896	29	5,944	2,091	108	19.36
	17	25	3	115	533	24.22	/ 1897	18	3,541	1,268	64	19.81
	357	572	49	226*	11,131	21.28	Totals	356	73,705	23,398	1,550	15.09
								1	—	—	4	—

**Penny, J. H.**

(b. Sept. 29th, 1857.)

..	2	2	1	8*	10	10.00	1891	2	230	89	5	17.80
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\* Signifies not out.



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Pinder, G.†</b> (b. July 15th, 1841; d. Jan. 15th, 1903.)	2	3	19*	31	15.50	1867					
	2	3	11	11	3.66	1868					
	2	3	33	67	33.50	1869					
†About 1878 he assumed the name of George Pinder Hattersley, though he still played as G. Pinder.	5	10	1	47	13.11	1870					
	7	13	1	35*	161	13.41	1871				
	10	19	5	55	215	15.35	1872				
	12	19	1	30	177	9.83	1873				
	7	11	2	34	149	16.55	1874				
	12	19	6	25	110	8.46	1875				
†Also played v. Gloucestershire, at Cheikenham, but did not bat.	12	19	10	27*	92	10.22	1876	1	16	14	0
	14	22	5	28	131	7.70	1877	8	491	170	11
	8	12	2	23	88	8.80	1878	5	144	70	4
	15	22	6	31	151	9.43	1879				
	19	29	5	57	149	6.20	1880	5	252	103	4
	127	204	46	57	1,650	10.44	Totals	19	903	357	19
<b>Pollard, D.</b> (b. August 7th, 1835.)	1	2	0	3	1.50	1865	1	32	19	0	—
<b>Pollitt, G.</b> (b. June 3rd, 1875.)	1	1	0	51	51.00	1899					
<b>Porter, J.</b>	1	2	0	6	3.50	1844					
	2	2	0	17	8.50	1845					
	3	4	0	17	6.00	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Prest, Mr. C. H.</b> ... (b. Dec. 9th, 1841; d. May 4th, 1874.)	2	4	0	31	57	14.25	<b>1864</b>					
<b>Prest, Mr. W.</b> ... (b. April 1st, 1834; d. Feb. 10th, 1885.)	1	2	0	22	38	19.00	<b>1861</b>					
	4	8	0	9	36	4.50	<b>1862</b>					
	5	10	0	22	74	7.40	Totals					
<b>Preston, J. M.</b> ... (b. August 22nd, 1804; d. Nov. 26th, 1890.)	2	4	0	15	31	7.75	<b>1863</b>	2	282	105	7	15.00
	19	28	4	59	473	19.70	<b>1865</b>	15	1,187	575	24	23.95
	24	44	4	79*	834	20.85	<b>1866</b>	19	1,686	642	29	22.13
	24	36	1	93	494	14.11	<b>1867</b>	23	2,412	1,049	61	17.19
	26	43	3	49	493	12.32	<b>†1868</b>	25	3,452	1,332	102	13.05
†Also played v. Cheshire, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	4	7	0	17	67	9.57	<b>1869</b>	4	398	169	5	33.80
	99	162	12	93	2,392	15.94	Totals	88	9,417	3,872	228	16.98
<b>Pride, T.</b> ... (b. July 23rd, 1864.)	1	1	0	1	1	1.00	<b>1867</b>					
	2	3	1	24	27	13.50	<b>1868</b>					
	3	4	1	24	28	9.33	Totals					
<b>Priestman, Mr. E.</b> ...	1	1	0	10	10	10.00	<b>1863</b>					
<b>Pullian, T. B.</b> ... (b. 1858.)	1	2	0	1	1	.50	<b>1863</b>	1	64	27	3	9.00
	1	1	0	14	14	14.00	<b>1864</b>	1	8	5	0	—
	2	3	0	14	15	5.00	Totals	2	72	32	3	10.66

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.	
<b>Rawlin, J. T.</b> (b. Nov. 10th, 1857.)	2	2	5	5	2.50	1880	2	44	10	0	—	
	17	22	1	252	12.00	1881	6	272	112	2	56.00	
	7	10	1	84	9.33	1884	6	365	155	10	15.50	
	2	3	0	23	7.66	1885	1	32	7	0	—	
	28	37	2	364	10.40	Totals	15	713	284	12	23.66	
<b>Rawlins, G.</b> (b. Sept. 22nd, 1803; d. October 21st, 1848.)	1	2	0	7	6.50	1833	1	—	—	1	—	
	2	4	0	5	17	4.25	2	—	—	7	—	
	1	1	0	1	1	1.00	1835	—	—	—	—	
	2	4	0	8	11	2.75	1836	—	—	—	—	
	6	11	0	42	3.81	Totals	3	—	—	8	—	
<b>Rawlinson, E. B.</b> (b. April 10th, 1837; d. Feb. 17th, 1892.)	2	4	1	20	12.33	1867	1	16	9	1	9.00	
	6	9	0	26	102	11.33	1868	—	—	—	—	
	5	9	0	55	144	16.00	1869	—	—	—	—	
	7	13	1	52	262	21.83	1870	—	—	—	—	
	6	12	2	37*	168	16.80	1871	—	—	—	—	
	6	12	1	47	154	14.00	1872	—	—	—	—	
	3	6	0	24	55	9.16	1873	2	263	114	7	16.28
	1	1	0	3	3	3.00	1874	—	—	—	—	
	2	4	0	40	75	18.75	1875	—	—	—	—	
	38	70	5	55	1,000	15.38	Totals	3	279	123	8	15.37

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Rhodes, Mr. H. E.</b>												
(d. Sept. 11th, 1889.)												
..	1	2	1	20*	25	25-00	1878					
	2	2	0	64	69	34-50	1879					
	2	4	0	49	68	17-00	1880					
	2	4	0	13	23	5-75	1881					
	2	2	0	63	76	38-00	1882					
	1	2	0	8	8	4-00	1883					
	10	16	1	64	269	17-93	Totals					
<b>Rhodes, W.</b>												
(b. October 29th, 1877.)												
aAlso played v. Gloucestershire, at Bristol, but did not bat.	29	36	8	78	515	18-39	a1898	29	5,626	1,982	142	13-95
bAlso played v. Australians, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	27	41	10	81*	375	12-09	b1899	27	6,263	2,473	153	16-16
cAlso played v. Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, and v. Somerset, at Taunton, but did not bat.	28	35	8	79	561	20-77	c1900	30	8,200	3,054	240	12-72
dAlso played v. Derbyshire, at Huddersfield, and v. Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, but did not bat.	32	42	10	105	841	26-28	d1901	34	8,733	3,497	233	15-00
eAlso played v. Essex, at Leyton, and v. Lancashire, at Manchester, but did not bat.	26	33	5	92*	335	11-96	e1902	28	6,147	2,118	174	12-17
fAlso played v. Worcestershire, at Huddersfield, but did not bat.	30	45	8	98*	947	25-59	f1903	31	7,257	2,420	169	14-31
	172	232	49	105	3,574	19-53	Totals	179	42,226	15,544	1,111	13-99

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Riley, W.</b>	1	2	0	2	2	1-00	1850					
<b>Riley, H.</b> (b. August 17th, 1875.)	1	1	0	0	0	—	1895					
†Also played v. West Indians, at Bradford, but did not bat.	3	4	1	25*	36	12-00	†1900	3	132	54	1	54-00
	4	5	1	25*	36	9-00	Totals	3	132	54	1	54-00
<b>Riley, Mr. M.</b> (b. April 5th, 1851; d. June 1st, 1899.)	2	4	1	24*	44	14-66	1878					
	2	2	0	92	117	58-50	1879					
	10	18	0	23	146	8-11	1880	1	40	10	0	—
	2	2	0	23	42	21-00	1882					
	16	26	1	92	349	13-96	Totals	1	40	10	0	—
<b>Ringrose, W.</b> (b. Sept. 2nd, 1873.)	1	1	0	13	13	13-00	1901	1	150	52	1	52-00
†Also played v. Camb. Univ., at Cambridge, and v. Surrey, at Leeds, but did not bat.	3	4	0	13	16	4-00	†1902	4	162	72	5	14-40
	12	15	3	23	103	8-58	†1903	12	1,174	485	36	13-47
†Also played v. Somerset, at Brad- ford, and v. Worcestershire, at Huddersfield, but did not bat.	16	20	3	23	132	7-76	Totals	17	1,486	609	42	14-50

\* Signifies not out.

**BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.**

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Robinson, Mr. E.</b> (b. Dec. 19th, 1862.)	1	2	1	23*	23	23.00	1887					
<b>Robinson, H.</b> (b. May 12th, 1858.)	1	2	0	4	5	2.50	1879	1	40	20	1	20.00
<b>Robinson, T.</b>	1	2	0	5	10	5.00	1881	1	—	—	3	—
	1	2	0	1	1	.50	1882					
	2	4	0	5	11	2.75	Totals	1	—	—	3	—
<b>Robinson, Walter (of Greetland)</b> (b. Nov. 29th, 1851.)	2	4	0	68	77	19.25	1876					
	5	10	1	22*	74	8.22	1877					
	7	14	1	68	151	11.61	Totals					
<b>Robinson, William (of York)</b>	1	2	0	7	7	3.50	1850					
<b>Roper, Mr. E.</b> (b. April 8th, 1851.)	2	4	1	68	73	24.33	1878					
	2	2	0	6	12	6.00	1879					
	1	1	0	0	0	—	1880					
	5	7	1	68	85	14.16	Totals					
<b>Rothery, J. W.</b> (b. Sept. 5th, 1877.)	2	3	1	30*	54	27.00	1903					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Rowbotham, J.</b> . . . . . (b. July 8th, 1831 ; d. Dec. 22nd, 1899.)	2	4	0	32	52	13-00	1861					
	4	8	1	59*	103	14-71	1862					
	4	6	0	65	139	23-16	1863					
	7	14	0	26	132	9-42	1864					
	4	8	0	56	118	14-75	1865					
	2	4	0	31	64	16-00	†1866					
	6	9	1	34*	140	17-50	1867					
	6	9	0	42	158	17-55	1868					
	5	9	1	101	270	33-75	1869					
	7	12	0	35	189	15-75	1870					
	7	14	1	48*	178	13-69	1871					
	10	19	0	36	206	10-84	1872					
	13	21	2	113	450	23-68	1873	2	204	84	8	10-50
	10	17	1	70	417	26-06	1874					
	13	23	2	28	201	9-57	1875					
	1	1	1	8*	8	*8-00	1876					
	1	2	0	2	2	1-00	1883					
	102	180	10	113	2,827	16-62	Totals	2	204	84	8	10-50
<b>Rudstone, H.</b> . . . . . (b. Nov. 22nd, 1879.)	1	1	0	28	28	28-00	1902					
<b>Sampson, H.</b> . . . . . (b. March 3rd, 1813 ; d. March 29th, 1885.)	1	1	0	56	56	56-00	1845	1	108	30	4	7-50
	3	5	1	33	90	22-50	1849					
	4	8	2	43	143	23-83	1851					
	1	2	0	9	11	5-50	1855					
	9	16	3	56	300	23-07	Totals	1	108	30	4	7-50

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Savile, Mr. G.</b> (b. April 26th, 1847.)	1	2	0	5	5	2-50	1867					
	2	3	0	65	73	24-33	1868					
	1	1	0	24	24	24-00	1869					
	1	1	0	38	38	38-00	1874					
	5	7	0	65	140	20-00	Totals					
<b>Scalfe, W.</b> (b. Nov. 3rd, 1830.)	1	2	0	14	15	7-50	1861					
<b>Scott, E.</b> (b. July 6th, 1834.)	1	1	0	8	8	8-00	1864	1	104	27	2	13-50
<b>Sellars, Mr. A.</b> (b. May 31st, 1870.)	1	1	0	2	2	2-00	1889					
	3	5	1	21*	46	11-50	1890					
	5	10	0	22	57	5-90	1891					
	19	33	1	92	608	19-00	1892					
	27	45	0	105	1,062	23-60	1893	8	385	187	8	23-37
	7	13	0	41	183	14-07	1894	1	5	0	0	—
	1	2	0	9	13	6-50	1899					
	63	109	2	105	1,971	18-43	Totals	9	390	187	8	23-37
<b>Shackley, J.</b>	1	2	0	1	1	-50	1834					
<b>Sharpe, Rev. C. M.</b> (b. Sept. 6th, 1851.)	1	1	0	15	15	15-00	1875	1	48	17	0	—
<b>Shaw, F. B.</b>	1	1	0	30	30	30-00	1835					
	2	4	0	1	3	-75	1836					
	3	5	0	30	33	6-60	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Shaw, Jas.</b> (of Linthwaite) (b. March 12th, 1866.) † Played v. Leicestershire, at Leicester, but did not bat.	4	5	2	7	14	4-66	1886 †1897	4	863	291	16	18-18
	4	5	2	7	14	4-66	Totals	4	863	291	16	18-18
<b>Shaw, John</b> (of Bradford)	1	1	0	12	12	12-00	1845					
<b>Shilton, J. E.</b> (b. Sept. 18th, 1857; d. Sept. 28th, 1899.)	1	2	1	14*	20	20-00	1883	1	152	32	2	16-00
<b>Shotton, W.</b> (b. Dec. 1st, 1840.)	1	2	0	7	7	3-50	1885					
	1	2	0	3	6	3-00	1874					
	2	4	0	7	13	3-25	Totals					
<b>Sidgwick, Mr. R.</b> (b. August 7th, 1851.)	9	13	0	17	64	4-92	1882					
<b>Simpson, Mr. E. T. B.</b> (b. March 5th, 1867.)	2	3	0	10	11	3-66	1889					
	1	2	0	7	12	6-00	1891					
	3	5	0	10	23	4-60	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Sims, Rev. H. M.</b> (b. March 15th, 1853; d. October 5th, 1885.)	2	4	1	35*	94	31.33	<b>1875</b>					
	1	2	0	2	2	1.00	<b>1876</b>					
	2	4	0	5	13	3.25	<b>1877</b>					
	5	10	1	35*	109	12.11	Totals					
<b>Skelton, Mr. R. F.</b> (b. Jan. 22nd, 1821; d. June 11th, 1858.)	3	4	1	11	25	8.33	<b>1849</b>	(1	128	70	4	17.50
	3	5	1	19	49	12.25	<b>1851</b>	(2	—	—	11	—
								(2	224	114	6	19.00
								(1	—	—	2	—
	6	9	2	19	74	10.57	Totals	(3	352	184	10	18.40
								(3	—	—	13	—
<b>Skilbeck, E.</b> (b. May 21st, 1860.)	1	2	0	1	1	.50	<b>1890</b>					
<b>Slinn, W.</b> (b. Dec. 13th, 1826; d. June 19th, 1888.)	1	2	1	7	8	8.00	<b>1861</b>	1	260	72	3	24.00
	4	6	1	4	11	2.20	<b>1862</b>	4	1,016	280	40	7.00
	4	5	3	2*	4	2.00	<b>1863</b>	4	1,328	422	23	18.32
	5	9	0	11	18	2.00	<b>1864</b>	5	848	318	25	12.72
	14	22	5	11	41	2.41	Totals	14	3,452	1,092	91	12.00
<b>Smith, A. F.</b> (b. March 7th, 1847.)	2	2	1	14*	16	16.00	<b>1868</b>					
	1	1	0	5	5	5.00	<b>1871</b>					
	14	25	3	89	408	18.58	<b>1873</b>	1	12	7	0	—
	12	23	0	51	263	11.43	<b>1874</b>					
	29	51	4	89	692	14.72	Totals	1	12	7	0	—

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Smith, Charles</b> (of Calverley) (b. August 24th, 1861.)	..	1	1	0	25	25	25-00	1885			
<b>Smith, Charles</b> (of Leeds)	..	1	2	1	4	4	4-00	1849	—	1	—
<b>Smith, Mr. E.</b> .. (b. October 19th, 1860.)	..	2	2	0	12	12	6-00	1888	99	9	11-00
	..	1	2	0	0	0	—	1889	85	17	17-00
	7	12	0	45	204	17-00	1890	694	324	16	20-25
	10	18	0	50	224	12-44	1891	9	469	15	18-00
	11	19	0	88	533	28-05	1892	11	1,580	30	26-70
	10	16	1	40*	203	13-53	1893	9	1,107	37	16-59
	7	12	0	68	283	23-58	a 1894	4	185	3	37-00
a Also played v. Somerset, at Taun- ton, but did not bat.	3	6	0	32	115	19-16	1895	3	370	6	37-33
	11	17	0	55	323	19-00	1896	9	778	22	17-54
	6	11	1	45	156	15-60	1897	5	656	9	35-44
	4	5	0	16	33	6-60	1898	4	385	13	9-46
	11	16	0	129	452	28-25	1899	11	2,622	47	25-70
b Also played v. Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, but did not bat.	17	27	7	116*	600	30-00	b 1900	17	1,759	33	26-66
	12	18	4	95	456	32-57	1901	10	1,580	26	33-84
c Also played v. Lancashire, at Manchester, but did not bat.	7	10	1	50	129	14-33	c 1902	4	201	1	93-00
	10	15	0	48	337	22-46	1903	4	156	4	16-75
	129	206	14	129	4,060	21-14	Totals	110	12,882	272	23-51
<b>Smith, F.</b> .. (b. Dec. 18th, 1860.)	..	12	19	1	55	292	16-22	†1903			
† Also played v. Worcestershire, at Huddersfield, but did not bat.	12	19	1	55	292	16-22	Totals				

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mcha. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mcha. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Smith, G.</b> (of Boston Spa) (b. Jan. 13th, 1876.)	..	1	1	0	7	7	1901	1	114	62	0	—
<b>Smith, G.</b> (of Sheffield) (b. 1799; d. Sept., 1839, aged 40.)	..	1	2	0	19	19	1833					
	..	1	2	0	37	52	1834					
	..	1	1	0	10	10	1835					
	..	1	2	1	27*	33	1836					
	4	7	1	37	114	19-00	Totals					
<b>Smith, John</b> (of Sheffield)	..	1	1	0	0	0	1845					
<b>Smith, John</b> (of Yeaton) (b. March 23rd, 1833.)	..	2	3	0	16	28	1865	2	196	72	6	12-00
<b>Smith, Walter</b> (of Bradford) (b. August 14th, 1847.)	..	5	9	0	59	152	1874					
<b>Smith, William</b> (of Middlesbrough) (b. Nov. 1st, 1839.)	..	3	5	0	12	23	1885					
	..	2	3	1	90	152	1887					
	..	5	9	0	26	73	1871					
	..	1	2	2	6*	12	1874					
	11	19	3	90	260	16-25	Totals					
<b>Sowden, A.</b> (b. Dec. 1st, 1853.)	..	3	4	0	21	38	1878	1	16	10	0	—
	..	2	3	0	25	30	1880					
	..	1	1	0	37	37	1834					
	..	2	3	0	14	25	1885					
	..	1	1	0	10	10	1887	1	20	12	0	—
	9	12	0	37	140	11-66	Totals	2	36	22	0	—

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Squires, D.</b> .. .. .	1	2	0	0	0	—	1893	1	45	25	0	—
<b>Stephenson, E.</b> .. .. .	1	2	0	5	7	3.50	1861					
(b. June 5th, 1832; d. July 12th, 1898.)	4	8	0	15	54	6.75	1862					
	4	7	1	67	178	29.66	1863					
	7	14	1	29	164	12.61	1864					
	4	8	0	52	126	15.75	1865					
†Also played v. Notts, at Brad-	2	4	0	15	21	5.25	1866					
ford, but did not bat.	4	6	0	54	141	23.50	1867					
	7	11	1	25	104	10.40	1868					
	4	6	1	9	34	6.80	1869					
	2	3	1	19*	21	10.50	1870					
	1	2	0	9	14	7.00	1873					
	40	71	5	67	864	13.09	Totals					
<b>Sugg, F. H.</b> .. .. .	10	15	4	13*	94	8.54	1883					
(b. Jan. 11th, 1862.)												
<b>Sugg, W.</b> .. .. .	1	1	0	9	9	9.00	1881					
(b. May 21st, 1860.)												
<b>Sykes, Mr. W.</b> .. .. .	1	1	0	0	0	—	1876					
<b>Tait, T.</b> .. .. .	1	1	0	3	3	3.00	1898					
(b. October 7th, 1872.)	1	2	1	3	4	4.00	1899					
	2	3	1	3	7	3.50	Totals					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Taylor, H.</b> (b. 1857.)	..	..	..	..	36	7-20	1879					
<b>Taylor, J.</b> (b. April 2nd, 1850.)	..	6	9	1	44	98	12-25					
	..	3	4	0	6	9	2-25					
		9	13	1	44	107	8-91	Totals				
<b>Taylor, Mr. T. L.</b> (b. May 25th, 1878.)	..	3	3	0	42	83	27-66					
	..	15	23	4	147	819	43-10					
	..	27	39	3	156	1,236	34-33					
	..	25	37	3	142*	1,375	40-44					
		70	102	10	156	3,513	38-18	Totals				
<b>Thewlis, Fred</b>	..	..	1	1	0	11	11-00					
<b>Thewlis, Friend</b>	..	..	1	1	0	10	10-00					
<b>Thewlis, H.</b> (b. August 31st, 1865.) †Also played v. Cheshire, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	..	5	8	1	47	78	11-14					
	..	5	8	1	47	78	11-14	Totals				
<b>Thewlis, John, Jun.</b> (b. Sept. 21st, 1850.)	..	3	4	0	10	21	5-25					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Thewlis, John, sen.</b> (of Kirkheaton) .. (b. Jan. 30th, 1828; d. Dec. 29th, 1899.)	1	2	0	13	13	6.50	1881	1	—	—	1	—
	2	4	0	10	20	5.00	1882					
	4	7	0	46	124	17.71	1883					
	7	14	1	51	197	15.15	1884					
	9	17	0	34	203	11.94	1885					
	1	2	0	10	14	7.00	1888					
	4	6	0	44	120	20.00	1887					
	5	7	0	108	184	26.28	1888					
	4	8	1	29*	101	14.42	1870					
	1	2	0	9	12	6.00	1872					
	1	1	0	50	50	50.00	1873					
	4	8	0	62	191	23.87	1874					
	5	10	1	25	84	9.33	1875					
	48	88	3	108	1,313	15.44	Totals	1	—	—	1	—
<b>Thewlis, T.</b> ..	1	1	0	0	0	—	1876	1	40	24	2	12.00
<b>Thornton, A.</b> .. (b. July 20th, 1854.)	3	4	0	7	21	5.25	1881					
<b>Thornton, Dr. G.</b> .. (b. Dec. 24th, 1867.)	3	4	0	16	21	5.25	1891	3	165	74	2	37.00
<b>Thorpe, G.</b> .. (b. Feb. 20th, 1834.)	1	2	1	9*	14	14.00	1864					
<b>Threapleton, W. J.</b> .. (b. July 20th, 1858.)	1	1	1	8*	8	*8.00	1881					

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Tinsley, A.</b> (b. Feb. 20th, 1865.)	..	1	1	0	5	5-00	1887					
<b>Tinsley, H.</b> (b. March 12th, 1867.)	..	15	23	1	96	318	1890	11	507	220	15	14-66
	..	3	6	0	11	22	1891					
	18	29	1	96	340	12-14	Totals	11	507	220	15	14-66
<b>Towler, W.</b> (b. Nov. 12th, 1866.)	..	4	5	0	39	72	1889					
<b>Tunnicliffe, J.</b> (b. August 26th, 1866.) <i>a</i> Also played v. Leicestershire, at Bradford, but did not bat. <i>b</i> Also played v. Somerset, at Taun- ton, but did not bat. <i>c</i> Also played v. Sussex, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	..	17	29	1	54	374	1891	2	30	30	0	—
	25	41	7	75	729	21-44	<i>a</i> 1892	1	68	33	2	16-50
	32	54	5	77	1,050	21-42	1893	1	6	3	0	—
	26	43	0	78	739	17-18	<i>b</i> 1894	1	15	6	0	—
	32	57	4	104	1,349	25-45	1895					
	33	56	4	99	1,373	26-40	1896	1	15	10	0	—
	28	49	5	147	1,208	27-45	1897	1	10	2	0	—
	28	45	5	243	1,713	42-82	1898	1	15	1	0	—
	33	53	4	85	1,434	29-26	1899	4	60	22	1	22-00
	31	50	4	158	1,496	32-52	1900	3	52	12	1	12-00
	35	56	4	145	1,295	24-90	1901	4	120	66	0	—
	31	48	1	127	1,274	27-10	1902					
	25	38	2	97	826	22-94	<i>c</i> 1903					
	376	619	46	243	14,860	25-93	Totals	19	391	185	4	46-25



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Ullathorne, C. E.</b> (b. April 11th, 1845.)	2	3	0	28	47	15.66	1868					
..	4	6	1	17*	36	7.20	1869					
	5	8	3	21	48	9.60	1870					
	1	2	0	4	5	2.50	1871					
	1	2	0	12	16	8.00	1872					
	4	8	3	22*	50	10.00	1873					
	5	10	1	21	46	5.11	1874					
	7	11	0	14	55	5.00	1875					
	29	50	8	28	303	7.21	Totals					
<b>Ulyett, G.</b> (b. October 21st, 1851; d. June 18th, 1898.)	6	10	1	24*	101	11.22	1873	5	548	211	16	13.18
..	11	20	0	30	188	9.40	1874	9	1,521	620	48	12.91
	13	24	0	50	358	14.91	1875	8	586	246	12	20.50
	13	23	0	46	397	17.26	1876	9	685	277	11	25.18
	13	23	2	76	465	22.14	1877	11	1,000	325	20	16.25
	19	34	2	109	1,083	33.84	1878	16	1,610	591	44	13.43
	15	27	2	98	637	26.48	1879	9	657	221	14	15.78
	19	33	4	141	814	28.06	1880	13	782	320	15	21.33
	17	27	1	112	817	31.42	1881	5	262	121	8	15.12
	24	44	4	120	1,158	28.85	1882	23	1,767	676	47	14.38
	19	30	1	84	956	32.96	1883	15	1,142	531	31	17.12
	19	30	1	146*	803	27.69	†1884	19	1,487	596	42	14.19
	19	31	1	91	1,024	34.13	1885	7	832	273	18	15.16
	21	39	0	78	817	20.94	1886	17	1,350	585	23	25.43
	24	40	2	199*	1,409	37.07	1887	23	2,275	1,044	49	21.30
	24	43	1	82	841	20.02	1888	11	507	292	6	45.33
	23	40	3	73*	650	17.56	†1889	19	1,455	680	38	17.89
	24	40	0	107	857	21.42	1890	15	1,635	713	29	24.58

\* Signifies not out.

†Also played v. Middlesex, at  
Lord's, but did not bat.†Also played v. Derbyshire, at  
Sheffield, but did not bat.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Ulyett, G.</b> —continued .. ..	24	44	1	118	1,163	27.04	1891	14	685	323	12	26.91
	29	48	3	111	913	20.28	1892	7	185	116	0	—
	29	44	6	73	612	16.10	1893	4	65	40	1	40.00
	405	694	35	199*	16,063	24.37	Totals	259	21,036	8,801	484	18.18
<b>Usher, —.</b> †Also played v. Cheshire, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	1	2	0	5	7	3.50	†1898	2	120	50	3	16.66
<b>Vereist, Mr. H. W.</b> (b. July 2nd, 1846.)	2	3	1	33*	61	30.50	1888					
	1	1	0	5	5	5.00	1889					
	3	4	1	33*	66	22.00	Totals					
<b>Vincent, E.</b> (b. October 2nd, 1798; d. July 7th, 1860.)	1	2	0	32	51	25.50	1833					
	2	4	0	36	78	19.50	1834					
	1	1	0	8	8	8.00	1835					
	2	4	1	11*	25	8.33	1836					
	6	11	1	36	162	16.20	Totals					
<b>Wade, S.</b> (b. Feb. 8th, 1858.)	13	21	6	74*	228	15.24	1889	10	997	397	35	11.35
	27	41	6	66	685	19.57	1887	27	2,790	1,260	61	20.65
	23	34	9	68	363	14.52	†1888	23	2,294	848	66	12.78
†Also played v. Cheshire, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	24	41	3	103*	695	18.28	1889	22	1,877	724	38	19.05
	4	6	1	24	58	11.60	1890	4	350	163	7	23.28
	91	143	25	103*	2,029	17.19	Totals	86	8,308	3,392	207	16.38

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Wadsworth, W.</b> ... .. (b. October 9th, 1823; d. June 13th, 1891.)	2	2	0	12	12	6.00	1845					
	1	2	0	8	10	5.00	1849					
	2	4	0	4	9	2.25	1861					
	5	8	0	12	31	3.87	Totals					
<b>Wainwright, E.</b> ... .. (b. April 8th, 1865.)	28	45	5	105	628	15.70	a1888	25	2,023	791	46	17.19
aAlso played v. Cheshire, at Brad-	23	38	2	75	653	18.13	b1889	24	2,960	1,146	60	19.10
ford, but did not bat.	28	40	1	59	514	13.17	1890	27	3,879	1,333	97	13.74
bAlso played v. Derbyshire, at	25	44	1	68	605	14.06	1891	25	3,593	1,511	107	14.12
Sheffield, but did not bat.	27	44	3	122	1,206	29.41	1892	27	5,096	2,075	124	16.73
cAlso played v. Somerset, at Taun-	29	43	3	78	829	20.72	1893	28	5,128	2,063	143	14.42
ton, but did not bat.	25	40	4	107	618	17.16	c1894	26	4,573	1,731	152	11.38
dAlso played v. Australians, at	31	50	1	82	800	16.32	1895	30	4,135	1,652	81	20.39
Sheffield, but did not bat.	32	48	6	145	975	23.21	1896	32	4,729	2,059	108	19.06
eAlso played v. Warwickshire, at	29	45	3	171	1,492	35.52	1897	27	4,839	2,114	86	24.58
Edgbaston, but did not bat.	26	38	4	182	1,002	29.47	1898	22	2,653	1,080	70	15.44
	31	49	1	228	1,479	30.80	d1899	27	3,041	1,398	56	24.96
	31	46	1	117	917	20.37	e1900	13	684	314	9	34.88
	34	46	1	116	1,044	23.20	1901	24	2,160	963	34	28.32
	1	2	0	4	6	3.00	1902					
	400	618	36	228	12,768	21.93	Totals	357	49,493	20,230	1,173	17.24
<b>Wainwright, W.</b> ... .. (b. Jan. 21st, 1882.)	14	21	2	50*	410	21.57	1903	11	1,016	394	16	24.62

\* Signifies not out.

# BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Wake, Mr. E.</b> (b. May 4th, 1820; d. April 30th, 1891.)	2	3	0	18	43	14-33	1849	1	60	33	3	11-00
	1	2	0	4	8	4-00	1851	1	—	—	3	—
	3	5	0	18	51	10-20	Totals	1	60	33	3	11-00
<b>Wake, Mr. W. R.</b> (b. May 21st, 1852; d. March 14th, 1896.)	3	3	0	11	13	4-33	1881	1	—	—	5	—
<b>Walker, Mr. Ashley</b> (b. June 22nd, 1844.)	1	2	0	13	13	6-50	1863	1	—	—	0	—
	3	6	0	26	66	11-00	1865	1	24	9	0	—
	1	2	0	13	24	12-00	1866	1	—	—	0	—
	3	4	1	15*	31	10-33	1868	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	0	4	4	2-00	1876	—	—	—	—	—
	9	16	1	26	138	9-20	Totals	1	24	9	0	—
<b>Walker, T.</b> (b. April 3rd, 1854.)	8	13	2	30	120	10-90	1879	1	—	—	0	—
	6	9	0	22	56	6-55	1883	1	96	7	0	—
	14	22	2	30	176	6-95	Totals	1	96	7	0	—
<b>Walker, G.</b> (b. Dec. 3rd, 1864.)	4	6	0	13	16	3-00	1883	4	214	23	6	15-50
	1	1	0	1	1	1-00	1884	1	165	50	2	25-00
	1	1	0	7	7	7-00	1888	—	—	—	—	—
	6	8	0	13	26	3-25	Totals	5	419	143	8	17-47

\* September 2nd, 1881.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Wallgate, L. W.</b> ... (b. Nov. 12th, 1849; d. May 9th, 1887.)	1	1	0	3	3	3-00	1875					
	1	1	0	0	0	—	1877	1	36	17	1	17-00
	1	1	0	6	6	6-00	1878					
	3	3	0	6	9	3-00	Totals	1	36	17	1	17-00
<b>Walton, Mr. H. L.</b> ... (b. May 21st, 1808.)	1	1	0	1	1	1-00	1893	1	225	137	4	34-25
<b>Ward, A.</b> ... (b. Nov. 21st, 1865.)	4	7	1	26	67	11-16	1886	1	16	1	0	—
<b>Ward, C.</b> ...	1	2	0	10	11	5-50	1844	1	18	15	1	15-00
<b>Ward, F.</b> ... (b. Aug. 31st, 1881.)	1	1	0	0	0	—	1903	1	72	16	0	—
<b>Wardall, T.</b> ... (b. April 19th, 1863.)	1	2	0	6	6	3-00	1883					
	1	1	0	0	0	—	1884					
	5	7	1	24	83	12-83	1887	1	52	10	0	—
	16	28	2	51	389	14-96	1891	5	214	68	3	22-66
	18	29	2	112	828	30-66	1892	15	1,218	421	21	20-04
	20	34	2	118	620	19-37	1893	19	2,011	610	30	20-33
	4	6	0	36	83	13-83	1894	2	130	41	0	—
	65	107	7	118	2,009	20-09	Totals	42	3,625	1,150	54	21-29

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted In.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled In.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Waring, Mr. C.</b> ... (b. Nov. 4th, 1838.)	..	1	1	0	9	9-00	1870					
<b>Washington, I.</b> ... (b. Dec. 11th, 1879.)	..	15	19	0	86	14-10	†1900					
†Also played v. West Indians, at Bradford, but did not bat.		28	43	6	100*	27-62	†1902					
‡Also played v. Essex, at Leyton, but did not bat.		43	62	6	100*	23-03	Totals					
<b>Waterfall, W.</b> ...	..	1	2	0	12	7-00	1861					
<b>Waud, Mr. B. W.</b> ... (b. June 4th, 1837.)	..	1	2	1	33	43-00	1862					
	..	3	5	1	34*	23-50	1863					
	..	3	5	0	42	14-20	1864					
		7	12	2	42	20-80	Totals					
<b>Webster, C.</b> ... (b. June 9th, 1838; d. Jan. 7th, 1881.)	..	2	4	0	32	14-25	1861					
	..	3	5	1	10	7-50	1868					
		5	9	1	32	10-87	Totals					
<b>Webster, H. H.</b> ... (b. May 8th, 1844.)	..	2	3	0	10	3-33	1868					

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>West, J.</b> ... .. (b. October 16th, 1845; d. Jan. 27th, 1890.)	3	4	1	23*	34	11.33	1888	2	232	114	7	16.28
	4	6	2	11	22	5.50	1889	3	228	96	7	13.71
	4	7	2	22	39	7.80	1870	2	191	66	9	7.33
	6	11	2	41	136	15.11	1871	4	312	103	2	51.50
	8	15	2	31	136	10.46	1872	5	458	150	13	11.53
	11	18	3	13	76	5.06	1873	7	614	219	10	21.90
	1	2	1	16	16	16.00	1875	1	48	20	1	20.00
	1	1	0	2	2	2.00	1876	1	160	62	4	15.50
	1	2	0	13	14	7.00	1880	1	114	32	2	16.00
	39	66	13	41	475	8.96	Totals	26	2,357	862	55	15.67
<b>Whatmough, F.</b> ... .. (b. Dec. 4th, 1856.)	4	6	1	17	24	4.80	1878	3	208	97	5	19.40
	2	4	0	20	26	6.50	1879	1	20	14	0	—
	1	1	0	1	1	1.00	1882					
	7	11	1	20	51	5.10	Totals	4	228	111	5	22.20
<b>Wheater, Mr. C. H.</b> ... ..	2	4	1	27	45	15.00	1880					
<b>Wheatley, R.</b> ... ..	2	4	1	5*	8	2.66	1836					

\* Signifies not out.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Whitehead, Lees</b> ... (b. March 14th, 1864.)	21	36	8	28*	244	8.71	<b>a1889</b>	22	2,712	876	52	16.84
aAlso played v. Leicestershire, at Bradford, and v. Derbyshire, at Sheffield, but did not bat.	20	29	6	25	247	10.73	<b>b1890</b>	22	2,233	685	32	21.40
	6	11	2	19*	47	5.22	<b>1891</b>	5	412	159	7	22.71
bAlso played v. Staffordshire, at Stoke, and v. Essex, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.	1	2	1	13*	13	13.00	<b>1892</b>	2	140	53	2	26.50
	1	2	0	6	12	6.00	<b>1893</b>	1	39	15	1	15.00
	3	5	2	22	49	16.33	<b>1894</b>	3	184	84	3	28.00
	4	7	0	24	85	12.14	<b>1895</b>	3	245	83	5	16.60
cAlso played v. Leicestershire, at Leicester, but did not bat.	11	18	3	60	286	19.06	<b>c1899</b>	11	605	223	6	37.16
dAlso played v. Leicestershire, at Huddersfield, but did not bat.	9	12	6	67*	321	53.50	<b>1900</b>	6	413	165	10	16.50
	22	28	5	52*	426	18.52	<b>1901</b>	11	756	395	9	43.88
	15	20	3	61*	260	15.29	<b>d1902</b>	2	36	18	1	18.00
	16	23	6	60	239	14.05	<b>1903</b>	6	633	266	12	22.16
	129	193	42	67*	2,229	14.76	Totals	94	8,408	3,022	140	21.58
<b>Whitehead, Luther</b> ... (b. June 25th, 1869.)	2	4	0	13	21	5.25	<b>1893</b>					
<b>Whitwell, Mr. J. F.</b> ... (b. Feb. 22nd, 1869.)	2	3	0	46	54	18.00	<b>1890</b>	2	128	35	4	8.75
<b>Whitwell, Mr. W. F.</b> ... (b. Dec. 12th, 1867.)	10	14	2	26	67	5.58	<b>1890</b>	10	1,360	518	25	20.72
<b>Wilkinson, Mr. A. J. A.</b> ... (b. May 8th, 1836.)	1	2	0	30	40	20.00	<b>1865</b>	1	68	38	0	—
†Also played v. Notts, at Bradford, but did not bat.	1	2	0	7	11	5.50	<b>†1866</b>	2	52	19	0	—
	1	1	0	53	53	53.00	<b>1867</b>					
	1	1	0	25	25	25.00	<b>1868</b>					
	4	6	0	53	129	21.50	Totals	3	120	57	0	—

\* Signifies not out.



## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Wilkinson, Mr. F.</b>	1	2	0	2	3	1.50	1836					
<b>Wilkinson, Mr. H.</b>	8	11	0	31	101	9.18	1903					
(b. Dec. 11th, 1877.)												
<b>Wilkinson, W. H.</b>	15	23	2	88	414	19.71	†1903	1	24	19	1	19.00
(b. March 12th, 1881.)												
†Also played v. Worcestershire, at Huddersfield, but did not bat.												
<b>Wilson, Rev. G. E. M.</b>	1	2	1	27	32	32.00	1896	1	25	9	0	—
(b. May 15th, 1875.)	2	3	1	91*	113	56.50	1897	2	185	78	4	19.50
	1	2	0	8	15	7.50	1898	1	84	44	4	11.00
	4	6	1	46	96	19.20	1899	4	330	126	4	31.50
	8	13	3	91*	256	25.60	Totals	8	624	257	12	21.41
<b>Wilson, Mr. E. R.</b>	4	5	0	79	155	31.00	1899	4	320	130	4	32.50
(b. March 25th, 1879.)	4	5	1	41	63	15.75	1900	2	101	27	4	6.75
	1	2	0	63	69	34.50	1902	1	84	20	0	—
	9	12	1	79	287	26.09	Totals	7	505	157	8	19.62
<b>Wilson, H.</b>							†1900					
†Played v. West Indians, at Brad- ford, but did not bat.												
<b>Wilson, Mr. H. B.</b>	1	1	0	1	1	1.00	1889					
(b. Dec. 22nd, 1856.)	4	5	0	70	132	26.40	1887	4	331	209	19	11.00
<b>Wilson, Mr. J.</b>	2	3	1	13*	17	8.50	1888	2	108	53	5	10.60
(b. June 20th, 1858.)	1	2	0	10	12	6.00	1890	1	50	42	0	—
	1	2	0	9	11	5.50	1893					
	8	12	1	70	172	15.63	Totals	7	489	304	24	12.66

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Wilson, W.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1834 1836	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	1	2	3	3.00						
	1	2	0	3	3	1.50						
	2	4	1	3	6	2.00	Totals					
<b>Womack, J.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1844	1	162	61	5	12.20
	1	2	2	12*	14	*14.00	†1895					
<b>Wood, G.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1879 1880	8	745	212	10	21.20
†Also played v. Sussex, at Hudders- field, but did not bat.	8	12	0	36	115	9.58						
<b>Wood, Rev. H.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1880					
(b. March 22nd, 1855.)	2	4	1	25*	41	13.66	Totals					
	10	16	1	36	156	10.40		8	745	212	10	21.20
<b>Wood, Mr. J. H.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	†1881					
†Also played v. Surrey, at the Oval, but did not bat.	1	1	0	14	14	14.00						
<b>Woodhead, Mr. F. E.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1892 1893 1894					
(b. May 29th, 1868.)	3	4	2	15*	41	20.50						
	3	5	0	31	55	11.00						
	2	4	0	18	33	8.25	Totals					
	8	13	2	31	129	11.72						
<b>Woodhouse, Mr. W. H.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1884 1885					
(b. April 16th, 1857.)	4	5	0	62	101	20.20						
	5	8	0	63	117	14.62	Totals					
	9	13	0	63	218	16.76						

\* Signifies not out.

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES—continued.

	Mchs. Batted in.	Inns.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.	Year.	Mchs. Bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
<b>Woodhouse, Mr. W. H.</b> ... (b. Jan. 21st, 1791 ; d. July 14th, 1837.)	1	2	0	31	44	22-00	1833					
	2	4	0	26	72	18-00	1834					
	3	6	0	31	116	19-33	Totals					
<b>Woollen, J.</b> ...	2	4	0	12	21	5-25	1834					
	1	1	1	0*	0	—	1891	1	130	58	1	58-00
<b>Wordsworth, W.</b> ... (b. May 19th, 1868.)	1	1	0	11	11	11-00	1835					
	4	6	3	80	101	33-66	1838					
<b>Wormald, A.</b> ... (b. May 10th, 1855.)	1	1	0	5	5	5-00	1890					
	3	5	1	26	45	11-25	1891					
	9	13	4	80	162	18-00	Totals					
<b>Wraithmell, L. F.</b> ... (b. January 22nd, 1854.)	2	3	0	17	18	6-00	1838					
<b>Wright, G. H.</b> ... (b. Nov. 15th, 1822 ; d. Nov. 28th, 1893.)	3	5	1	29	71	17-75	1849	1	100	31	2	15-50
	4	6	0	43	81	13-50	1851	2	238	120	6	24-00
	1	2	0	0	0	—	1855	2	—	—	5	—
								1	108	42	3	14-00
	8	13	1	43	152	12-66	Totals	4	446	193	10	19-30
<b>Wright, R.</b> ... (b. July 19th, 1852.)	2	4	1	22	28	9-33	1877	4	—	—	18	—
<b>Yeadon, J.</b> ... (b. Dec. 11th, 1861.)	4	7	3	22	41	10-25	1838					

\* Signifies not out.

## (II.) WICKET-KEEPING AVERAGES.

		Mchs. "Kept" In.	Ct.	St.	Total.		Mchs. "Kept" In.	Ct.	St.	Total.
<b>Aspinall, W.</b>						<b>Chatterton, G.</b>				
1880	..	..	2	1	—	1849	..	3	3	3
					1	1851	..	3	2	5
<b>Asquith, F.</b>						1855	..	1	—	—
1903	..	..	1	2	—	Totals	..	7	5	8
					2					13
<b>Bairdston, A. L.</b>						<b>Crabtree, F.</b>				
1896	..	..	4	6	2	1893	..	2	4	—
1897	..	..	7	11	4					4
1898	..	..	4	7	5					
1899	..	..	7	12	2	<b>Crossland, A.</b>				
1900	..	..	3	5	6	1845	..	1	1	2
					11	1849	..	1	2	—
Totals	..	..	25	41	19	1855	..	1	—	—
					60	Totals	..	3	3	2
<b>Baldwinson, S.</b>										5
1844	..	..	1	2	—					
1845	..	..	1	1	—					
1849	..	..	1	—	—	<b>Crossland, S.</b>				
1850	..	..	2	2	2	1883	..	1	1	2
1851	..	..	1	—	—	1886	..	3	2	3
					—	Totals	..	4	3	5
Totals	..	..	6	5	2					8
					7					
<b>Binks, J.</b>						<b>Dakin, T.</b>				
1898	..	..	1	—	3	1851	..	1	2	—
										2
<b>Brown, J. T. (of Driffield).</b>						<b>Driver, S.</b>				
1897	..	..	1	2	—	1889	..	1	1	—
					2					1

## WICKET-KEEPING AVERAGES—CONTINUED.

			Mchs. "Kept" In.	Ct.	St.	Total.		Mchs. "Kept" In.	Ct.	St.	Total.
<b>Earnshaw, W.</b>											
1890	..	..	1	—	2	2		1	—	—	—
1893	..	..	3	6	1	7		..	..	..	..
1894	..	..	2	2	—	2		..	..	..	..
1895	..	..	1	1	1	2		..	..	..	..
1896	..	..	2	1	1	2		..	1	—	1
Totals	..	..	9	10	5	15		..	2	—	2
<b>Ellis, J. E.</b>											
1887	..	..	2	2	2	4		..	..	..	..
1888	..	..	9	8	10	18		..	2	1	3
1890	..	..	1	1	—	1		..	2	1	3
1892	..	..	3	3	3	6		..	5	—	5
Totals	..	..	15	14	15	29		7	9	2	11
<b>Grimshaw, I.</b>											
1880	..	..	1	1	—	1		..	..	..	..
1883	..	..	2	4	2	6		..	10	1	11
1884	..	..	1	—	1	1		..	2	0	2
Totals	..	..	4	5	3	8		6	12	1	13
<b>Haggas, S.</b>											
1878	..	..	2	1	—	1		..	2	2	4
<b>Halliley, C.</b>											
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
<b>Halton, W.</b>											
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	—	1
<b>Hayes, T.</b>											
1898	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	—	2
<b>Higgins, J.</b>											
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	3	2	3
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	2	3
1903	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	5	5
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..		7	9	2	11
<b>Holgate, G.</b>											
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	4	10	11
1866	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	2	2
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	12	1	13
<b>Hunt, T.</b>											
1845	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	2	4



## WICKET-KEEPING AVERAGES—CONTINUED.

		Mchb. "Kept." In.	Ct.	St.	Total.		Mchb. "Kept." In.	Ct.	St.	Total.
<b>Lowe, —</b>						<b>Pride, T.</b>				
1902	..	1	1	—	1	1887	..	..	..	..
<b>Lynas, G. G.</b>						1888	..	..	3	7
1867	..	2	2	—	2	Totals	..	..	2	3
<b>Myers, H.</b>						<b>Rowbotham, J.</b>				
1903	..	1	1	—	1	1873	..	..	3	10
<b>Oates, W.</b>						<b>Scaife, W.</b>				
1874	..	5	4	1	5	1861	..	..	1	1
1875	..	1	1	0	1	<b>Stephenson, E.</b>				
<b>Plinder, G.</b>						1861	..	..	1	2
1867	..	6	5	1	6	1862	..	..	4	4
1868	..	2	4	—	4	1863	..	..	4	7
1869	..	2	2	1	3	1864	..	..	2	5
1870	..	2	2	—	2	1865	..	..	12	14
1871	..	5	5	4	9	1866	..	..	5	6
1872	..	7	9	4	13	1867	..	..	1	—
1873	..	10	11	15	26	1868	..	..	3	3
1874	..	12	10	5	15	1869	..	..	2	4
1875	..	5	6	1	7	1870	..	..	3	4
1876	..	12	14	13	27	1873	..	..	2	5
1877	..	13	14	18	32	Totals	..	..	1	—
1878	..	14	25	4	29		..	..	33	28
1879	..	8	9	2	11		..	..	36	61
1880	..	15	11	12	23	<b>Sugg, F. H.</b>				
	..	19	24	27	51	1883	..	..	2	1
<b>Totals</b>	..	126	146	106	252		..	..	1	2

WICKET-KEEPING AVERAGES—CONTINUED.

		Mchs. "Kept." In.	Ct.	St.	Total.		Mchs. "Kept." In.	Ct.	St.	Total.
<b>Taylor, Mr. T. L.</b>						<b>Vincent, E.</b>				
1899	..	1	2	—	2	1833	..	1	3	3
1901	..	4	7	2	9	1834	..	2	—	1
	..					1835	..	1	1	1
Totals	..	5	9	2	11	1836	..	2	4	4
						Totals	..	6	8	9
<b>Thewlis, John, sen.</b>						<b>Wadsworth, W.</b>				
1865	..	1	1	1	2	1849	..	1	2	2
1874	..	1	1	—	1					
Totals	..	2	2	1	3	<b>Wood, —</b>				
						1895	..	1	—	1
<b>Threapleton, W. J.</b>						<b>Wormald, A.</b>				
1881	..	1	2	1	3	1885	..	1	1	3
	..					1888	..	4	4	4
	..					1890	..	1	1	1
	..					1891	..	3	6	6
<b>Tunnicliffe, J.</b>						Totals	..	9	12	14
1891	..	1	3	2	5					
1892	..	5	6	5	11	<b>Yeadon, J.</b>				
Totals	..	6	9	7	16	1888	..	4	6	9



## (III.) JOHN TUNNICLIFFE IN THE FIELD.

Year.	Matches Filed In.	Catches Made.	Year.	Matches Filed In.	Catches Made.
1891	..	16	1899	..	32
1892	..	21	1900	..	31
1893	..	32	1901	..	35
1894	..	27	1902	..	31
1895	..	31	1903	..	26
1896	..	33			—
1897	..	26	Totals	..	368
1898	..	27		..	527

NOTE.—In addition to the above he kept wicket once in 1891 and five times in 1892, catching nine and stumping seven in the six matches. (See page 293.)

On seventeen occasions Tunncliffe has made four catches in an innings, as follows:—

5 v. Leicestershire, at Leeds	..	..	4 v. Leicestershire, at Leicester	..	..	in 1896.
5 v. Leicestershire, at Leicester	..	..	4 v. Hampshire, at Bradford	..	..	in 1897.
5 v. Leicestershire, at Scarborough	..	..	4 v. Lancashire, at Manchester	..	..	in 1899.
4 v. Sussex, at Brighton	..	..	4 v. Worcestershire, at Dewsbury	..	..	in 1901.
4 v. Surrey, at Sheffield	..	..	4 v. Derbyshire, at Glossop	..	..	in 1901.
4 v. Lancashire, at Manchester	..	..	4 v. Lancashire, at Leeds	..	..	in 1901.
4 v. Warwickshire, at Bradford	..	..	4 v. Nottinghamshire, at Hull	..	..	in 1902.
4 v. Nottinghamshire, at Sheffield	..	..	4 v. Surrey, at the Oval	..	..	in 1902.
4 v. An England XI., at Scarborough	..	..				

He has twenty times succeeded in bringing off as many as five catches in a match:—

7 v. Leicestershire, at Leeds	..	..	56 v. Derbyshire, at Leeds	..	..	in 1895
7 v. Leicestershire, at Leicester	..	..	5 v. Lancashire, at Leeds	..	..	in 1896.
6 v. Surrey, at Sheffield	..	..	5 v. Hampshire, at Bradford	..	..	in 1897.
6 v. Lancashire, at Manchester	..	..	5 v. Middlesex, at Lord's	..	..	in 1898.
6 v. Warwickshire, at Bradford	..	..	5 v. Sussex, at Sheffield	..	..	in 1900.
66 v. Nottinghamshire, at Sheffield	..	..	5 v. Worcestershire, at Dewsbury	..	..	in 1901.
6a v. Hampshire, at Portsmouth	..	..	5 v. Lancashire, at Manchester	..	..	in 1901.
6 v. Derbyshire, at Glossop	..	..	5 v. Leicestershire, at Scarborough	..	..	in 1901.
6 v. Hampshire, at Harrogate	..	..	5 v. Nottinghamshire, at Hull	..	..	in 1902.
5 v. Sussex, at Brighton	..	..	5 v. Kent, at Leeds	..	..	in 1903.

a, b Denotes consecutive matches.

It is worthy of remark that Tunncliffe did not make a single catch in either of the first four matches in which he fielded for Yorkshire.

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